"All the News That's Fit to Print."

The New York Times.

THE WEATHER
Fair and cooler today; fair tomorrow; fresh northeast winds.
For full weather report see Page 12.

VOL. LXIV...NO. 20,906. NEW YORK, WEDNESDAY, APRIL 21, 1915.—TWENTY-TWO PAGES. ONE CENT In Greater New York, Jersey City and Newark. Elsewhere TWO CENTS.

'AMERICA FIRST,' WILSON'S SLOGAN

World Crisis Coming and We Are the Mediating Nation, He Tells Associated Press.

URGES STRICT NEUTRALITY

Not for Selfish Reasons, but to Qualify for Great Tasks Ahead.

NOYES ON UNBIASED NEWS

Explains Non-Partisan Standard of the Association—Publishers' Body Meets Today.

Strict neutrality, extreme caution in the publication of unconfirmed news, and "America first" were the keynotes of a speech by President Wilson that aroused great enthusiasm among newspaper editors and publishers from all parts of the country at the luncheon of The Associated Press at the Waldorf-Astoria yesterday.

Each telling point the President made in his speech, every word of which he seemed to weigh before uttering, was applauded by the audience of more than 300 at the tables and by a gallery of about 100 men and women.

The importance attached to his clear statement of the neutrality policy of his Administration was reflected in a request made by Melville E. Stone, Secretary and General Manager of The Associated Press, just before the Chief Magistrate was introduced, that all newspaper reports of the President's speech be based on the verbatim copy to be taken by a stenographer and supplied to all of the newspapers and news-gathering associations represented.

Frank B. Noyes of The Washington Star, President of The Associated Press, praised President Wilson's masterful maintaining of true neutrality, and said that the President had borne his great responsibility nobly. The applause that the laudatory remarks received would have done justice to a Democratic Nominating Convention. All arose and drank a toast to the President, and arose again when the orchestra struck up "The Star-Spangled Banner," and again when the President stood up to speak.

Function of The Associated Press.

In introducing President Wilson, the guest of honor, Mr. Noyes made brief reference to the scope of The Associated Press, saying he believed that it was "the greatest co-operative-non-profit making organization in the world." Its function, he said, was to furnish its members a service of world news untainted and without bias of any sort.

"To insure this," he said, "we have formed an organization that is owned and controlled by its members, and by them alone; one that is our servant and not our master. So we are here today, Democrats and Republicans; Protestants, Catholics, and Jews; Conservatives and Radicals, Wets and Drys; differing on every subject on which men differ, but all at one in demanding that, so far as is humanly possible, no trace of partisanship and no hint of propaganda shall be found in our news reports.

"Because of its traditions and its code, and perhaps also because of the never, ceasing watchfulness of 900 members, it has come to pass that few people on earth are capable of giving the management of The Associated Press any points on maintaining a strict, though benevolent, neutrality on all questions on which we can be neutral and still be what we are—loyal Americans. We know, too—none better—that the genuine neutral, the honest neutral, is always the target of every partisan, and we find some solace that this fact is now being demonstrated to the world at large.

"Today, however, we willingly lower our crest to one who has demonstrated in these agonizing times his mastership of the principles of true neutrality, and who, fully realizing the dreadful consequences of any departure from these principles, has nobly borne his terrible burden of responsibility in guarding the peace, the welfare, and the dignity of our common country.

"Our distinguished guest, who so honors us today, may surely know that in the perplexities and trials of these days, so black for humanity, he has our thorough, loyal, and affectionate support.

"God grant him success in his high aims for the peaceful progress of the people of the United States."

After the toast and cheers and handclapping, the Grand Ballroom became silent as the President began speaking.

THE PRESIDENT'S ADDRESS.

I am deeply gratified by the generous reception you have accorded me. It makes me look back with a touch of regret to former occasions when I have stood in this place and enjoyed a greater liberty than is granted to me today. There have been times when I stood in this spot and said what I really thought, and I pray God that those days of indulgence may be accorded me again. But I have come here today, of course, somewhat restrained by a sense of responsibility that I cannot escape. For I take The Associated Press very seriously. I know the enormous part that you play in the affairs, not only of our country, but of the world. You deal in the raw material of opinion, and, if my convictions have any validity, opinion ultimately governs the world.

It is, therefore, of very serious things that I think as I face this body of men. I do not think of you, however, as members of The Associated Press. I do not think of you as men of different parties or of different racial derivations, or of different religious denominations. I want to talk to you as to my fellow-citizens of the United States. For there are serious things, which as fellow-citizens we ought to consider. The times behind us, gentlemen, have been difficult, because whatever may be said about the present condition of the world's affairs, it is clear that they are drawing rapidly to a climax, and at the climax the

Continued on Page 22.

BRYAN SCORES PEARY FOR EXPANSION TALK

Calls It "Little Less Than a Crime" for a Prominent Man to Stir Up Neighboring Nations.

WASHINGTON, April 20.—Secretary Bryan said today that before criticising Rear Admiral Peary's recent speech on possible territorial expansion of the United States he had written the Admiral for verification of his remarks and received an authenticated copy. Mr. Bryan's comment on the speech, as given out today at the State Department, was in part as follows:

"Rear Admiral Peary, speaking at a Republican banquet in New York recently, said: 'We cannot stand still. A hundred years hence we shall either be obliterated as a nation or we shall occupy the entire North American world segment.'

"The advantages of free speech are so great that we are compelled to accept with these advantages the evils that follow from an occasional abuse of the privilege by persons sufficiently prominent to secure publicity for their views. It is to be regretted, however, that a man known to the public should so much enjoy indulging his imagination as to be indifferent to the effect which his utterances may have upon this country's relations with other nations.

"Admiral Peary does not, of course, claim to be inspired—he is simply expressing his private opinion; but his name, unfortunately, gives wings to his words. He fixes 100 years as the period during which it will be necessary for this Government to secure control of the continent or disappear. Such a prediction from an obscure man would be foolish; from one in his position it is little less than a crime. His prediction is based upon an assumption which has been demonstrated to be false—namely, that a nation must constantly expand or go into decay.

"It has been a century since the boundary line between the United States and Canada was established, and yet both countries are more prosperous today than they were a hundred years ago. This country shares the larger part of North America with several Spanish-speaking republics, and there is no reason why there should be any dispute between them in a century or in many centuries. The idea that a nation can grow only geographically is as un-American as it is untrue."

Admiral Peary on reading the above declined to comment upon or discuss it, but pointed out that he first presented the idea "that the entire North American world segment is the eventual destiny of the United States" in a public address in London in November, 1903, when he said:

"The attainment of the north pole is particularly an object for American pride and patriotism. The North American world segment is our home, our natural, ultimate destiny. Its bounds are the isthmus and the pole. We are negotiating for the isthmus, (the Hay-Varilla treaty was signed Nov. 18, 1903.) We must find and mark the pole."

SCHOOLBOYS SENT TO JAIL.

Judge Beall May Fine Mothers, Too, as Result of Strike.

Seven schoolboys spent last night in jail in Yonkers, because they had disobeyed Judge Beall's order to return to school, and because their parents could not raise the $100 bail in which each was held. The youngsters were leaders of the strike which started last Friday, when the Board of Education announced the removal of Principal Maxson.

Mrs. Lucy Pencal of Croton Terrace appeared in court for her son, and said she would not permit the boy to return to school until Mr. Maxson was reappointed. Judge Beall ordered her to appear in court today, after finding her guilty, and it is expected that he will impose a heavy fine as a warning to other mothers.

Mrs. William Forse Scott, leader of the anti-suffrage movement in Yonkers, intends to call a mass meeting of parents to protest against Mr. Maxson's removal.

ATTACKS MORGAN CONTRACT

Disadvantageous to British Government, Member Says in Commons.

LONDON, April 20.—The appointment last January of J. P. Morgan & Co. of New York as commercial agents of the British Government for negotiating purchases in America was criticised in the House of Commons today by John J. Mooney. It was suggested by Mr. Mooney that J. P. Morgan & Co. favored concerns in which they were interested, to the exclusion of others, and that it was disadvantageous to the British Government to give an exclusive buying contract to one financial house. Mr. Mooney thought the arrangement might be detrimental to numerous British agents who represent American interests in England.

David Lloyd George, Chancellor of the Exchequer, said in reply that the arrangement with J. P. Morgan & Co. applied to Admiralty and War Office purchases in the United States, with certain exceptions, and that the Government had every expectation that the result would be satisfactory.

"AL" SMITH'S GRAMMAR.

Quotes a Rule for the Benefit of an Assembly Opponent.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, April 20.—The only diploma "Al" Smith has is from the school of experience, but when the Tammany Hall leader of the Assembly minority limbers up for a speech he can eclipse any college graduate in the Legislature. The versatile "Al" is a good talker; he doesn't know why, he knows how.

Therefore, the minority leader got in deep water today when he essayed to correct the grammar of Assemblyman Gibbs of Buffalo. He tried to tell Mr. Gibbs the difference between "or" and "and." Plainly in the right, "Al" didn't know why he was right. But he was at sea for only a moment when his native wit rescued him.

"I want to refer the gentleman from Buffalo," he said, "to that grammatical rule that says, 'When a pluperfect adjective precedes a noun, insert a plus.'"

And the Gibbs bill was defeated by 110 to 26.

DYNAMITE IN CAPITOL.

No Known Reason for Sending Explosive to Colorado Official.

Special to The New York Times.

DENVER, April 20.—A stick of dynamite, large enough to wreck the east wing of the State Capitol, was found this morning by State Commissioner of Printing Harry Risley in his office. There was enough powder in the stick to have caused the death of every person in the office and in the adjoining rooms.

State Mining Inspector Thomas Henahen and military authorities said the explosive was giant powder.

How or why the stick was placed in Risley's office is not known.

RECEIVERS TAKE ROCK ISLAND ROAD

President Mudge and ex-Secretary Dickinson Named on Admission of Insolvency.

STOCKHOLDERS TO FIGHT

Amster, Minority Leader, Prepares to Contest Action—Talk of a Stock Jobbing Inquiry.

$5,000,000 DUE BY MAY 1

Mudge Relies on Coming Prosperity to Rehabilitate Road and Shorten Receivership.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, April 20.—As the culmination of months of financial stress and squabbles among stockholders, the Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific Railway Company was put in the hands of receivers today by Judge George A. Carpenter of the Federal District Court.

The crisis was precipitated by the filing of a petition by the American Steel Foundries Company, to which the railroad owed the petty amount of $15,818 for equipment, but back of this was the fundamental fact, as stated in the petition and admitted by the railroad's officials in court, that the road could not meet demands for about $5,000,000, in short-term notes and other obligations, due between now and May 1.

The court appointed H. U. Mudge, President of the company, and Jacob M. Dickinson, former Secretary of War, as receivers. Mr. Dickinson, who was for years general counsel for the Illinois Central, will have the decision in any difference of opinion.

With the receivership described by those close to the situation as a "friendly affair in which both sides have knives in their hands," plans are already under consideration for a readjustment of the road's financial affairs.

The road needs about $30,000,000 within fifteen months to meet obligations. According to one view this amount may be raised by converting some of the outstanding bonds into stock and issuing new bonds in their stead. A plan to issue preferred stock, it was found, would not be attractive from a banker's viewpoint, and would probably meet with decided opposition from the present stockholders.

Committees Forming.

This evening it was stated that committees were being formed to represent the bondholders and the stockholders. On telegraphic advices from N. L. Amster, head of a minority stockholders' committee, Herbert L. Stern, a Chicago lawyer, began an investigation of the circumstances surrounding the proceedings. He said that action in opposition to the receivership might be taken if the facts were found to warrant it.

After receiving the petition of the American Steel Foundries Company Judge Carpenter heard A. C. Ridgeway, Vice President of the railway, and W. F. Dickinson, its general attorney. In answering the petition, Mr. Ridgeway stated that a receivership was the best means of protecting the creditors, bondholders, stockholders, and collateral interests.

The formal statement in behalf of the road was as follows:

This defendant, believing it to be its duty to the officers, Directors, and stockholders to protect its property and business, and to treat the same as a trust fund for the security of its stockholders and creditors, hereby consents to the appointment of a receiver for all of its property as prayed for.

Judge Carpenter spent two hours studying the question of his jurisdiction, but finally agreed to make appointments. While appointing President Mudge as one receiver, he declined a request that another officer of the road be made a corecelver, but appointed Mr. Dickinson.

Puts Hope in Prosperity.

In a statement issued tonight Mr. Mudge blamed Government oppression of railroads for the difficulties of the Rock Island, and indicated that he would depend on the present excellent physical condition of the road and the prosperity, which he thought was returning to the country, to rehabilitate the corporation while the court afforded it protection from its creditors.

The statement said:

"Receivership was the only alternative we had in the circumstances. Under it we will probably spend more money on the road than we did in the previous six months. We have an undue proportion of cars in bad order, a fact which assisted in bringing on the crisis. With increasing general traffic in sight we will spend more money on equipment.

"I have absolutely declined to let the property run down at any time and am opposing it.

"No better selection than Judge Dickinson could have been made to represent the court in the receivership. He has the deciding vote, and I am sure that there will be no more drastic economy. Our purpose is upbuilding, and when the stockholders realize this I am sure they will come forward with a plan of finance which will enable the road to rehabilitate itself out of the prosperity which is hovering on the threshold of the country.

"The receivership, I believe, will be of short duration, if the road is enabled to obtain its share of prosperity. The Rock Island is the largest railroad ever placed in the hands of receivers, and it is in better physical condition than any road ever was which was placed in a similar predicament.

Blames Government Oppression.

"The real underlying trouble with our road is the same as with all other roads—and they will all in time find themselves in our fix if this fundamental trouble is not eliminated. That trouble is the Government's attitude toward railroads. We must have higher rates and lower costs.

"I do not mean that the Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fé, of the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy, and such systems will reach the receivership stage in the immediate future, but under conditions which have obtained for many years they could not survive—they must in time, under those conditions, become insolvent. Happily, however, there are signs that the public attitude is changing and the railroads may hope for fewer handicaps.

"Despite the repressive Governmental

Continued on Page 7.

Intervention in Mexico

By GENERAL HUERTA

The exiled President of that turbulent country has written for The New York Times a forcible article that will arouse wide interest.

ORDER NEXT SUNDAY'S TIMES TODAY

THE TIMES IS ALWAYS SOLD OUT EARLY

AGREE ON PLAN FOR LIQUOR STAMP TAX

Republican Senators, in Caucus, Draw Up a Schedule of Assessments.

WILL RAISE $4,000,000

Albany Speeds Up to Finish Its Work—Direct Tax Finally Fixed at $18,000,000.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, April 20.—In a caucus of Republican Senators tonight the following excise stamp tax schedule was agreed upon:

Beer and ale, 8 cents a barrel.
Whisky, rum, gin, and brandy, 24 cents a gallon.
Wine retailing for more than $3 a quart, 60 cents a quart.
Wine retailing for less than $3 a quart, 20 cents a quart.
Still wines retailing for more than $2 a quart, 50 cents a quart.
Still wine retailing for less than $2 a quart, 10 cents a quart.
Cordials, 60 cents a gallon.
Bottled beer, one-eighth of a cent a bottle.

It is estimated this stamp tax will raise additional revenue of $4,000,000 to $5,000,000 a year. A bill embodying the scale will be introduced at once by Senator A. D. Sanders of Genesee.

The stamps will be sold in sheets and must be affixed to goods by retailers. They will be distributed by the Excise Department through the County Treasurers.

The caucus also voted to amend the highway law by removing the exemption from registration fees of automobiles that have been registered four years.

It has been settled that the direct tax levy will be $18,000,000. The legislative leaders of the Republican majority are in accord on the subject. Governor Whitman announced tonight that he was in favor of the plan.

"I said two months ago that it would be necessary to levy a tax of $18,000,000 to supply the needs of the State and make up for deficiencies left by my predecessor," the Governor said. "Since then we have had considerable light on the subject from many angles. The result has been that my view of the situation has been borne out. The direct tax will be $18,000,000. In some quarters a higher tax has been suggested, but any plan carrying the direct tax beyond this amount I shall disapprove. It is a matter of great regret to me and others that it should be found necessary to impose this burden on the taxpayers, but there seems to be no way out."

The friends of the Barge Canal, who for several weeks have been trying to persuade the Governor and the Legislative leaders that in order to avoid great loss to the shipping interests of the State, $8,500,000 should be raised by direct taxation for Barge Canal purposes, are to be disappointed. Ex-Senator Henry Wayland Hill of Erie, President of the State Waterways Association, who on behalf of that body and the Buffalo Chamber of Commerce, has been urging the larger appropriation as a real economy, had a talk with Gov. Whitman today and was told that the Barge Canal would have to get along with an appropriation of $4,000,000 this year.

Assemblyman Alexander Macdonald of Franklin, Chairman of the Assembly Ways and Means Committee, after the $18,000,000 direct tax proposal had received the sanction of the Governor, introduced a bill providing for submission to a referendum this Fall of a proposal for a bond issue of $27,000,000 for the completion of the Barge Canal, in addition to the $101,000,000 already provided by the sale of bonds, the $4,000,000 appropriation which will be raised by direct tax for the canal proper and the $19,000,000 for canal terminals provided some years ago. If the $27,000,000 should prove sufficient to finish the canal and pay the claims arising out of its construction the grand total cost of the enterprise will be $151,000,000.

The most important measure passed by the Senate during the day was the Woods bill, providing for a scheme of power development under quasi-public auspices. The purpose defined in the bill is the regulation of the flow of rivers. The bill was passed by a vote of 28 to 15, after a long debate, in which Senate Leader Brown, the chief supporter of the measure, encountered serious opposition among members of his Republican flock.

The bill provides for the creation of river regulating districts, which are to be public corporations in perpetuity with powers of eminent domain. Any water shed or part of a water shed may be made into a district on the application of any person or corporation, after hearings before certain State officials. Thirty days after permission for the creation of a district has been granted the Governor must appoint three persons to constitute a district board. The boards have powers of condemnation over all public corporations except cities. A part of the cost of storage reservoirs built is to be assessed on property that has benefited from the improvement, the rest presumably on the State.

Senator J. Henry Walters of Syracuse expressed doubt as to the constitutionality of the plan, in that it would interfere with the right of riparian owners for a natural flow of water. Senator Bennett, another Republican, thought the damage claims of riparian owners and communities, which of necessity would fall upon the State, would be enormous.

"Well, the Governor is committed, if not to this bill, to some development along these lines," said Senator Brown.

Senator Cristman of Herkimer, Republican, thought the matter should be left to the Constitutional Convention.

On the final roll call five Republicans, Bennett, Cristman, Gilchrist, Jones, and Lockwood, voted against it. Four Democrats, Carroll, Greiner, Heffernan, and Ramsperger voted in favor of the bill.

By a vote almost unanimous, the Senate defeated the Foley bill providing among other things for the suspension of any increase in telephone rates pending an investigation and final action by the Public Service Commissions. The Public Service Commissions now possess this power with regard to the regulation of rates of other corporations under their supervision.

By a vote of thirty to eighteen the Senate passed the Spring bill which modifies the so-called Full Crew law to the extent of giving railroad corporations the right to apply to the Public Service Commissions when in their opinion a double crew is not required on any train and gives the commissions the power to modify the requirements as to the manning of trains after a hearing.

VINCENT ASTOR BUYS 100-H. P. FLYING BOAT

He Plans to Experiment with It in Hudson River at Rhinebeck.

BUILDS FLOATING HANGAR

Machine, Built for Safety, Contains Two Seats, and Mrs. Astor May Accompany Him on Trips.

Vincent Astor has purchased a flying boat for his personal use, and will probably make trial flights in it within the next few weeks from the Hudson River near his home, Ferncliff, at Rhinebeck, N. Y., THE TIMES was informed last night. The boat is built for two passengers, and it is said that Mrs. Astor intends making flights with her husband, although this has not been positively announced.

If the boat proves a success on the Hudson it is probable that Mr. Astor will take it to Newport this Summer. He has had a floating hangar built for the boat, so that it may be towed wherever he desires to take it. When a friend of Mr. Astor's was asked last night where he intended to fly, he replied:

"Oh, I think he will fly here and there and everywhere."

Mr. Astor has purchased the boat for sport. It was built by W. Stanley Burgess, the yacht builder, in his yards at Marblehead, Mass. It is now complete, and Mr. Astor will go to Marblehead for it early next week. It is of the Burgess-Dunne type and is the first boat built under the Dunne patents. It has a 100-horse power engine, set-back wings, and has been especially designed for Mr. Astor, who interested himself in its construction.

One of the features of the boat is that it was built with the idea of "safety first" in mind. Mr. Astor has no intention of becoming a sensational aeronaut, and instructed his designer to make the boat safe rather than speedy. Wherever it has been necessary to sacrifice any point for safety, the sacrifice has been made. But it has not been necessary, it is said, to make the boat either slow or heavy. The builders believe that it will fly high and fast.

The purchase of the boat marks Mr. Astor's first active, personal interest in flying, according to report. He has been a member of the Aero Club of America for some years, and has always been interested in the progress of aviation, but hitherto he has not been known to manifest more than a passive interest. Recently, however, he began to express a desire to experience the thrill of flying, and arrangements for the building of the boat were soon made.

FOREST FIRES IN JERSEY.

Much Damage Done and Bands of Men Are Fighting the Flames.

Forest fires were reported yesterday from several places in New Jersey and nearby Pennsylvania. Some were said to have been burning for several days and to have done great damage to woodland.

Eighteen miles of forest land was burned bare near Pleasantville, N. J. Two square miles of timber were destroyed near Browns Mills, and several thousand acres were burned over in Burlington and Ocean counties.

More than 100 men fighting all night, put out a fire near Hackettstown, though not until the flames had swept over hundreds of acres. Between Waterloo and Drakestown 1,600 acres on the Archibald Stephens estate were burned over, and Elmer Lozier of Budd Lake and Charles N. Drake of Flanders, a fire warden, lost many cords of cut woood.

The homes of Alex A. Parks and George Savage on the Mt. Freedom Road near Mendham, were threatened Monday night by a fire which traveled more than two miles in an hour, but the blaze was checked.

A fire which started yesterday afternoon in Cranberry Lake set fire to a house on the J. G. Thompson estate. Part of the house was saved, and the fire, though still burning late last night, was checked somewhat by back fires started by farmers.

From Pennsylvania fires were reported in Clinton, Lancaster, Huntingdon, Blair, Schuylkill, Lycoming, and several other counties. Juniata College was threatened Monday afternoon, until a heavy rain quenched the flames.

TURKS' TORPEDO BOATS BLOWN UP BY MINES

Fleet Loses Two Craft—Russian Trap Keeps Rest from Reaching the Bosporus.

PARIS, April 20.—Two Turkish torpedo boat destroyers were blown up, says a Saloniki dispatch, while passing through a mine belt which Russian ships had succeeded in laying across the entrance to the Bosporus while the Turkish fleet was cruising in the Black Sea.

The explosions, caused by the destruction of the two Turkish boats, gave warning to the rest of the fleet, which was obliged to remain in the Black Sea because no mine sweepers were available.

CONSTANTINOPLE, April 20.—The attack of a Turkish torpedo boat on the British transport Manitou, off the coast of Chios, Saturday and the subsequent destruction of the torpedo boat were reported in this official statement, issued today:

"A Turkish torpedo boat on April 17 successfully attacked the British transport Manitou in the Aegean Sea. The torpedo boat was pursued by British cruisers and destroyers to Chios, where the crew blew up the vessel in order that it might not fall into the enemy's hands."

ROOSEVELT TELLS OF BARNES AS BOSS

Was Platt's Albany Lieutenant and Said People Weren't Fit to Rule, Colonel Testifies.

BRADY AIDED BOTH PARTIES

Had to Do It to Protect His Business from Legislature, So Barnes Explained.

WERE FRIENDS FOR YEARS

Intimacy Continued After Roosevelt Left White House—Letters on Race Track Bill.

Special to The New York Times.

SYRACUSE, N. Y., April 20.—Theodore Roosevelt went on the witness stand in the Supreme Court here today before Justice William S. Andrews and a jury and told how, back in 1899, when he was Governor and William Barnes was the Albany lieutenant of Thomas C. Platt, both Barnes and Platt tried to influence him against favoring legislation that would hurt big business interests, and how they sought to prove that it was all right for Democrats to contribute funds to the Republican Party in the hope of getting favors.

Justice Andrews, over the vehement protest of William M. Ivins, counsel for Barnes, allowed the Colonel to bring out the old political skeletons in order to prove, if possible, that he did not libel Mr. Barnes when in a statement he issued last July he said that a corrupt political alliance to influence legislation existed between Barnes and Tammany Leader Charles F. Murphy.

With his characteristic forcefulness, the Colonel, paying scant heed to his counsel, William M. Bowers, practically took charge of his own case. He held the attention of the crowded courtroom for three hours. He told of conversations he had had with both Barnes and Platt, and of how they tried to prevent the passage of the Franchise Tax bill and to keep Lou Payn, Republican boss of Columbia County, in office as State Superintendent of Insurance. He told how Barnes had said to him that prominent Democrats had contributed to the Republican campaign fund in the hope of getting favorable legislation, and that it was all right. He mentioned Anthony N. Brady as being one of the Democratic contributors.

The repetitions of the conversations with Barnes paved the way for an attempt to be made tomorrow to introduce evidence that was not mentioned in the pleadings submitted by the Roosevelt counsel, and which is expected to prove much more startling than that which was brought out today. The right to admit this evidence was being argued when the court adjourned for the day. If the ruling is favorable for the Roosevelt side, the doors will be thrown wide open for the admission of a mass of documents. In any event Colonel Roosevelt will be on the stand again tomorrow, for Mr. Ivins is planning to put him through a stiff cross-examination.

Democratic Contributors.

It was the first big day of the trial, and the Colonel was never in better form. His feeling toward Barnes crept out in many of his answers. He told how friendly he had been with the former Republican State Chairman, and how he had hoped the latter would turn out to be a credit to his grandfather, Thurlow Weed, leader of the old Whig Party. He said he saw Barnes often when he was Governor, and had many conversations with him regarding politics and legislation. It was during the controversy over the pending State franchise tax legislation that Mr. Roosevelt said a certain conversation took place.

"Barnes," Mr. Roosevelt continued, "said to me that certain business men of great prominence in New York would be unfavorably affected by the bill, and that they had been heavy contributors to the Republican campaign fund. This was a surprise to me, for I knew them to be Democrats. Barnes said that of course Senator Platt was entirely right about the matter, that the Albany two big business men—he said they were Robert Pruyn and Anthony Brady, who were connected with an electric power company—had been heavy contributors to the Republican campaign fund."

The witness could not remember the phraseology of the conversations, but he was allowed to give the substance of them. Referring to the attempt to have him keep Lou Payn in office he said:

"Mr. Barnes stated to me that he was against Mr. Payn, and had advised Mr. Platt not to have him reappointed; at any rate, he expressed his disapproval of Payn, but insisted that Platt, as head of the organization, should be backed up and Payn appointed. I told him of some of my conversations with Platt—that Platt had said that Payn's relations with big financial men were such that, for these reasons among others, Payn should not be displaced, and that Barnes then said in effect that Platt was right, and that I'd have to stand by him."

While the witness was retailing these talks with Barnes, the latter followed every word, and frequently smiled and shook his head. The Colonel paid no heed to him; he bit off his words with his own peculiar emphasis, and watched closely the effect they were having on the jury. Several times, when an objection was made by Mr. Ivins, he would turn to the Judge and make an explanation. Mr. Bowers tried at first to do the explaining, but finally gave up the attempt and let his client go on in his own way. The Colonel had a sympathetic audience, which had to be rapped into order several times, and, on the whole, he seemed greatly pleased with the impression he made.

Drawls Name of Barnes.

Colonel Roosevelt, while on the stand, talked to the counsel for both sides, offered suggestions, and entered into a discussion of more than one point with Justice Andrews, whom he addressed as "Judge." He was entirely at his ease in the witness chair. He stretched his arms over the back of his chair, crossed first one leg and then theother, and adjusted and readjusted his glasses from time to time.

He cut all his words off short except when he mentioned the name of Mr. Barnes. He drew out the name of his opponent and put a peculiar pronunciation upon it. Spectators said every time he mentioned the name of Mr. Barnes they were reminded of the noise made by a pebble dropping into a pool of still water.

Mr. Barnes himself appeared to be

Continued on Page 4.

NO CONSCRIPTION, LLOYD GEORGE SAYS

Kitchener Gratified by Response of Volunteers, House of Commons Is Told.

LONDON, April 20.—With Cabinet Ministers in the House of Commons and the House of Lords subjected to a rapid fire of questions, and Premier Asquith at Newcastle tonight, the British public expects that many questions on which information was desired would be cleared up. But the Ministers were not much more communicative than usual.

A definite answer, however, was made to the question as to whether the Government would introduce conscription. David Lloyd George, Chancellor of the Exchequer, said that the Government was not of the opinion that there was any ground for believing that the war would be more successfully prosecuted thereby, and added that Earl Kitchener, Secretary for War, was very gratified with the response to his appeal for volunteers.

BIGGER ZEPPELINS ORDERED BY KAISER

Raid Results Disappoint, So Huge Fliers Are Building to Carry Large Bombs.

GENEVA, (via Paris,) Wednesday, April 21.—German and Swiss newspapers published in towns around Lake Constance, where the Zeppelin works are situated, say that Emperor William seems displeased at the results obtained by the Zeppelin airships in recent raids, and has ordered much larger dirigibles constructed.

Two of the new aircraft, the newspapers assert, are to be finished each month. Formerly one airship was built every three weeks. The number of workmen at the Zeppelin plant have been nearly doubled and the machinery has been greatly augmented.

Count Zeppelin has arrived at Friedrichshafen to supervise the execution of the new order, the object of which, according to the newspapers, is organized raids against Paris and London.

The new Zeppelins will cost over $600,000 each, while the bombs they will carry will be double the size of those now in use.

GERMAN SOCIALISTS FAVOR DISARMAMENT

At Conference in Vienna They Decide on Guarantees to Be Secured After War.

BERLIN (via London), April 20.—The Vorwaerts announces that at a conference of German and Austrian Socialists, held in Vienna, it was agreed that the following guarantees must be secured after the war:

International arbitration courts must be developed into obligatory tribunals for settling all differences between nations.

All treaties and agreements of States must be subjected to the democratic parliamentary control of a representative assemblage.

International treaties for limitation of armaments must be agreed upon, with a view to disarmament.

The rights of every nation to determine its own destiny must be recognized.

The fact that Socialists of belligerent States are defending their country in war must not be made a barrier to maintaining the international relationships of all Socialist parties or to activity in their international arrangements.

DEMANDS SEIZURE OF BOURBON ESTATE

French Deputy Wants Chambord Taken—Prince Elias, Owner, Reported in Austrian Army.

PARIS, April 20.—In the Chamber of Deputies today, Deputy Pierre Berger made a formal demand on the Minister of Justice that the historic Chambord estate of Prince Elias of Bourbon be sequestered, asserting that it belonged to Austrian subjects.

The belief was expressed recently that Prince Elias was fighting with the Austrian army, in which he is a Captain of the General Staff. His sister, Princess Zita, is the wife of Archduke Charles Francis, heir aparent to the Austrian throne. He himself married Princess Marie Anne of Austria. He is 34 years old.

The magnificent Chambord estates lies in the Valley of the Loire close to Blois and its 15,000 acres are shut in for the most part by high walls, extending for twenty miles.

The château is one of the finest palaces extant of the Renaissance period, having been built after 1519 by Francis I. After it had remained a royal residence two centuries, Louis XV gave it to Marshal Saxe in 1748. Napoleon presented it to Marshal Berthier from whose widow it was bought in 1821 for $805,000, raised by a national subscription, as a gift to the infant Duke of Bordeaux, son of the heir apparent to the throne, afterwards Charles X. As the representative of the older branch of the Bourbons, he afterwards took from it the title of Comte de Chambord. The estate later descended to the heirs of the Duke of Parma.

The château itself is built of black stone, with a profusion of towers, turrets and miharets, and contains 440 apartments. Much of the original embellishments of the structure was destroyed by the revolutionists in 1793.

The Matin recently reported that a virtual state of war existed on the estate, the tenants being arrayed on one side and the Prince's agent, Monti de Reze, on the other. Reze was said to have managed the property under the old feudal system and it was stated that his methods had several time necessitated the intervention of the prefectorial and judicial authorities. Recently a fire, started at four different points, destroyed over 300 acres of timber in the magnificent park.

Insist on ANGOSTURA BITTERS in your Manhattan—splendid tonic, delicious flavor.—Advt.

AUSTRIANS MASS ON ITALY'S BORDER

Yesterday Given as Latest Date Set for Consideration of Vienna's Proposals.

ISONZO RIVER FORTIFIED

German and Austrian Envoys Reported Ready to Leave Rome—Buelow Denies It.

PAPAL TROOPS ENLISTING

Accord Between Italy and Rumania Held to Presage Joint Intervention in the War.

Italy Requisitions Liners in New York Service.

GENOA, April 20, via Paris, April 21.—A number of Americans have been seriously inconvenienced because steamers, including the Italian liner America, on board which they had engaged passage, suddenly suspended their sailings for New York, owing to the fact that they had been taken over by the Italian Government.

The America was to have sailed today

ROME, April 20.—Reports received here today from Austria say that the Dual Monarchy is hurriedly gathering troops on the Italian frontier to face a possible invasion by Italian soldiers.

A large contingent of Austrian troops, the reports say, have been quartered at Monfalcone, Ronchi, and Sagrado. The Austrians also are said to have fortified strongly the whole line of the Isonzo River with intrenchments, behind which batteries already are in position.

The Messaggero says that Michael de Giers, the new Russian Ambassador to Italy, is delaying his arrival in Rome because of his desire before leaving Petrograd to arrange with his own Government for the conclusion of a thorough agreement between Russia and Italy, not only concerning Italy's intervention in the war, but with regard to Italy's position when peace is reached.

The Messaggero adds that an almost perfect accord continues to exist between Italy and Rumania, and that therefore Italy's neutrality is approaching its end, although nobody can fix the day that Italy will enter upon hostilities.

"We would be blind still to hope for a good result from the 'Vienna conversations,'" the Messaggero continues. "This has been a dilatory game. It was proposed by Prince von Buelow, the German Ambassador, and accepted by Austria and Italy because for various reasons both countries considered it convenient to postpone the day of reckoning."

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

ROME, April 20, (Dispatch to The London Daily News.)—The German and Austrian Ambassadors accredited to the Quirinal and the Austrian Ambassador and Bavarian Prussian Minister accredited to the Vatican are secretly preparing for departure, evidently convinced that a rupture of diplomatic relations may occur at any moment.

The Austrian Ambassador at the Quirinal, Baron Macchio, has already sent his family to Innsbruck and granted leave of absence to the embassy staff. Prince Schonburg-Hartenstein, the Austrian Ambassador to the Holy See, will probably anticipate his Summer vacation and leave Rome at once.

The question of the custody of the archives of the several embassies has been already satisfactorily settled. The Pope yesterday received in audience Mgr. Csiszarlz, the Austrian Embassay's ecclesiastical consultor, who on behalf of Emperor Francis Joseph, proposed that the custody of the Venetian Palace, which is the Ambassador's residence and Austrian Crown land, should be assumed by the Vatican. The German Embassy achives will probably be transferred to the Venetian Palace.

Prince von Buelow has transferred his villa to his brother-in-law, Prince Camporeale, with the idea doubtless of avoiding its sequestration in the event of war. The Prince's precaution is being copied by many German landowners in Italy, who are thus openly evading the law.

ROME, April 20, via Paris, April 21.—Prince von Buelow, the German Ambassador to Italy, has requested the Associated Press to deny a rumor in circulation here to the effect that he had transferred the Villa Malta, his residence in Rome, to his brother-in-law, the Prince di Camporeale "in view of the approaching rupture between Italy and the cenfral empires."

Instead of there being a break between Italy and Austria-Hungary, Prince von Buelow said today that he thought the negotiations connected with his mission here were proceeding satisfactorily; they had given him confidence that what he termed "the good sense of the Italian people" would triumph in the end.

The negotiations, according to Prince von Buelow, were now mostly being conducted in Vienna, but as in all the discussions the contracting powers had been far apart in their point of view it was taking a long time to come to any concrete conclusion. But, the Prince added, if ultimately they did not reach an agreement on a basis of reciprocity he would quite despair of human reason.

PARIS, April 20.—Italy some time ago fixed April 20 (today) as the latest date for the consideration of any proposals Austria might wish to make, according to a report current in Rome, says a dispatch from The Figaro's correspondent.

Baron de Macchio, the Austrian Ambassador, already has given notice to embassy servants, who now are paid daily, it is said, and the same is true of the payment of tradesmen's bills for goods supplied to the embassy.

The Figaro's dispatch declares it is stated in Vatican circles that the visit made to the Pope a few days ago by Prince von Buelow, the German Ambassador, was to bid farewell to the Pontiff, as the diplomat believed his departure from Rome is imminent.

Judging from the location of the towns mentioned in the foregoing dispatch from Rome, the concentration of Austrian troops is along the railway running from the town of Goritz south to Trieste, a matter of twenty-five miles. The largest place mentioned, Monfalcone, is sixteen miles northwest of Trieste, the great Austrian seaport.

The railway on approaching Goritz crosses the Italian frontier from Udine, the captial of the province of that name in the Italian Region of Venetia. The province covers the entire northwestern frontier of Italy, from the Adriatic to and including the Carnic Alps.

The Isonzo River in the Austrian provinces of Goritz and Gradisca ascends from the Adriatic in an irregular line at a distance of from five to twelve miles westward from the frontier line until at a point fifty-four miles from the sea the river approaches to within two miles of the frontier.

This fifty-four miles of frontier is entirely arbitrary and runs for the most part along lowlands, following no particular geographic formation. Eastward, however, the land rises in the direction of the Isonzo, forming a range of hills along the western bank of the river. Thus any attempt to cross the frontier from Italy would be exposed to a fire from the range of hills.

PAPAL GUARDS JOIN ARMY.

Pope Hopes for Leading Part in the Eventual Peace Conference.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

ROME, April 20.—The intensity of the war fever here is shown by the enlistment of Papal Guards in the regular army. So many are asking leave of absence from the Pope that he has been obliged to issue a special decree leaving them free to do as they wish.

Their absence, together with those called under arms and forced to go into the army, has left the various Papal Corps so decimated that the Vatican authorities have been obliged to take special measures to fill their places. The Papal army, although small, has a certain amount of regular drill daily, so is fitted to go immediately to the front.

The situation is viewed with bitterness in certain clerical circles, among them those ecclesiastics who, sympathizing with Austria and hating Italy, dislike in any way to assist the latter. The Pope, however, is a fervent Italian, ready to do whatever he can for his country within the limits of strict neutrality. His allowing the guards to join the army comes under the head of force majeure.

Notwithstanding the denials of the Vatican papers, a certain section of the Italian press persists in asserting that the Pontiff and Emperor Francis Joseph are in personal communication about the war, and especially peace. It is asserted that the Pope is taking action wherever possible, in view of a peace conference, which he considers will be held in the near future, and at which he desires his representative to take part on the same footing as the envoys of the leading powers. He will strain every nerve to have his representative take a most prominent part earlier if the Holy See makes itself heard for peace.

The Vatican's efforts are viewed with approbation by Germany and Austria, as they hope and believe that though neutral the Vatican will at least see that their interests are not neglected when peace is made.

Leo XIII., with the present Pope as his Under Secretary of State, did everything in his power to be admitted to the first Hague Conference. No further steps in this sense have been made until now, when they are unlikely to encounter opposition from Italy or any other power. If they are successful the fact will be a world-wide affirmation of the standing of the Holy See among the nations.

PEACE RUMORS IN ROME.

General Cessation of Hostilities in Near Future Talked Of, It Is Said.

ROME, April 20.—Within the last twenty-four hours there have arisen in Rome persistent reports that the grave international questions confronting Italy may be solved in the near future by what at first sight seems almost incredible, the conclusion of a general peace in Europe at a not distant date.

While these reports are intangible and cannot at present be ascribed to a definite source, they, nevertheless, are reflected in high quarters, and they receive head from careful observers of international politics.

Among the reasons in support of this the argument is offered that Rome is an excellent field for the conduct of negotiations of this nature. Prince von Buelow, one of the ablest of German diplomats, is in Rome as Ambassador to Italy, and the official relations between Italy and Germany as well as between Italy and the powers of the Triple Entente are cordial.

In certain quarters in Rome the idea prevails that the advent of Spring has not seen such resumption of aggressive hostilities as had been promised, a fact regarded as significant.

Sofia is being regarded with much interest just at present. Efforts are being made by representatives of the belligerents to induce King Ferdinand to announce his decision.

The importance of the attitude of Bulgaria is recognized fully in Rome. Should she side with the Teutonic allies it would be difficult for Rumania to make war upon Austria-Hungary, for she would then be subject to attack by Bulgaria as well as by Turkish troops coming through Bulgarian territory.

In this connection a prominent diplomat said today: "Once more is the fate of the Balkans in the hands of Bulgaria. Indeed, this time her decision may have great weight on the general development of the war."

ITALY'S NEW BIG GUN.

Called More Powerful and Easier to Handle Than the German 42.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

PARIS, April 20.—Italy has a forty centimetre cannon more powerful, but lighter and less cumberous than the Krupp monster, according to a prominent Italian politician's statement to the Excelsior. The King attended trials of the weapon three days ago at Genoa.

The explosions caused popular demonstration, everyone thinking they were the signal for mobilization, which the Excelsior's informant declares is practically complete, every able-bodied man born after 1876 having already joined the colors.

TRIESTE FACING FAMINE.

The Mayor Exhorts the People to be Calm in Their Privations.

ROME, April 19, (via Paris, April 20.)—The food situation in Trieste is critical, according to advices telegraphed here from the frontier. The Mayor is said to have announced officially that the bread supply was exhausted, although that which has been supplied for the past few weeks has been made from a mixture in which wheat was almost lacking.

Since it is impossible to obtain wheat from Austria, and Hungary has refused to permit the exportation of any part of the stock on hand, Trieste is dependent for its food supplies upon shipments coming in by sea. The Mayor in his manifesto is said to have urged the people of the city to be calm in the face of their privations, and advised them to make potatoes their chief article of diet.

AGAIN INVADE SERBIA.

Irregular Bands of Bulgarians Make Further Raids.

LONDON, Wednesday, April 21.—"It is semi-officially announced," says Reuter's Nish correspondent, "that two fresh inroads into Serbian territory have been made by irregular bands of Bulgarians."

REAL WORK OF WAR IS DONE AT NIGHT

Soldiers on the Advancing French Front Spend Most Days in Rest or Play.

AVIATOR'S QUEER GROUCH

Back, Angry from Flight Because Bombs Wouldn't Drop After He Picked a Fine Target.

From a Staff Correspondent.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

PARIS, April 20.—To continue the story of my trip along the French battle front, the first installment of which was cabled yesterday:

Daytime in the trenches is usually quiet beyond an occasional artillery bombardment. The real work is at night. So men during the day sleep in dugouts or laze about, playing cards and writing letters, all except the sentinels on duty.

It is queer to see cigar boxes nailed up as letter boxes, with inscription giving the name of the division and sector.

It is strange, where the trenches pass through the woods, to see men perched aloft in the tops as in a ship's crow's nest, watching patiently, guns in hand, for the slightest movement in the enemy's line.

Back of the trenches we visited was a target where sharpshooters practice daily. The target is so arranged that if a man misses the bullets pass on to the Germans.

We got views of German "frightfulness" during the trip. We were in Amiens when the German aeroplanes made their demonstration against the cathedral. It was early morning, and we were just getting ready to go to the lines, thirty miles distant. Bombs fell only a few hundred yards from us and killed several woman and children. None touched the cathedral.

The Major of artillery I have referred to told us of a German attack on his position shortly before our arrival, which was communicated to the French outposts by the screams of women. A French company advanced, but a German officer cried out:

"Don't fire. We have women with us."

The Germans had taken all the women of the village and driven them ahead with a small detachment. The French charged suddenly in the flank, rescued the women, and killed the German drivers, who had got too far ahead of their column. The French artillery then smashed the advance.

At another point we visited was a Russian who had been a prisoner of the Germans, and escaped to the French lines. He said that over 300 Russians were in a little village near by, and that the Germans treated them like slaves, and made them do all the work, including pushing everything from the houses, of which was sent to Germany. He said that everything of the slightest value was taken, especially linen and copper.

A Toast in a Cave.

In this section we paid special attention to what went on behind the trenches. We viewed the field hospital stations, field kitchens, officers' quarters, and dugouts. We even peeped at a dugout cowbarn where the Colonel's cow peacefully chewed her cud and supplied fresh milk to the officers' mess. Every day she was taken through a trench to a pasture and brought back at night for milking.

At the end of this portion of the tour we were taken to the officers' dining room for a glass of wine.

We descended the narrow earth steps below ground into a cavern 4 feet by 12. A rough pine table ran lengthwise, with benches on either side. There was a small tunnel in the centre of the roof running to the outer world in which was fixed a pane of window glass.

I noticed that the usual bouquet of wild flowers in a pot made from a German shell occupied the centre of the table.

At one end of the table was our escort—Colonel Le Corgarven and a dozen officers, several in the bright uniforms of the headquarters staff. The Colonel solemnly poured out the wine, and then stood as near straight as possible under the low earth roof.

I knew a rain was coming. I knew it would not be an idle one. This man had been talking of his son and relatives lost in this war, but he deplored all thought of a present peace. His tone was solemn, but with all the grace of the banquet hall he said:

"Gentlemen, to the victory of the forces of civilization I raise my glass."

We drained our cups to the bottom in silence.

An Aviator's Real Grouch.

I only saw one disgruntled man in the French Army. He was an aeroplanist with what I called an honest grouch. We had just arrived at the aero station when this flier appeared from the clouds. As his machine touched the ground he stood in his seat, took off his helmet, and banged it angrily on the ground. His leather coat followed. Then he flung himself over the side and stamped about the field.

He was very young. As we approached him he was investigating a hole in his shoe heel, from which he extracted a shrapnel ball. He then fingered several holes in the wings of the aeroplane, gently breathing curses.

He was asked to explain his trouble. It appeared that he had been over the German lines with bombs. Just when he had decided out for destruction a nice place of military value the lever controlling the bombs refused to work, so he was forced to return with the bombs still under the seat of the machine. He pointed at them with loathing.

While returning he was chased by a German aeroplane. When it got within fifty yards he emptied his revolver at it and saw it careening earthward. He pulled out the weapon and extracted the empty shells, but again pointed to the bombs and refused to be comforted.

While we were there several machines received equipment of bombs. The engines were started, the pilots appeared, got into their leather clothes and climbed aboard.

They did not even bother to speak to those remaining behind. Perhaps this might be their turn never to return, but they simply gave the signal to let go and disappeared into the sky. It is all in the day's work.

I talked with several of these men. All say the French aero fleet is now showing superiority to the German in every way, and that only occasionally is battle offered, and then only when the Germans know the Frenchman has not a mitrailleuse aboard.

Like all others in the French Army, these aeronauts, who see more of what is happening than others, pay high tributes to the Germans as a brave, strong enemy, who must be beaten thoroughly in order to be beaten at all. One of them said:

"We fly over them and see almost nothing. There is scarcely a single motor on the roads back of their lines. All their transports move at night. If organization were everything, they would be invincible."

Last Glimpse of Spring's Glory.

On our last afternoon we were taken to another mountain top, crowned with a dense pine forest. Impenetrable thickets concealed the batteries, painted the same color as the foliage. Our Captain called attention to the barrels of the seventy-fives pointing skyward, cleverly concealed by trees. These guns are specially mounted to bring down aeroplanes. They can swing at any angle and in any direction and be fired as rapidly as revolvers.

We penetrated deeper into the forest to the searchlight station, so cleverly hidden under pine boughs as to be impossible to discover in the daytime. We climbed up to the platform.

Below we could see for miles down the valley. Near us was a little orchard planted with peach and plum trees in full blossom. At our feet a soldier was playing a violin made from a cigar box. The man played beautifully. Before the war he was first violinist at the opera in Bordeaux. He played "The Star-Spangled Banner," and then broke into an air from Massenet's "Therese."

Our Captain signaled that it was time to leave. We went through the pines toward the peach orchard, the stirring strains of the "Marseillaise" following us.

The odor of peach blossoms filled the air. All the earth was green and fresh.

I realized that Springtime had come to France, and with it a greater confidence in the future than ever before in her entire history.

THE OFFICIAL REPORTS OF WAR OPERATIONS

France.

PARIS.—(*Night Report*)—Fifty incendiary shells have been dropped on Rheims. In Champagne and the Argonne, there has been artillery fighting without intervention by the infantry.

Between the Meuse and the Moselle, in the Forest of Mortmare, near the Flirey and Essey Road, our attacks achieved some success, and we made some slight progress.

In the Forest of La Prêtrie the enemy, after violently bombarding our position in the region of Croix des Carmes, attempted an attack which was instantly stopped by our artillery.

There was a fairly lively cannonade and some outpost fighting at the edge of the Forest of Parroy.

Yesterday evening two German counter attacks against Hartmann-Weilerkopf were repulsed.

(*Day Report*)—There have been particularly spirited artillery exchanges in the region of Soissons and in the sectors of Rheims and the Argonnes; otherwise there is no news to give out.

Germany.

BERLIN.—German sapping attacks in the Champagne country yesterday made progress, while a French attack in the Argonnes, north of Le Four-de-Paris, resulted in failure.

Between the Meuse and the Moselle yesterday witnessed isolated but spirited artillery exchanges. A French attack near Flirey broke down. Near Croix des Carmes German troops entered the main position of the enemy to the west of Avrecourt and stormed and reoccupied the village of Embermenil.

In the Vosges a French attack on Schillecker heights resulted in failure, while the German advance on Hartmanns-Weilerkopf gained about 100 yards.

On the eastern front the situation remains unchanged.

Austria.

VIENNA.—There has been no change in the general situation. Along the entire front only isloated artillery engagements have taken place.

Russia.

PETROGRAD.—A vigorous attack by the Germans on our positions east of Telepotch and Polen was repulsed by rifle fire and hand grenades. In the direction of Stri, a hostile attack on the height near Oravozil was successful at the start, but toward evening our troops made a counter attack and reoccupied the height after fierce fighting. They captured prisoners, the number of whom is now being ascertained.

On the Eastern Bozzanka chain during the evening of April 18 we exploded a mine above a German trench. Immediately following this our infantry attacked with bayonets and captured the position, taking in the neighborhood of 100 prisoners, as well as four machine guns and one bomb-thrower.

COMMONS MAY BAN LIQUOR.

Discusses Self-Denying Ordinance, but Delays Action.

LONDON, April 20.—In order that all classes should be on the same footing with regard to intoxicants, the House of Commons this afternoon had before it a self-denying ordinance banishing alcoholic drinks from the House during the continuance of the war. In moving this resolution Thomas Edward Wing, Liberal member for Durham, explained that he did not desire to suggest that there was a high state of intemperance among the legislators, but he did want rich and poor, peer and peasant, to be treated alike.

A considerable divergence of views developed in the course of a brief discussion. Andrew Bonar Law, leader of the Opposition in the House, said that the proposal would not be of the smallest value unless the members intended themselves to follow the example of King George in their own homes.

On the suggestion of Home Secretary McKenna, the debate was adjourned until such time as the full proposals of the Government on the question of temperance should be before the House.

Sir Arthur Markham described the resolution as "pure cant." He mentioned the fact that the total value of liquors consumed in the smoking room of the House during the two days he was in session last week was less than 4 shillings, ($1.)

Chancellor Lloyd George declined to answer a question concerning the suggested purchase of the Midland and Great Northern railways by the Government, and said the House must await a general statement of the policy of the Government.

DENOUNCES FOE'S POLICY.

England Assails Germany for Her Retaliatory Measures.

LONDON, April 20.—Through Walter Hines Page, the American Ambassador, the British Foreign Office today sent a protest to Washington to be forwarded to Berlin denouncing the retaliatory measures Germany has taken against thirty-nine British officers as a result of the special treatment accorded to thirty-nine submarine prisoners in England.

The note explains that the Germans are humanely treated and protests against the close confinement of the British officers. Virtually the only difference between the treatment of the German submarine prisoners and other German prisoners, the note says, is that the former are in the naval barracks instead of in the detention camps.

The Foreign Office still is without information as to the names of the British officers against whom retaliatory measures have been adopted in Germany, the United States not yet having obtained the names from Germany.

EXULT OVER AIR RAIDS.

German Papers Speculate on the Effects in England.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

ROTTERDAM, April 20, (Dispatch to The London Daily News.)—After a long and weary wait for aerial success, Germany is delirious with joy over the visit of Zeppelins to England last week. The papers are still full of extraordinary praise. The Hamburger Fremdenblatt, writing apparently with a confused idea of English geography, says the aerial cruisers flew over the mouth of the Thames and passed by way of Kent across Sussex. It proceeds:

"With what feelings did London awake the morning after the German airships had been within a few miles of London and flown over Brighton, which on Saturday afternoons in summer shows half London on its sands. It must be a painful experience for London's population of clerks to have our aerial cruisers so near their place of work in the city and right over the place of recreation and sport and to know their former proud and century-long inviolability has been broken.

"We are filled with expectations. What has been done can be done. Spring is in the air, birds are on the wing, space is free, the nights are dark. What are distances! Unhindered our airships arrive, unhindered they go, having carried out the deeds watched by proud and thankful Germany. Britons have learned that between heaven and earth there are things undreamed of in their philosophy, and they are German things."

A. J. DREXEL ASSAILS WILSON'S ATTITUDE

Should Have Protested on Belgian Outrages, He Says—Not Too Late Even Now.

WANTS BIG NAVY AND ARMY

What if Germany or England Attacks America, He Asks—Says Wilson Can't Win—For Herrick in 1916.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, April 20.—Anthony J. Drexel, who came from New York with Harry S. Lehr on a steamer flying the American flag because Mr. Lehr was too nervous to sail on a British steamer, criticised in an interview with THE NEW YORK TIMES correspondent today the failure of President Wilson to protest to the German Government against the Belgian atrocities. Mr. Drexel is waiting at the Ritz for his home in Grosvenor Square to be made ready.

"Harry was so nervous that he could hardly eat," said Mr. Drexel; "but he is all right now. We didn't see any submarine. The Germans could hardly have mistaken us for a British steamer, as 'New York' was painted on the two sides with letters half as big as a house."

Discussing America's attitude in the present war, Mr. Drexel said:

"While America will remain neutral and ought to, it does not mean that we ought to let the Germans ride roughshod over Belgium, attacking women and destroying historic places without our protesting in straightforward language.

"America was a signatory to The Hague treaty which proclaimed the neutrality of Belgium. Are we to look cheap in the eyes of the world by allowing ourselves to keep quiet while that neutrality is outraged?

"Our Washington policy is one of shilly-shallying. It was the same in Mexico. The President demanded that the insult to the flag at Tampico be avenged by a salute by the Mexicans, but they never saluted the flag and never made amends; yet the American army was withdrawn.

"What can the British think of us unless we back up our words with decisive action? What must Europe think of us unless we take a strong stand by Belgium? It is not too late now, for Belgium is still invaded and atrocities are still going on.

"America ought to wake up to the grim necessity of preparing herself for the contingency of war. I do not think we will get in this war, but we need to think of the future.

"While I am convinced that Germany is going to be badly beaten, still suppose she wins? What about America? Germany would immediately spread out in South America, encroaching on territory which the United States is bound to protect by the Monroe Doctrine. If the United States asserted herself, war with Germany would certainly come. Germany, completely armed and equipped, would be in a position to attack a country awfully unprepared.

"The United States ought to start in to build up a navy that will be twice as big as that of England or Germany. She ought to have a standing army of 1,000,000 men. I believe that conscription for two years in America, say between the ages of 18 and 20, would give American youths a discipline that nothing else could. And would give the country the advantage of a sufficient army to repel an invader.

"If Americans stop to think that if the Allies win the war England would be in the same position as Germany would in the event that Germany won? In other words, England would be ready to land an immense force, only it would be done through Canada instead of on the American coast. I do not think England would do it, but supposing England felt aggrieved over the failure of the Washington Government to protect British subjects in Mexico, and, getting no satisfaction, proceeded to war? Where would America be? The truth is she would be at the mercy of England.

"I agree with Roosevelt that America ought to wake up. It is all right to be neutral, but not weak-kneed. The American flag has got to stand for something more than mild words."

Speaking of American politics, Mr. Drexel said that he did not believe President Wilson, no matter how the war went, had a chance of being re-elected. He said:

"Wilson antagonized the big interests at the beginning of his Administration, and long before the war began business was at a low ebb. The only business since the war began has been the shipping of food and ammunition. Business lost confidence in Wilson months ago, and he will never regain its support, no matter if he keeps America out of war. His doom is sealed.

"The next President, I believe, will be a Republican. Myron T. Herrick ought to be a nominee. We need a man of broad understanding of both continents, and Herrick has it. Besides that, he is a business man with a knowledge of his country's needs. Mr. Herrick made no mistakes as a diplomat. His work in France was an inspiration to Americans."

Mr. Drexel highly commended the attitude of THE NEW YORK TIMES during the war, saying that it represented the loftiest thought of America.

VENIZELOS'S PLEA FOR WAR BY GREECE

Text of Memorandum to the King Advising Participation with Entente Powers.

A GREAT EMPIRE HIS AIM

Co-operation of Bulgaria and Rumania Through Territorial Concessions—Feared Turkey's Revenge.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Wednesday, April 21.—The Daily Chronicle publishes the full text of the memorandum to the King of Greece in which former Premier Venizelos urged the participation of Greece in the war on the side of Servia against Germany and Austria and outlined his plan of obtaining the co-operation of Bulgaria and Rumania by offering territorial concessions.

The memorandum was contained in a dispatch dated Athens, April 11, and received yesterday. As a result of this memorandum, M. Venizelos avers, the King authorized him to obtain the co-operation of Bulgaria and Rumania in the war on the basis of territorial concessions, an assertion which the King, through the present Government, flatly denied. In consequence of this denial, which M. Venizelos regarded as an insult, he withdrew from politics altogether and quitted Greece. The memorandum reads:

"Sire: Up till today our policy has consisted of the maintenance of neutrality as long as our obligations as allies of Serbia do not demand that we should depart from it; but now we are requested to enter into the war not only to fulfill our simple moral obligations but for concessions which, if realized, would create a great and powerful Greece such as even the most optimistic would not have imagined a few years ago.

"If we by continuing to remain neutral allow Serbia to be annihilated by a new Austro-German invasion we have no guarantee that Austro-German troops will stop before they reach the Macedonian frontier, and they might be attracted to come south as far as Saloniki.

"But even if Austria were content at annihilating Serbia and did not enter into Macedonia, is there any doubt that Bulgaria, instigated by Austria, would attack Serbia for the purpose of occupying Sarbian Macedonia?

"It is necessary for us to strive for the co-operation not only of Rumania, but, if possible, also for that of Bulgaria. Should such co-operation be brought into existence all the Christian States of the Balkan peninsula would be confederated. Thus not only would the chances of local defeat be avoided, but the new co-operation would very seriously strengthen the side of the Entente.

Concessions to Bulgaria.

"Therefore I think it essential to make important concessions to Bulgaria, which up to the present we have declined even to discuss. At the moment, however, in which our national aspirations in Asia Minor are on the point of being realized, it is necessary to make some sacrifices in the Balkans. Chiefly we ought to withdraw our objections already raised concerning concessions on the part of Serbia to Bulgaria, even if these concessions extend as far as the right bank of the River Axios.

"In the event of the concessions offered on such a scale proving not sufficient to attract Bulgaria to co-operate toward her late allies, or at least geting her to maintain a friendly neutrality toward them, I would not hesitate, much as the operation would be painful to me, to suggest the sacrifice of Cavalla to save Hellenism in Turkey and secure the creation of a really great Greece, embracing almost all the countries over which Hellenism, during its history of centuries, held sway.

"This sacrifice would be made, not to purchase Bulgaria's neutrality, but as an exchange for her active co-operation in the war on the side of our allies. At the same time, as a partial exchange for this cession, we would demand that, in case Bulgaria should extend over the Axios River, Serbia ought to cede to us the Dairani-Gevaghili district, so as to have a fairly important frontier on the north opposite Bulgaria, as we are at present deprived of such a good frontier on the east.

"Unfortunately, on account of Bulgaria's avidity, it is almost sure that whatever concessions may be made to her she will not consider them satisfactory enough to induce her to enter into co-operation with her former allies. Then in this connection it would be indispensable to secure at least the co-operation of Rumania, because without the co-operation of that State our participation in the war would be very dangerous to us, assuming the war will end without giving predominance to any one side; but with the return of the status quo as before the war began, then the end of all Hellenism in Turkey would be sure and sudden.

Turkey's Probable Action.

"Turkey would come out of the war unharmed, although she had dared the great powers, and audacious in a sense of security which her alliance with Germany would command, an alliance which would certainly continue after the war as serving Germany's ends. These facts would complete without delay the work of destruction of Hellenism in Turkey, which would expel systematically, without any pretext and on a large scale, masses or population and confiscate their property. Germany would certainly not prevent or oppose such a course. In fact, she would encourage it, as it would be the means of ridding Asia Minor of another claimant of the country which she covets herself. Expulsion in masses of the millions of Greeks from Turkey would not only ruin individuals but would mean for Greece financial shipwreck.

"Finally, in the event of unsuccess we would continue to enjoy the friendship and appreciation of the powerful nations of the Entente, which nations created Greece and so often since that time have helped and supported her. On the other hand, our refusal to fulfill our obligations as allies toward Serbia would not only ruin our moral prestige as a State, not only would it expose us to the dangers above mentioned, but it would leave us without any friends and without any political credit in the future. (Signed)

"KLEFTHERIOS VENIZELOS."

After the King had considered the above memorandum, Venizelos, the Chronicle's correspondent says, had an audience with his Majesty, and as a result the Premier was authorized to approach Rumania in order to ascertain if she were favorable to an alliance.

In his second memorandum to the King the then Premier stated that he had found Rumania would refuse all military co-operation unless Bulgaria participated. Rumania would have been content with a declaration of neutrality on the part of Bulgaria, but M. Venizelos adds that it was absolutely improbable that such a declaration could be obtained.

The Greek General Staff could not be persuaded that it was safe to act on the assurance of Bulgarian neutrality, as that might be broken when it appeared to suit the interests of that country.

Greek Envoy on Mission to Berlin.

BRINDISI, April 19.—Theodore Ypsilanti, First Equerry of the King of Greece, arrived here today and left immediately for Vienna and Berlin on a special mission, which is believed to deal with the attitude of Greece on the international situation as influenced by events in the Balkans.

BRAVE FORTS TO WRECK E-15

British Picket Boats Go In and Torpedo Stranded Submarine.

LONDON, April 20.—The British Admiralty announced officially today that the submarine E-15 was destroyed in the Dardanelles by British picket boats. The statement read:

"The submarine E-15, which grounded on Kephez Point Saturday, appears to have been in danger of falling into the enemy's hands in a serviceable condition. Great efforts were made by the Turks to secure her. Attempts to destroy her by long range fire of battleships failed.

"During the night of the 18th two picket boats—that of the Triumph, under Lieutenant-Commander Eric Robinson, who commanded the expedition, assisted by Lieutenant Arthur Brooke Webb, R. N. R., and Midshipman John Woolley, and that of the Majestic, under Lieutenant Claude Godwin, both manned by volunteer crews—attacked the submarine. The boats were subjected to a very heavy fire, estimated at over 200 rounds, from Fort No. 8, which was only a few hundred yards distant, and a number of small guns at short range. Notwithstanding this, the submarine was torpedoed and rendered useless. The Majestic's picket boat was holed and sunk, but the crew were saved by the other boat and the only casualty was one man who died of wounds.

"Vice Admiral de Robeck speaks in the highest terms of all concerned in this gallant enterprise. Lieutenant-Commander Eric Robinson has been promoted to a commander by the Admiralty and a report has been called for on the individual services of other officers and men with a view to their recognition."

FEAR IN CONSTANTINOPLE.

Turkish Refugees Reach Switzerland to Escape Bombardment.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

GENEVA, April 20, (Dispatch to The London Daily Chronicle.)—A number of wealthy Turkish families recently arrived in Geneva from Constantinople, whence they had fled a fortnight previously in fear of bombardment by the Allies' fleets. One of the members of the party said that when he left Constantinople the people were living in constant dread of some disaster, and all sorts of rumors were going about as to the fate of the Dardanelles forts.

Gradually Turkey has found out her mistake in taking sides with Germany, as one by one her original plans of campaign have hopelessly fallen through. The expected universal Mohammedan upheaval has proved a fiasco, as anybody must have foreseen who knows anything of the relations between the British and Mohammedans in the East. The failure of the Suez Canal raid and of the invasion of Egypt have acted severely on the morale and spirit of the Turkish Army, and the repulse of the Dardanelles to be forced in order to shatter the last hope Turkey may have of even regaining her former position as a nation.

TURKISH LOSSES 2,500.

Force That Attacked British in Mesopotamia Well Organized.

LONDON, April 20.—The Marquis of Crewe, Secretary of State for India, announced in the House of Lords today that the Turkish casualties in the recent fighting with the British in Mesopotamia were not less than 2,500. According to a report issued by the India Office last Wednesday, the Turkish force, consisting of some 23,000 Turks, Kurds, and Arabs, attacked the British positions at Kurna, Ahwaz, and Shaiba on March 12, but were driven off. The British casualties were given as ninety-two men wounded.

The Marquis said the Turks proved to be thoroughly trained fighters and that they concealed their trenches so well that they were invisible at forty yards. The British Government was never under any delusion as to the possibility that the Turks might bring up a force of considerable magnitude to attack the British positions. It was for this reason that British forces were sent to Mesopotamia from Egypt and India.

NEW MOVES IN STRAIT.

Berlin Gets Word That Operations Are Imminent.

BERLIN, April 20, (by Wireless to Sayville, L. I.)—Dispatches, reaching Berlin from points on the Mediterranean, unite in stating that there are indications of a resumption of activities against the Dardanelles. The movement of a considerable body of troops is reported.

The Overseas News Agency gives out this item:

"Field Marshal Baron von der Goltz, who was recently appointed commander of the First Turkish Army, takes the place of the German General, Liman von Sanders, who is now commanding the Dardanelles army."

The Cologne Gazette has a dispatch from Sofia, which reads:

"There is evidence in Turkey of certain preparations. In the Adrianople district these indicate not so much distrust of Bulgaria as a measure of wise foresight against a possible Russian undertaking.

"It is a fact that there are definite indications showing the existence of a Russian purpose to undertake something, but there is doubt as to the carrying out of the propect."

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BRITISH HOLD HILL WON AT GREAT COST

Heavy Losses Admitted by Official Account of Battle from French's Headquarters.

NEW ADVANCE IS EXPECTED

British Guns, According to London, Are Paving the Way for Great Operations.

LONDON, Wednesday, April 21.—Very heavy losses were suffered on both sides in the fighting that culminated in British success at Hill 60, southeast of Ypres.

An official account of the struggle since Thursday received from Field Marshal French's headquartres, and given out by the Press Bureau, indicates that the gain made is regarded as highly important. From this eminence, which is part of the Zandfoord Ridge, which dominates the road from Ypres to Menin, the British guns now command a considerable area occupied by the Germans, and, it is thought here, paves the way for an attack on the passage of the Lys, by means of which the towns of Lille, Roubaix, and Turcoing can be approached.

The account given out from French's headquarters was as follows:

"The improvement in the weather since the last report resulted in an increase in the activity of both our own and the enemy's air service. Advantage in the exchanges has been with us. In the Ypres district the hostile aeroplanes have been brought down the last three days, two by us and two by the French. Yesterday one of our airmen drove off three hostile aeroplanes, subsequently completing the reconnoissance on which he was engaged.

"Early on April 15 the enemy shelled our trenches near St. Eloi heavily and exploded a mine, which injured some of our parapets. No attack followed and the damage was promptly repaired.

"On April 16 the enemy exploded three mines in the La Bassee district, but they were quite harmless.

"On the evening of April 17 we exploded a mine under Hill 60 on the Ypres-Comines Railway, to the west of Zwartelene. This was immediately followed by an attack which gained possession of the whole of the enemy's trenches on the hill. The enemy suffered heavily from the explosion and we took two officers and fifteen men prisoners. In spite of a heavy bombardment, which caused many casualties, the trenches captured were put in a state of defense during the night.

"The enemy renewed the bombardment toward morning, and followed this at 6:30 A. M. with a determined counter-attack. This attack was pressed home, and stiff hand-to-hand fighting ensued. Our infantry, fighting with great gallantry and determination and well supported by artillery, drove off the enemy with complete success. Our losses were very heavy, but the Germans suffered still more severely, particularly from our machine guns, which caught them in close order in the open.

"Throughout the 17th the enemy repeatedly renewed his attacks, making desperate efforts to regain his position, which was of great importance. At one time they succeeded in gaining a footing on the southern slopes of the hill, but they were promptly driven back again. At nightfall the whole hill was in our hands, and the ground gained had been consolidated.

"This morning the enemy's attacks ceased, but they continued to bombard the hill.

"In the later fighting two more officers and thirty men were captured, making a total of four officers and forty-five men.

"The statement in a recent German official communication that we are using asphyxiating gases in the Ypres district is false. It was doubtless made to justify the use of these gases, which have been freely employed by the Germans in their attacks on Hill 60. Germany signed a clause in The Hague Convention eliminating the use of asphyxiating gases.

SHAKEN BY NEUVE CHAPELLE.

German Staff Said to Have Been Impressed by British Assault.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

BERNE, April 20, (Dispatch to The London Morning Post.)—The widest publicity is being given in the German, Austro-Hungarian, and neutral press to an alleged statement in a London evening newspaper that with better leadership the British losses at the Neuve Chapelle fight would have been much less. Nevertheless, four officers belonging to a neutral State, who have just returned from Germany and were with the German General Staff on the western front, have assured me that the British fighting at Neuve Chapelle produced a demoralizing effect on the German General Staff. One high officer said:

"Now we see that the British can fight as well as we can."

AIRMEN FIRE RHINE STORES.

Two French Squadrons Attack Railway Stations and a Forage Depot.

LONDON, Wednesday, April 21.—"Two French aerial squadrons attacked railway positions along the Rhine Monday afternoon," says The Daily Telegraph's Zurich correspondent, "bombarding successfully the Mühlheim and Hasheim stations.

"The immense forage stores at Mannheim were set on fire and the buildings and contents were completely destroyed."

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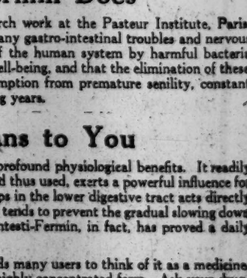

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ARMY OF 600,000 NOW FACES RUSSIANS

Germany Rushes Troops to Carpathians in Effort to Turn the Invaders Back.

FATE OF EMPIRE IN BALANCE

Soldiers Quit Trains to Plunge Into Battle on Heights Overlooking Hungary's Plains.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

PETROGRAD, April 20, (Dispatch to The London Daily News.)—Recently there has been a complete cessation of passenger and general traffic on the Prague and Brünn system of the Austrian railways. The Germans have sent large reinforcements through Moravia into North Hungary. These have now entered into action and are the vanguard of an Austro-German attempt to develop a counter-attack against the Russian positions among the hill villages of the southern Carpathians.

About 600,000 Austro-German troops are now engaged there over an irregular line between Lupkow and Uzsok passes. Their base is a plateau stretching beyond Gumennoy and overlooking the flat farming land of Hungary. The fighting in the middle of this position is very desperate, but the Russians are slowly wearing down the enemy's resistance.

The Austrian railway system near the Rumanian frontier is also closed against ordinary traffic, doubtless because they are evacuating Bukowina and bringing troops round under German orders into Hungary.

Although the Austrians have lost half a million prisoners to the Rusians since the war began, besides a terrible total of dead and wounded, the Magyar controllers of Austrian policy know well that Germany will not permit them to make a separate peace. Accordingly the present battle is being fought with terrible ferocity by the German and Magyar combinations, with the knowledge that the destiny of the dual monarchy hangs on the result.

The German invasion of Hungary has been accomplished by the same curious proceedings noticed in the German invasion of Poland early in the war. A vast amount of forged Russian paper money is being forced by the Germans on the Russophil rural population. Refugees are bringing quantities to Kiev, where the authorities have placarded the town warning the population not to accept 10, 25, and 100 ruble notes from strangers.

LONDON, Wednesday, April 21.—The Russians in the Carpathians are busy repulsing Austro-German attacks in the direction of Stry and to the southeast of Lupkow Pass, and have themselves captured another height on the Eastern Roszanka chain of the Carpathians.

REPORT RUSSIANS HALTED.

German Correspondent Says Invaders Lost 500,000 in Carpathians

BERLIN, (via London,) April 20.—German newspaper correspondents telegraphing from the Carpathian Mountains say that the Russian offensive in that region has come completely to an end. Small engagements still are in progress in the wooded Carpathians, but these are dying out. Occasional fights which take place for local advantage here and there are without importance. The situation generally is characterized as one of absolute quiet.

Nothing of importance is said to be happening in Bukowina or in Russian Poland.

The Tageblatt's correspondent at Insterburg, East Prussia, says that a Russian aviator dropped four bombs on that town Monday morning. A woman was killed and two children were injured. The material damage was slight.

Colonel von Reuter, who commanded the Ninety-ninth Regiment at Zabern in 1913 when trouble broke out between the townspeople and the military, has been promoted to the rank of Major General.

BERLIN, April 20, (by Wireless to Sayville, L. I.)—Dispatches reaching Berlin from points in the Carpathians continue to express optimism, some messages even declaring that the check to the Russians is in the nature of a complete defeat.

A reporter of the Neues Wiener Journal says it is estimated that over 500,000 Russian soldiers have been put out of action in the Carpathians.

TAKES OFFICERS' SWORDS.

Grand Duke's Punishment of Prisoners for Atrocity to Russian Scout.

Special to The New York Times.

PETROGRAD, April 20, (Dispatch to The London Morning Post.)—The Grand Duke has issued orders that Austrian officers who are prisoners of war shall no longer be allowed to retain their swords.

This is a penalty for the atrocious crime committed upon a captured Russian scout, whose tongue was cut out because he refused to betray the positions of the Russians. This occurred at Zalesciki. The officers taken at Przemysl are included in the order.

The general commanding Omsk, a military district, where a number of prisoners are now residing in comparative liberty, has issued an order to deprive all Austrian officers of their weapons and explain to them the reason for inflicting this humiliation upon them.

THE WAR SITUATION.

Late last Summer when the French abandoned Mülhausen they also abandoned the Vosges Mountains. They have had to be recovered since as they were turned upon the north. The battle of Metz, in which the Germans were successful, resulted in the French line between the northern crests of the Vosges and Metz falling back to the Lorraine frontier. This necessitated also the retirement of the southern wing of the French army to the western slopes of the mountains. The French now seem to be endeavoring to swing the southern wing west, pivoting on Cirey, on the Lorraine frontier. Their offense along the Fecht River seems well designed to accomplish this object.

From Metzeral, which is at the junction of the Fecht with a small southern tributary, at least five miles of the Valley of the Fecht is in the zone of effective artillery fire. There are two important controlling hills in the immediate vicinity of Metzeral that afford excellent positions for guns of both large and small calibre. These hills are Burgkorpfeld on the north bank and Schnepfenrieth on the south bank. Under cover of the guns on these hills the French have made a substantial advance on bath banks of the Fecht and are now somewhat above Metzeral. From these hills the ground slopes rather rapidly down into a wide valley which runs to Colmar. This valley is the French line of approach.

The strategy of the French in this offense seems to be the same followed by the Allies in other sections, and, indeed, is practically the only strategical movement of which the situation is capable. First, by attacking at Hartmanns Weilerkopf the French forced the reinforcement of this point of the line, the reinforcements being drawn from that part of the line north. When this part of the line had been sufficiently weakened, the French launched a sudden attack in the direction of Metzeral, and are slowly moving up the Fecht River Valley toward Colmar. If the French succeed in breaking the German line at Metzeral, the German line will have to fall back on Colmar. The situation will then be reversed.

This time it will be the Germans who will have to fall back from the crests of the mountains, because they will have had their line turned from the north. From Colmar to the Rhine is only a few miles, and as the Valley of the Rhine begins at Colmar these few miles are flats, in which good defensive positions would be difficult to construct. Moreover, if the French should be successful in penetrating the German lines here and advanced to Colmar, the German left from Colmar south would be forced to abandon Southern Alsace and retreat across the Rhine. The French right in this case would rest on the Rhine, and the entire line from Pont-a-Mousson south would be practically straight, with only occasional local salients.

The British seem to have a similar idea in mind in their new offense east of Ypres. The country to the east of this town is even more devoid of defensive positions than the Rhine Valley. About the only position for some miles which could be truly called commanding is the hill designated as No. 60, which is west of the railroad between Ypres and Comines, which hill the English report they have captured. This hill not only commands a good front of the surrounding country, but also commands the railroad running to Comines for a distance of several miles. The fact that the British attack is along the line of this railroad indicates that the actions at St. Eloi and Neuve Chapelle were not, after all, merely isolated actions, but were part of a plan which has for its ultimate object Courtrai and then Ghent.

These three cities, Comines, Courtrai, and Ghent are all on the same railroad, which road parallels generally the Lys River. For the British to advance to Courtrai, which is about ten miles from Comines, would mean a withdrawal of the left wing of the German Army, which now rests on the North Sea at Ostend, to a position running approximately north and south through Bruges. In such a contingency the line south of Comines would either have to fall back or be in danger of being outflanked should such a British move continue to be successful. In view of the great advantage to be gained by a successful attempt to break the German lines in this sector it would not be surprising if the British attacks were based on this general plan.

Events have proved, however, that this plan carried to a successful conclusion will result in a loss of life that will almost be beyond belief. London, in commenting on the battle for Hill No. 60, is already preparing the public for the large wastage, while at the same time proclaiming the advance as the greatest since Autumn. Nevertheless, it is in all probability but the beginning of the much-talked-of English advance. The large English reinforcements are known to be in France, the roads and fields are fast drying out, and the British artillery has been dormant a sufficient length of time to accumulate a store of ammunition. British airmen around Ypres have been more than unusually alert to discover and drive back or destroy German scouts, and German air craft have shown more activity than for months past, as if they feared some English move and were determined to locate its objective. Every indication is that the British plan of campaign has matured and that the machinery is in place ready to be put in operation.

BRITISH SEE DANGER IN DERNBURG LETTER

His Peace Proposals Taken as Subtle Move to Influence American Sympathies.

DUTCH QUESTION RAISED

If Germany Must Have Antwerp, What About Holland Territory on the Schleat?

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, April 20.—Dr. Dernburg's letter to the Portland meeting is attracting increased attention here, as New York and Washington dispatches in today's papers show the great interest it has aroused in America. In the eyes of the British Government Dr. Dernburg possesses no official status, so any official discussion of his statement is out of the question.

The impression created by his letter may be broadly summarized as threefold: First, that it is a bolion d' essai; second, that it is a new move on the part of Germany to enlist American favor; third, that it is another effort to lead the United States to play Germany's game and pull her chestnuts out of the fire.

In regard to the first point, Dr. Dernburg's balloon is destined to fly a very short course in the British atmosphere. That Germany is ready to discuss terms of peace is noted with satisfaction, as it is an implicit admission that she is in a better position to negotiate than she expects to be later. No peace that omits the indemnification of Belgium is acceptable to the British Government or the British people. Dr. Dernburg's declaration that Belgium cannot be given up is contrasted with the German Government's formal assurance to Sir Edward Grey on Aug. 4 that Germany would under no pretext whatever annex Belgian territory.

As a new move to influence American opinion, Dr. Dernburg's statements are regarded as clever and subtle to a dangerous degree. England is convinced that America's sympathy and approval in respect to the causes of the war are assuredly hers, but some apprehension is felt lest by the manoeuvres and machinations of Germany's agents the Allies should be placed in a position of apparently seeking to continue a vindictive war beyond the limits where it is possible to combine peace with honor.

Regard for German Diplomacy.

Hitherto it has been the habit of the British press to sneer at German diplomacy. A new note is struck in some quarters today. This is a direct result of Dr. Dernburg's activities. The Star says, notably:

"In the United States Dr. Dernburg is conducting a very able campaign for the capture of American opinion. We ought not to belittle his propaganda. In this country there is a foolish disposition to despise German diplomatic missionaries in other countries, but German diplomacy is not so silly as we like to pretend. It has scored heavily in Turkey; it has scored heavily in Greece, in Bulgaria, and in Rumania. It has scored heavily in Italy. The diplomacy which has overthrown Venizelos, which deprived the Allies of bases on the Greek islands for the purpose of the attack on the Dardanelles and which vetoed the employment of the Greek fleet and Greek Army, is not altogether despicable.

"The long-drawn vacillation of Italy is proof positive that German diplomacy is clever enough to keep Russia and Italy at loggerheads. Our trouble in the Persian Gulf and in Mesopotamia suggests there are men with brains directing the Turks. Dr. Dernburg is worth watching. We believe 90 per cent. of American opinion is with the Allies, but the German propagandists are busy sapping and mining that 90 per cent."

Possibly Effect on Opinion.

There is more apprehension on the ground that Dr. Dernburg's efforts combined with the German campaign in other neutral countries to present Germany as desirous of putting an end to a catastrophic war may place the Allies in a bad light than there is of his suggestions being seriously taken into consideration by the American Government and presented formally or informally to the Allies. The State Department at Washington is in as good a position to gauge the exact value of Dr. Dernburg's ballon d'essai as the British Government. His charges of British violation of neutral rights at sea and his claim for the universal freedom of the seas and intercourse is here placed on exactly the same plane as German efforts to induce America to stop the exportation of guns and ammunition to the Allies.

In regard to this third aspect which Dr. Dernburg's letter has assumed in British eyes the fullest confidence is felt here that the Kaiser's unofficial representative will meet with no better success than his imperial Majesty's official Ambassador is understood to have obtained with his recent note.

There is one further feature of Dr. Dernburg's Portland letter which THE NEW YORK TIMES correspondent knows has been keenly discussed in neutral diplomatic quarters but which so far has scarcely been touched upon in the London press. This phase of the matter is admirably summed up, however, in a provincial paper, The Birmingham Daily Post, as follows:

"Dr. Dernburg has stopped short at the theft of Belgian territory. He said nothing about Holland, yet he knew perfectly well that Belgium, without at any rate a portion of Holland, would be much like a bottle without a neck. His very reference to Antwerp is sufficient proof to this. Antwerp is a Belgian town, but its approach by water up the Scheidt is through Dutch territory. What the German Foreign Secretary meant when he said Germany could not profitably annex Belgian territory without at the same time making territorial acquisitions at the expense of Holland, and what Dr. Dernburg knows as well as any one was that in order that Antwerp should be of real value it must have a free outlet to the sea through German and not Dutch territory, so if Belgium is to be annexed and if Antwerp, as Dr. Dernburg says, is essentially a Germa nport, Holland must now be prepared for the logical consequences. Again, provided that Germany wins, one is tempted to wonder in fact whether the recent monstrous attacks on Dutch shipping so difficult to explain as more senseless have not a deep and sinister purpose. It is not altogether impossible that Germany is endeavoring to goad Holland into reprisals so as to manufacture an excuse for occupying coveted Dutch territory."

DR. BUTLER'S COMMENTS.

Wants More Time to Consider the Dernburg Letter.

Dr. Nicholas Murray Butler, President of Columbia University, who was quoted on Monday in a news item about the letter from Dr. Dernburg, former Colonial Minister of Germany, in which Dr. Dernburg gave his views regarding the terms on which Germany would make peace, said yesterday that until the letter was shown to him by a reporter he had not read it and was unprepared at that time to discuss it.

He understood that any remarks he made on the letter while reading it would not be published, he said, and that he would not be quoted on the subject, at least until he had had time to consider the subject carefully.

NO BERNSTORFF NOTE QUERY

State Department Denies Asking if Germany Assumed Responsibility.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, April 20.—Emphatic denial was given by the State Department today to the story printed this morning that the German Foreign Office, in response to inquiries through Ambasador Gerard, had assumed full responsibility for the note presented by Count von Bernstorff, German Ambassador, on April 5 to the United States Government complaining of its attitude in regard to the shipment of arms.

This denial came from both Secretary Bryan and Robert Lansing, Counsellor of the State Department. Mr. Bryan said:

"We have made no inquiry of that sort and have received no reply."

It was further stated by an official that nothing had been received by this Government to indicate whether the Bernstorff memorandum originated with the German Ambassador or was delivered by instructions of his Government.

ASQUITH ABSOLVES BRITISH WORKMEN

Urging Speed in Output of Munitions, He Says Nothing of Drink and Denies Slackness.

EXPLAINS THE SHORTAGE

Due to Great Use and Success of Recruiting — Tells Contractors Not to Expect Big Profits.

NEWCASTLE, April 20.—The British Prime Minister, Herbert H. Asquith, who so often during his Premiership has had to gloss over statements of his Cabinet colleagues, in an appeal tonight to the workmen of the northeast coast to speed up the output of munitions of war, refrained from all references to the drink question, and declared that there had been no slackness on the part of either the employes or the employers.

The necessity for greater effort, he said, arose from the fact that an enormous quantity of ammunition was being expended, to the success of recruiting among the workers, and the consequent schortness of skilled labor. This was being remedied, and the Premier foreshadowed the enlargement of the present plants and the utilization of factories otherwise engaged to do Government work, with proper compensation.

The appeal was addressed almost as much to the employers as to the men, although the meeting was entirely for the workers, and the manufacturers were told in plain terms that they must not expect to make undue profits from Government contracts.

Premier Asquith said he was here to speak not only to the men of Newcastle and of the Tyneside, but through them to the men of the northeast coast, for in no other area of the empire, and not even in Flanders or France, were the natural fortunes of Great Britain or her success more intimately bound up than with the efforts and energy, with the patriotism and self-devotion of those like his hearers.

Such men, the Premier continued, were specially called by the supreme exigencies of the time and by their own capacities and opportunities to render their best services to the State.

"We tried," said Mr. Asquith, "without succeeding to minimize the conflict, but our honor, our security, our glorious traditions, our best hopes and cehrished ideals were put in the issue."

Whole Nation in the War.

The Premier declared that the demand for men and material was on so vast a scale that it might be said, without exaggeration, that the whole nation was taking part in the war. The armies fighting at the front, like the armies which were being brought into being, were drawn to a degree never before known from all classs and sections of the people. There were very few houses which had not voluntarily and spontaneously contributed their best manhood to the forces of the crown."

The men who were producing material were, in as true a sense as the sailors and soldiers, fighters and combatants in this national war. No man was worthy the name of British citizen who was not taking part in it.

In the early days of the war, said the Premier, the Government had appealed for recruits and had obtained the largest and finest body of men which had ever followed the colors.

"They came not for adventure or for glory," said the Premier. "The spirit which has enabled us to make good our casualties can be described only as a spirit of self-sacrifice. The same spirit is needed in the departments of war with which we are dealing tonight. I am not here to allege remissness. Never has there been better equipment. I saw a statement recently that our work at the front was being crippled by a lack of supplies. There is not a word of truth in that statement."

The Premier also denied that the Government had only lately become alive to the importance of the matter, and declared that in September he had appointed a committee of the Cabinet, headed by Lord Kitchener. The efforts of this committee had largely increased the supplies.

Defends Employers and Workers.

"Nor is it true that there has been any general slackness on the part of any employers or employes," continued the Premier. "Some employers register sixty-seven to sixty-nine hours per week per man. The situation can be otherwise explained. It is due to the unprecedented scale on which ammunition has been expended on each side, to the shortness of skilled labor, and to the success in recruiting."

Two hundred and seventeen thousand miners had enlisted, 20 per cent. of the total number, and nearly 50 per cent. of the men of military age, said the Premier. There was an influx of 70,000 men from other industries, and there was still a shortage of 14 per cent. of the former numbers, the result being a present diminution of 12 per cent. in the normal output, while the war had caused an increased demand.

Mr. Asquith appealed to the men to rival the patriotism of their fellows who had gone to the front by regular attendance at work and an increase in the output. All were called upon to make sacrifices. These sacrifices included a limitation of profits, the temporary suspension of restrictive rules and customs, with provision for reasonable compensation in cases of proved injury or loss.

The manufacturers of war material, he said, were not entitled to undue profit; trades unions would not prejudice their interests by suspending their rules, and firms suffering by the transfer of labor, or by inability to carry out their civil contracts would receive prompt and adequate compensation. All claims would be settled at once by a tribunal set up by the Government.

The Premier congratulated the men on the formation of a committee at Newcastle which was devoting itself to bringing in skilled labor to fill the vacant places in the armament firms. This was the first deficiency to be made good. The next thing was to broaden the basis of production by utilizing works which at present are devoted to other purposes, for the manufacturing of munitions.

"I state my own conviction," said the Premier, "when I say that once productive factories are organized and mobilized all will be well. I remember your message: 'The masters and men together will deliver the goods.' That is all we ask you to do."

The Prime Minister received a great ovation, and his speech was repeatedly cheered. He will visit some of the armament works on the Tyneside tomorrow.

FRENCH TO BUY PRIZE SHIPS

State Aid for Purchasers of Vessels Seized by British.

PARIS, April 20.—The French Government today promulgated a decree designed to encourage the development of the French merchant marine by enabling steamship companies to acquire vessels seized by Great Britain and sold by prize courts.

For this purpose the French Government guarantees to the British Government 75 per cent. of the purchase price of vessels thus sold.

HAS STAYED HOME 45 YEARS.

Strasburg Frenchman Won't Go Out Till Germans Are Expelled.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

PARIS, April 20.—There is a Frenchman, Jean Kelmer, at Strasburg, says the Gaulois, who has never left his home for forty-five years, having vowed when the city capitulated to remain indoors until the last armed German was expelled.

Every Spring French friends visited Kelmer, who said: "How are things going over there? Tell me about France."

"This year," concludes the Gaulois writer, who is one of Kelmer's oldest friends, "I cannot pay him a visit, but am comforted by the certainty that thousands of his countrymen will take my place, entering Strasburg triumphant to release our self-condemned prisoner."

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DROP ONE SWOBODA CHARGE

French Authorities Unable to Support Touraine Allegations.

PARIS, April 20.—The French military authorities have decided to abandon the charge of setting fire to the steamship La Touraine which was preferred against the man known as Raymond Swoboda, says The Petit Parisien.

Capt. Bouchardon, the officer appointed to investigate the case, is credited with having expressed the opinion that there is not sufficient evidence against the prisoner to obtain a conviction on this charge. He still faces an accusation of espionage, however.

Swoboda, who admitted at a preliminary hearing that his real name was Raymond Ruff Schwind, was removed yesterday from the Sante prison to the Palais de Justice, where he was examined by Capt. Bouchardon. He now is permited to have meals sent in from a restaurant. Warders watch his cell closely in the fear that he may attempt suicide.

BRITAIN PROTESTED ON EITEL REPAIRS

Sir Edward Grey Reveals in the House That Increase of Speed Was Complained Of.

LONDON, April 20.—That the British Government had protested against some of the facilities afforded the German auxiliary cruiser Prinz Eitel Friedrich at Newport News was disclosed today in a reply in the House of Commons made by Sir Edward Grey, the British Foreign Minister, to a question asked by Commander Carlyon Bellairs, who recently was returned to Parliament at a bye-election.

Commander Bellairs asked whether the permission to repair the cruiser "included the use of the port for cleaning her hull, thereby increasing her speed and chances of escape from the British cruisers."

Sir Edward Grey said that before her internment the Eitel Friedrich had "had her bottom cleaned and coated with a non-fouling composition while in drydock in Newport News, thus considerably increasing her speed."

"His Majesty's Government," Sir Edward continued, "protested on the ground that an increase in her speed or radius of action, as the case might be, was an increase of the fighting force, such as Article 17 of The Hague Convention forbids. The United States Government refused to admit this, considering that any damage sustained by the action of the sea and not inflicted by an enemy may be made good. They also called attention to the provision that the local authorities of neutral powers shall decide what repairs are necessary."

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, April 20.—Neither Secretary of State Bryan nor Counselor Lansing could be reached tonight in regard to Sir Edward Grey's reference in the Commons today to a British protest against the permission granted by the United States to the Commander of the German commerce destroyer, Prinz Eitel Friedrich, to scrape and paint the Prinz Eitel's hull. The fact that such a protest was made had not been disclosed here.

AUSTRIA PLANS NEW LOAN.

To Float in Berlin Bond Issue of $200,000,000.

BERLIN, April 20.—The Vossische Zeitung announces that Austria-Hungary is about to float a new war loan of 800,000,000 marks ($200,000,000) in Berlin. The proposal is to issue Treasury bonds, payable after the war from an indemnity or otherwise.

BRITON WOULD AVENGE EXPULSION OF PINCHOT

M. P. Suggests as Retaliation Arrest of Gen. von Bissing's Relative, Who Is British.

LONDON, April 20.—The suggestion was made in the House of Commons this afternoon that Baron von Bissing, a resident of Brighton and a half-brother of the General von Bissing who at present is German Military Governor of Belgium, be deprived of his liberty in retaliation for General von Bissing's recent treatment of Gifford Pinchot, former Chief of the Bureau of Forestry of the United States Department of Agriculture.

Mr. Pinchot was expelled from Belgium in the early part of April by the German authorities, presumably because his sister is Lady Alan Johnstone, wife of the former British Minister to Denmark. Mr. Pinchot had received an appointment to assist the American Commission for Relief in Belgium in the distribution of food to destitute French in the territory occupied by the Germans.

Harold J. Tennant, Under Secretary for War, replied that while Mr. Pinchot had been expelled from Belgium, he had no information that he had been subjected to indignity, and as Baron von Bissing was a British subject, it would not be possible to deprive him of his liberty because of alleged improper treatment of Mr. Pinchot.

ENFORCING THE EMBARGO.

LONDON, April 20.—Replying to questions in the House of Commons today as to what steps were being taken to prevent cotton from reaching Germany, Foreign Secretary Grey said that, in accordance with the Order in Council of March 11, every effort was being made to keep seaborne commodities of all kinds from going to that country.

ANSWERS PROF. CLEMENS.

M. Bartholome Says German Plan to Restore Edifices Is Horrifying.

PARIS, April 20.—The Temps prints a reply by the French savant Adrian Bartholomé to the German Professor Clemens's report to the Kaiser on the destruction of the architectural monuments in France and Belgium.

After exposing the fallacy of Professor Clemens's argument that it was the fault of the towns defenders if the monuments were destroyed, M. Bartholomé continues:

"That is insignificant. But far more disquieting is the German proposal to undertake the restoration of the damaged edifices. It fills us with horror. Clemens next asserts that no destruction of architectural masterpieces occurred on Belgian soil. I only ask, Did he visit Louvain? I need no further argument."

THREE INDICTED AS SPIES.

Accused in London of Sending Military Information to Germany.

LONDON, April 20.—True bills were returned by the Grand Jury in the Old Bailey Police Court today against three alleged German spies—Kuepferle, Hahn, and Muller—charged with sending military information to Germany. Anton Kuepferle professes to be an American, and it is believed he comes from Brooklyn. Muller says he is a naturalized Englishman. Hahn admits he is a German.

Strict precautions were taken today to exclude all outsiders from the hearing. While the Judge was addressing the Grand Jury even the ushers were turned out of the room. When hhe case is heard in camera next week every person connected with it will be sworn to secrecy.

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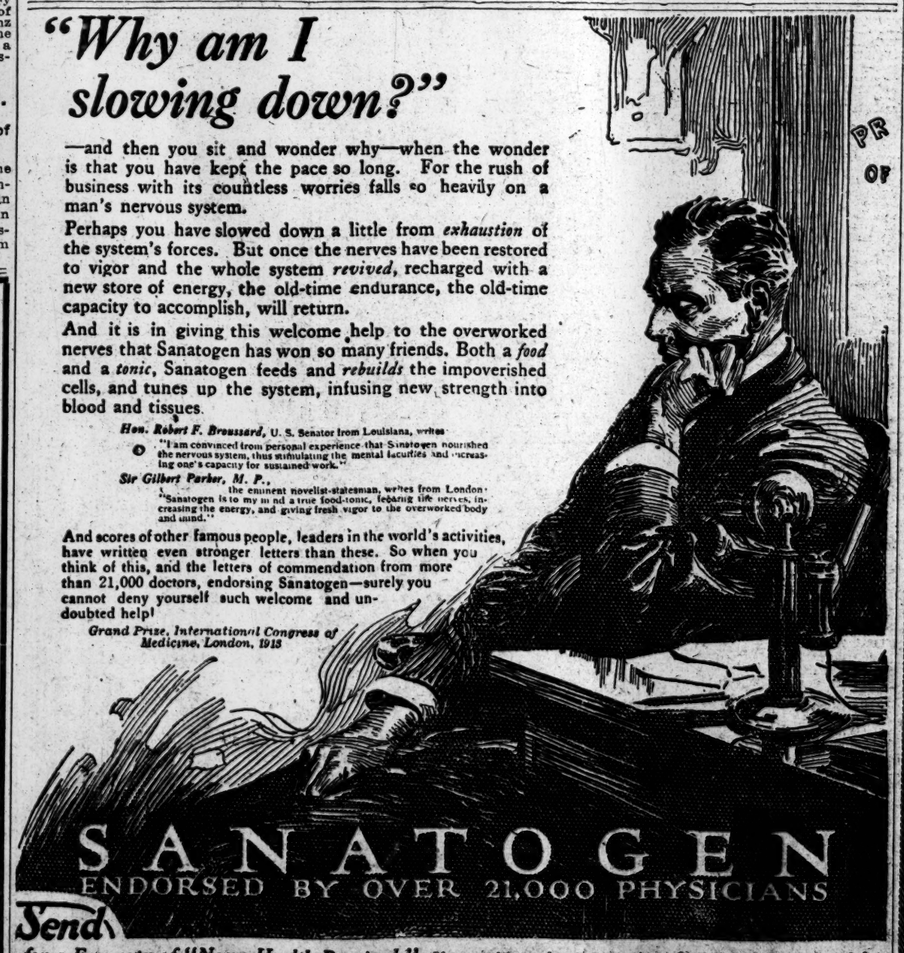

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2. (a) Chanson provencale . . . *Dell' Acqua*
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3. (a) Deux Poèmes . . . *Ilgenfritz*
Poème Romantique
Poème Passionée
(b) Nymphs and Fauns . . . *Bemberg*
Mr. Ilgenfritz
Playing The Duo Art Pianola by hand
4. (a) Deux Poèmes . . . *Ilgenfritz*
Poème Romantique
Poème Passionée
(b) Nymphs and Fauns . . . *Bemberg*
The Duo Art Pianola automatically reproducing the playing of Mr. Ilgenfritz
5. (a) Etude, Op. 10, No. 12 . . . *Chopin*
Played by Harold Bauer
(b) Tendre Aveu (Romance) Op. 43, No. 2 . . . *Schutt*
Played by Alexander Raab
(c) Shepherd's Hey . . . *Grainger*
Played by Percy Aldridge Grainger
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6. Group of Old Fashioned Ball Room Dances
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BRITAIN REAFFIRMS OPEN DOOR IN CHINA

Has Not Abandoned Policy of Equal Privileges for All Powers, Grey Announces.

SILENT ON JAPAN'S ACTS

But Government, He Tells Commons, Will Do Its Utmost to Protect Rights of British Commerce.

LONDON, April 20.—The preservation of the common interests of all the powers in China by the insurance of the independence and the integrity of the Chinese Republic and the principle of equal opportunities for the commerce and industry of all nations in China, were declared by Sir Edward Grey, Foreign Secretary, today, to be the policy of the British Government.

Sir Edward spoke in the House of Commons. A number of questions were asked of him concerning the negotiations now going on between China and Japan. He replied that while the negotiations were still proceeding he would not be able to make a detailed statement. Speaking generally, however, he declared that the policy of the British Government with respect to China continued to be governed by the terms of the Anglo-Japanese agreement, as defined above.

The Foreign Secretary added that the Government was in close touch with diplomatic circles in China and Japan, and with commercial bodies interested in the Far East, and said the House might rest assured that the Government would endeavor to secure, to the best of its ability, an open door to British commerce in all parts of China.

PEKING, April 20.—No conference was held today by the representatives of China and Japan on the Japanese demands. The belief prevailed in the legation quarter and among Chinese officials that Japan was waiting to hear what Sir Edward Grey would say today in the British House of Commons.

The American State Department has authorized Dr. P. S. Reinsch, the American Minister to China, to declare untrue the statement that China cannot expect support from the United States in resisting such of the Japanese demands as interfere with American treaties. This statement has been made time and again by Japanese officials, and it has been published in the Chinese press.

After the Japanese demands became known in Washington the United States officially informed China that the American Government expected China to maintain her treaty obligations with America, assuring the United States favored nation treatment.

Replying to the official Chinese argument that China would break existing treaties with other powers by granting Japanese demands, M. Hioki, the Japanese Minister, according to trustworthy information, has made the declaration that Japan would assume the responsibility of protecting China from the other powers.

WASHINGTON, April 20.—While declining to discuss in detail the American policy toward the Japanese-Chinese negotiations, Secretary Bryan told inquirers today that the United States Government still stood firmly on the announcement made at the beginning of the Wilson Administration of its purpose to support the policy of the open door and freedom of commercial opportunity in the Far East.

Sir. Edward Grey's statement of a similar character in the British Parliament today indicated to officials that Great Britain's position had undergone no change, and that the principle of the open door would continue to be the aim of the powers. The Japanese Government itself had given the United States, as well as the other powers, assurances that it is not its purpose to violate in any way either the open door policy or China's territorial integrity.

How far the present demands on China by Japan may be considered as infringing upon these principles is a question which can be answered only by a knowledge of the details of the negotiations, something officials here are unwilling to discuss because of the injunction of secrecy placed upon the matter by the Japanese Government.

Officials here, however, have recently appeared optimistic over the progress of the negotiations, indicating a belief that the difficulties at Peking may be satisfactorily adjusted without requiring further diplomatic correspondence between the United States and Japan.

Secretary Bryan declined to comment on the denial issued at Peking by American Minister Reinsch of reports that the United States would not lend its moral assistance to China in the present situation. President Wilson, however, already has declared such reports to be without foundation, announcing that the United States has not indicated its position in one way or another.

JAPAN EXPECTS A FREE HAND.

No Power Prepared to Stop Her in China, Returned Traveler Says.

There is a general belief among Chinese and among Europeans and Americans in the Far East that Japan will not give up Tsing-tao at the end of the war, and that while Europe is busy with its own entanglements she will do in China pretty much as she pleases, according to an American who has lived several years in the Far East and who arrived in New York from Yokohama yesterday. His connections preclude the use of his name.

"The Japanese gave General Barnardiston, commander of the British forces in the Tsing-tao campaign, a great reception in Tokio," said the traveler. "This, however, did not counterbalance the fact that during the campaign there was continual friction between the allied troops. After the fall of Tsing-tao the Japanese officers openly fraternized a great deal with the German officers, and there was coolness between them and the British officers of the expeditionary force. It is currently reported that the Japanese officers said to the Germans, in effect: 'We didn't want to fight you, but we had to, because of our engagements with England.'

"The general conviction is that Japan will never relinquish Tsing-tao. More than that, she sees her opportunity to have a free hand in China, at least for a time, and she will take full advantage of it. The Chinese are fully convinced of this. A high American official of my acquaintance was talking with a distinguished Chinese not long ago on the subject.

"'Japan feels that her hour has arrived,' said the Chinese to me, 'and that the belief of her statesmen is that for two years no power on earth can stop her from doing as she pleases in our country, and she proposes in that time to get everything she wishes in the way of concessions, of commerce and of territory. She figures that the war in Europe will take two years, or, at least, that the resources of European powers will be tied up or crippled for that length of time.'

"Anybody who knows the Far Eastern situation can figure out the thing for himself. The Britishers out there know that England, engaged in the fight of her life, will be unable to stir a finger to oppose any designs Japan may have. France is likewise powerless to make a move. Russia and Japan are in too close harmony in the Orient just now to make it likely that the former will oppose the latter's designs, and, anyhow, Russia is very busy on her western frontier just now, and the Trans-Siberian railway is kept rather busy hauling supplies westward.

"'As for the United States, the Japanese look upon her as powerless. We may protest, but we cannot back up any demand. The Japanese say that, no matter what may happen, the United States will not go to war. Some of our big men go out there and are immediately seized upon, and wined and dined and almost suffocated with hospitality, and naturally they become too drowsy to see what is really happening. The American tourist who spends his three days to a week catching trains and peeping into temples between Tokio and Nagasaki is impressed with the wonderful courtesy of the people and the delightful hospitality. It is only the man who stays there and lives among them that knows that this is the Japanese way of doing anything. If one is about to stick a knife in to you, the chances are that he will first bow and scrape and beg your honorable pardon because he has to subject you to this slight inconvenience.

"'It is a fact that Count Okuma, in spite of the general opposition, there had been to increased taxation for military purposes, has succeeded in having the army much enlarged. It is understood that the Japanese have succeeded in selling back to the Russians the arms they took from them during the Russo-Japanese war, but the impression is that they are making and collecting great stores of modern arms and ammunition—not, in the opinion of anybody out there, in the direction of any aggressive move against the United States, but to be able to prosecute their designs in China and to be able to say to us, if our demands are insistent that she carry out her promises made at the beginning of the war: "This is not your business; the yellow man may not count on your side of the Pacific, but here we are on the right side of the color line. If you don't like it, just bite your nails."'

GAINES GUILTY OF ASSAULT.

Ex-Congressman Convicted of Beating a Washington Haberdasher.

WASHINGTON, April 20.—John Wesley Gaines, former Congressman from Tennessee, now Secretary of the International Boundary Commission, was convicted today in Police Court by a jury of an assault upon a Pennsylvania Avenue haberdasher, in a dispute over a fancy waistcoat.

Mr. Gaines gave a bond to keep the peace and was released.

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Though Bank Asserts No Effort Has Been Made to Collect It—Loans to Examiners May Come Up.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, April 20.—Counsel for the Riggs National Bank are preparing to make a fight in court when their case is called on May 11 on the action of John Skelton Williams, as Controller of the Currency, in taking from the bank a list of all the depositors, with the amount of money to their credit, who were carrying loans of $5,000 or more. This information was obtained over the protest of the bank's officers after a running fine of $100 a day had been imposed for the bank's failure to supply the figures upon request of an examiner.

Prior to Dec. 20, 1909, it was not unusual for bank examiners to carry away from institutions in their territory figures showing the amount of deposits carried by the best customers. It is charged that in some cases examiners profited by selling these lists to other banks, which were then enabled to solicit the depositors' business. To correct this situation the then Controller of the Currency issued an order forbidding examiners to take the names of depositors away with them. It is asserted by counsel for the Riggs National Bank that this order was never revoked and that Controller Williams was not justified in asking for the names of borrowers with the amount of their deposits.

Following the regular examination in May of last year an assistant ank examiner appeared at the Riggs bank with a list of borrowers who owed the bank $5,000 or more, and demanded that the deposit balance to the credit of each borrower be noted on the list.

The officials dclined to furnish this information, but said they would interpose no objections if the examiner chose to go over the books to get the amounts for himself.

After many letters had passed back and forth relative to the bank's right to refuse to supply the names of depositors Controller Williams served notice on June 15, 1914, that the fine of $100 a day would be imposed from that date. It is asserted by the bank that no attempt has been made to collect this fine, and counsel for the bank will attempt to prove that the Controller exceeded his his powers in imposing it.

It was said today by a representative of the bank that no loans had been made to bank examiners subsequent to 1908, when Controller Murray issued an order forbidding examiners from borrowing from institutions under their jurisdiction.

Prior to that time examiners were sometimes able to use information gained from bank books for speculation or investment, and it was a common practice for examiners to borrow money even from banks which they examined. It was realized for some time that this practice had grave elements of danger in it, and after discussing the situation Mr. Murray in 1908 forbade its continuance. The Controller now has in his possession evidence of borrowings by bank examiners, which it is expected he will produce at the trial of the Riggs injunction suit to support this charge of bad management.

$30,000 FOR MRS. McNABB.

Had Sued Mine Owner for $500,000 Breach of Promise Damages.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, April 20.—A jury here today awarded $30,000 damages for breach of promise to Mrs. Ida May McNabb, 40 years old, a widow with three children. The defendant is John S. Kinney, 77 years, a wealthy Michigan mine owner, reputed to be a millionaire. Mrs. McNabb's home is at Escanaba, Mich. The jury was out for twenty hours.

Mrs. McNabb sued for $500,000. She produced a marriage contract executed about five weeks after she first met the defendant, in which Mr. Kinney agreed to build her a home, to educate her three children and to insure her life for $9,000 for the benefit of the children. By the terms of the contract, Mrs. McNabb was to have a one-sixth interest in the estate of Mr. Kinney after his death, in lieu of dower.

The case attracted considerable attention here. One of Mr. Kinney's lawyers was a woman, Miss Harriet Freebey.

BROKE INTO WRONG DINNER.

Columbia Freshmen, Hunting Sophomores, Nearly Kidnap Stevens Man

The Stevens Engineering Society, composed of students of the Stevens Institute of Technology, gave a dinner last evening at the Hotel Majestic, Central Park West and Seventy-second Street, and the lobby was filled with young men in evening clothes, when there was a rumpus outside, and into the lobby dashed 150 Columbia freshmen. They thought the sophomores were giving their annual dinner there.

Hotel folk and the Stevens men tried to persuade the excited freshies that they had made a mistake, but they refused to be persuaded. Some of them grabbed Gustaf Blixt, President of the Engineering Society, and rushed him out to a waiting van outside, intent on kidnaping him.

Copeland Townsend, proprietor of the hotel, got to the lobby just as the struggling Mr. Blixt disappeared, and he quickly summoned two policemen. They rescued Mr. Blixt, and the Columbia men set out on a renewed search for the sophomore dinner.

NAVY GETS BIDS ON TRIAL DIRIGIBLES

First of the Type in the Service to be Used in Experiments.

ROOSEVELT OUTLINES PLAN

"Kingfisher of the Submarine," the Department Says, Can be Used in Bomb Attack.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, April 20. — Another step in the development of aeronautics in the American navy was taken today when bids were opened at the Navy Department for dirigibles. These will be the first dirigibles in the navy.

The bids were requested on the basis of furnishing one or two dirigibles. The right is reserved to the Government to accept bids on either basis. The general specifications required that the dirigibles should be of the non-rigid type, and should be about 175 feet long by 50 feet high and 35 feet wide, and able to carry a useful load of about 2,000 pounds. It is specified that the dirigibles must have a speed of not less than twenty-five miles an hour, and that they must be capable of rising 3,000 feet without disposing of ballast. The following bids were received:

Stanley Yale Beach, New York—One machine, $29,876; two machines, $58,552. (This bid was submitted without a guarantee.)

American Dirigible Balloon Syndicate, Incorporated, New York—One machine, $41,000; one machine, (larger,) $45,000.

The Connecticut Aircraft Company, New Haven, Conn.—One machine, $45,636; two machines, $82,215.12.

The Goodyear Tire and Rubber Company, Akron, Ohio—One machine, $200,000.

A few days ago the Navy Department let the contract for three hydroaeroplanes.

Congress at its last session appropriated $1,000,000 for navy aeronautics, and it is expected that liberal appropriations for this purpose will be made in the future. The air fleet of the army and navy of the United States at this time is insignificant in comparison with those of European powers. It is much smaller even than that of Serbia.

In discussing the new dirigible aircraft now to be bought Frank D. Roosevelt, Assistant Secretary of the Navy, said tonight:

"Our dirigibles and scouts must protect the diribles from the anti-aircraft guns of the enemy's ships, also our aeroplanes must fight off the enemy's aircraft that wants to attack our dirigible. These two first dirigibles are of the smallest size that will be serviceable for training and experiment to develop officers and men for this service and obtain the necessary experience to produce a large dirigible fleet. These small dirigibles will also develop the manufacture of modern dirigibles in this country, which is a new departure for our aircraft designers and manufacturers."

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HARPER'S MAGAZINE FOR MAY

There are many other articles of equal importance. For example, Miss Mary Jobe's account of her recent explorations in the Canadian Rockies and the location of a great new ice peak which she has named. Then there is Walter Prichard Eaton's "Nature and the Psalmist," a delightful article exquisitely illustrated in color by Walter King Stone. Ellsworth Huntington tells of the effect of climate on civilization, and William Aspenwell Bradley contributes a curiously interesting article on the survival of the old English ballads in the Kentucky mountains.

But for these days of Springtime perhaps the most attractive feature is the fiction. There are

8 Complete Short Stories

in the May Harper's—stories by such writers as Dorothy Canfield, Alice Duer Miller, Wilbur D. Steele, Edna M. Owings, Morgan Robertson, etc., etc. Some of them are humorous, some of them are dramatic. All of them are interesting, for that is the quality which every contribution to Harper's must have to gain a place.

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ROOSEVELT TELLS OF BARNES AS BOSS

Continued from Page 1.

very much interested in the first part of Colonel Roosevelt's testimony. As it progressed, however, the plaintiff in the action seemed to lose interest. He first retired from a seat close to the witness stand to one further away, and then he left the room.

Roosevelt Called by Barnes.

It was after John W. McGrath, private secretary to Colonel Roosevelt, had testified that he gave the offending article to the newspaper reporters at Oyster Bay last Summer, and after counsel for the Colonel had admitted the circulation of the article, that Mr. Roosevelt was called to the stand. Strangely enough, he was called as a witness for the plaintiff.

"Are you the defendant in this action?" asked Mr. Ivins, of counsel for Mr. Barnes.

"I am," said the Colonel.

"Have you read this statement?"

"Why, I wrote it," exclaimed the witness.

Mr. Ivins here rested his case, and Mr. Bowers of counsel for Colonel Roosevelt took up the questioning of the witness. The Colonel was asked to tell his age. He said he was 56 on Oct. 27 last.

"Are you a man of family?" asked Mr. Bowers.

"I have a wife and six children," was the reply, with an infectious grin. The witness said that he was educated at Harvard, had lived in the West on a ranch, had served in the Assembly, had been a Civil Service Commissioner, Police Commissioner of New York City, Assistant Secretary of the Navy, Governor of New York State, Vice President, and President of the United States.

Mr. Bowers reverted to the time Mr. Roosevelt went to Cuba in 1898 with the Rough Riders. He sought to prove that men had been killed or wounded in action under his command. When the Colonel was asked to describe the battle of Santiago, Mr. Ivins wanted to know what that had to do with the case. The Colonel finally told briefly about his part in the war, and then took up conditions in Albany when he was Governor.

He said he had had many conferences concerning political, executive, and legislative matters with all the Republican leaders of the time, including Platt, Odell, and Barnes, both at Albany and at the Republican State headquarters in the old Fifth Avenue Hotel. He said he particularly discussed with Mr. Barnes matters that came up between the Governor and Senator Platt.

"What were these matters?" Mr. Bowers asked.

Court Rules for Roosevelt.

"Senator Platt was head of the organization," said the witness. "He was what was popularly known as a boss. The organization controlled a majority of the Republican members of the Legislature, and at times worked with the Democratic legislators. The matters discussed related to the action of the Legislature when I intended to do something as Governor."

The Colonel said he had discussed with Mr. Barnes many matters concerning Platt. He was asked to tell about them. Mr. Ivins objected. He was overruled, and the Colonel was asked to tell of proposed legislation concerning franchise taxes. Mr. Ivins again objected, and Justice Andrews said:

"It is charged here that a corrupt alliance existed between Mr. Barnes and Mr. Murphy for the control of legislation. It is charged that the State Government was crooked—and crooked because of the predominance of Mr. Barnes. It is also charged that Barnes and Murphy received contributions from both sides. If this is proved, it shows justification of the alleged libel. I will permit the witness to tell of any conversations he had with Mr. Barnes regarding campaign contributions."

The Colonel plainly was eager to tell about his talks with Barnes, but before he could get more than a word or two out the irrepressible Mr. Ivins would be on his feet with more objections.

"I had a number of conversations with Mr. Barnes," Mr. Roosevelt started to say. "I cannot tell definitely when they took place. Mr. Barnes was Mr. Platt's lieutenant at Albany."

A vigorous request by Mr. Ivins to have this struck out was sustained by the Judge. When the witness started again to tell about conversations with Mr. Barnes concerning the franchise tax bill, Mr. Ivins put in a whole string of objections, demanding times, places, and dates. He also wanted to know whether the Colonel refered to his own bill or the Ford bill. The Colonel couldn't remember.

"In what form do you want the question put?" asked Mr. Bowers in despair.

"In some intelligent form," snapped Mr. Ivins.

"Whatever bill is meant makes no difference," ruled the Justice. That seemed to clear the way for the Colonel, and he crossed his legs into a more comfortable position, folded his arms, looked at the ceiling, and began:

Brady's Purpose Purely Business.

"Mr. Barnes stated that Mr. Platt was right in his opposition to the bill. Mr. Barnes objected to the passage of the bill and upheld Mr. Platt in his objection to it."

It was here that the witness explained that both Platt and Barnes had said that prominent Democrats had contributed funds to the Republicans. He went on:

"Barnes said that a Democratic member of the Legislature, Mr. Kelly, had been protesting against the bill on the ground that it hurt Anthony N. Brady's interests. I was surprised to learn that Brady had contributed to the Republican Party, but Barnes said that Brady had made the contribution not as a matter of politics but for business reasons, as he could not afford to have his business attacked by demagogues and scoundrels in the Legislature. I believe he said it would be unjust to the whole Republican party to have injured the stock. He said that Mr. Brady had to take some action to protect his great interests, that if the Republican Party adopted a populistic or socialistic creed all future contributions would be made to the Democratic Party, and that it was necessary that the Republican Party should be kept conservative.

"I told him I wouldn't do an injustice to any corporation, but if any made a contribution with the expectation of getting a consideration I thought it would be improper. I think my exact words were that they would get left.

"In the same conversation, or a subsequent one, I expressed my surprise to Mr. Barnes that, when I sent my special message to the Legislature, it should have been torn up by the Speaker. Barnes said it would have been foolish of me to expect Speaker Nixon or Assembly Leader Allds to act on such matters until they had received their orders from the organization."

Justice Andrews ordered the reference to Allds and Nixon stricken out.

Mr. Roosevelt told of conversations he had had with Barnes regarding Brady's contribution, and said that Barnes had justified the making of contributions to both parties. He told of still another conversation with Barnes, one concerning legislation which Barnes wanted put through. There was an objection from Mr. Ivins when Mr. Bowers asked the witness to explain the nature of the proposed franchise tax, and the Judge, turning to the witness, asked:

"Was Barnes urging you to sign the bills or not?"

The Colonel directed his remarks then to the Judge, as follows:

"I cannot give the phraseology but only the substance of the conversation. They were urging me not to sign the bills, and asking me to follow Senator Platt's advice in the matter and assuring me that he (Barnes) spoke with entire friendliness to me—for my interests as well as for the organization's. He was asking me from a public standpoint not to pass the legislation."

The Struggle Over Payn.

Mr. Bowers switched to the conversations Mr. Roosevelt had with Barnes about the reappointment of Lou Payn as State Superintendent of Insurance. These occurred in the same year the Franchise Tax bill was passed.

"I was contemplating the removal of Lou Payn, and Mr. Barnes was opposed to it," the Colonel explained. "Mr. Platt also insisted that I reappoint Payn. Mr. Barnes said he disapproved of Mr. Payn, but insisted that Platt, as head of the organization, should be backed up and Payn appointed. I told him of some of my conversations with Platt and that he said Payn's relations with the big financial men were such that for these reasons among others Payn should not be displaced. Barnes said in effect that Platt was right, and that I would have to stand by him."

The Colonel's recollection of how he had opposed Payn made him smile again and again, and he went on gleefully:

"I had a conversation with Barnes in reference to Platt's statement to me that I couldn't get Payn's successor confirmed because, although the Senate was Republican, the Tammany machine would support Mr. Payn. Mr. Barnes assured me, as Platt had done, that it would turn out that way, and that I would be beaten if I attempted to remove Payn. I had another conversation with Mr. Barnes after I had talked with Senator Grady about it, saying in substance that, while I found that the Democratic machine would stand by Payn, I thought that I could get him out any way. I think I told Barnes that I told Platt that I would oust him out every time the Legislature appointed him, and that in this way I would be able to keep him out more than two-thirds of the time."

Mr. Roosevelt grinned in appreciation of his finesse, and the courtroom enjoyed the fun. Satisfied with his hit, the Colonel turned to Justice Andrews and asked to be allowed to tell of conversations he had had with Barnes about bosses and the domination of machines.

"That is not at all important," laughed the Judge.

Mr. Bowers tried to extend the range of conversations—to include some that were not referred to in his pleadings. He tried to show in mitigation of damages that Roosevelt had certain conversations with Barnes as to whether bosses and machine Government were needed. Mr. Ivins insisted that this was not relevant, and Judge Andrews said that he was inclined to uphold him.

Mr. Bowers said there were two kinds of mitigating circumstances—one to show the truth of the libel and the other the absence of malice—and maintained that anything touching upon these two subjects, even if not in the pleadings, should be allowed. There was a long consultation by all the counsel around the Judge's desk, and the Judge said he would consider the point over night and give a decision in the morning.

The Colonel, who had been fidgeting over the long break in his testimony, grinned with satisfaction and started in again.

Barnes's Theory of Government.

"Barnes," he said, "stated on one occasion that it was essential to protect big business interests, because unless protected they would not give contributions, and without such contributions it was impossible to carry on the organization, and without an organization, leaders, bosses—he used the term bosses—Government was impossible. He used this phrase: 'The people are not fit to govern themselves. They have got to be governed by a party organization, and you can't have leaders unless you have money.'"

Mr. Bowers wanted to know if the relations of Mr. Roosevelt and Mr. Barnes were friendly.

"Entirely so," replied the Colonel. "He was a Harvard graduate, and so was I. I was a great admirer of his grandfather, Thurlow Weed."

These references seemed to please Mr. Barnes immensely, for he chuckled several times.

"I have always regarded Barnes as being very able," the Colonel said, in a fatherly manner. "I looked to him to develop into a leader like his grandfather, who was head of the old Whig Party. Our feelings were very friendly, and I continued him in office as Surveyor of the Port of Albany. I promised to keep in office all of President McKinley's appointees.

"I saw Mr. Barnes on several occasions in the White House," said Colonel Roosevelt, "and after 1906, when Mr. Hughes became Governor, I spoke of him on several different occasions in connection with matters before the Legislature at Albany. On one occasion I said to Mr. Barnes that my former Racing Commissioner, Mr. Belmont, had called upon me and stated that he had been a strong supporter of Mr. Hughes for the Gubernatorial nomination, adding that he was very much opposed to the proposed race track legislation. He wanted to know my views on the race-track legislation and if I could give him an opportunity to state his opposition, basing it primarily upon the fact that such legislation would destroy the breeding farms for thoroughbreds in the United States, and giving me of his own accord the assurance that he would not countenance any improper methods of opposing the legislation and would withdraw from his opposition if he became convinced that such improper methods were used.

"I told Mr. Barnes of this conversation and told him that I had told Mr. Belmont that I was not prepared to take any stand one way or the other on the legislation, but that I felt Mr. Belmont was entitled to state his case.

"I want to add a provision. I told him that I had told Mr. Belmont—and I now repeated it to Mr. Barnes—that I was not prepared to take any ground for or against the legislation unless improper means were used against it, in which case, of course, it would become a moral issue and I would act accordingly, and that I would like, if Mr. Barnes were willing, to have him see Mr. Belmont and let Mr. Belmont state his case. Mr. Barnes at that time, without expressing his own personal views as to the propriety of the legislation, told me that in his judgment it would have to pass—that the people wished it—but that he would see Mr. Belmont.

"Later I was informed that Mr. Barnes had changed his mind and was supporting the legislation. My own State Senator, a man named Carl Burr, whom I greatly regarded, was also supporting it. Mr. Barnes wrote me asking me not to be prejudiced against him by anything that I might hear, I think, in connection with Senator Agnew."

Two Letters Exchanged.

Here are two letters that passed between Mr. Roosevelt and Mr. Barnes. The letters were read to the jury. The first is a letter from Mr. Barnes, as follows

Albany, N. Y., April 20, 1908.

My Dear Mr. Roosevelt: In view of the newspaper articles which have been printed regarding certain legislation at Albany, I think it is possible you may have a wrong impression regarding the action which has been taken by me. The rumors which were circulated came out of the fertile minds of newspaper men, and Senator Agnew confronted me with the story, although he had no grounds for so doing from any action of mine.

I do not think it hardly necessary for me to write you this, but I thought, as I said above, a wrong impression may have been conveyed to your mind. I have done what I believe is right in the matter, and, although I have been severely criticised for it, I would do so over again were I in the same position. I believe it will work out all right, and while I may be injured, so far as our best people are concerned, it makes little difference what injures me and what does not, so long as I am able to keep my head above water.

Sincerely yours,
WILLIAM BARNES, JR.

Mr Roosevelt replied as follows:

[Personal.]

April 22, 1908.

My Dear Barnes: I have received thru Southwick your letter of the 20th. You need not be in the least afraid of my failing to understand your position. I am confident that whatever course you follow is one which you believe to be the wise and proper course to take. When Agnew sent word to me requesting me to act in the particular matter under discussion I simply answered that I had not attempted to interfere one way or the other, and would not attempt to interfere one way or the other, as regards any legislation at Albany.

When the whole trouble is over, do come down here and let me go over the general political situation with you.

Good luck, always.
Sincerely yours,
THEODORE ROOSEVELT.

Hon. William Barnes, Jr.,
The Albany Journal, Albany, N. Y.

Here ended the Colonel's testimony for the day. As there were still a few moments left before adjournment time Mr. Bowers had Charles M. Winchester, Vice President and General Manager of the J. B. Lyon Printing Company of Albany, take the stand.

Mr. Winchester had been subpoenaed to produce the books of his concern to show if possible what money had been paid by the State on printing contracts. The witness said he had ten trunkfuls of documents at his hotel, but had been advised against producing figures on matters not affecting State contracts. He said it would be very difficult to show the State account, but he would do his best.

Order for Printing Contracts.

Justice Andrews signed an order tonight directing State Controller Travis to produce all State printing contracts since 1908, as well as all vouchers and receipted bills. John M. Bowers, counsel for Colonel Roosevelt, requested the order. It is unlikely that it will be complied with at once, as more than 1,000 vouchers and other papers are involved, and it is said that it will take a month at least to get the documents in shape to be used in court.

These documents, attorneys for the defense said, would be used in an effort to show that much State money had been wasted upon State printing. Colonel Roosevelt claims in his answer to the complaint that "upon information and belief" certain printing concerns have paid The Albany Journal, Mr. Barnes's newspaper, a percentage of money received for executing printing contracts, and that on one occasion double payment was made for a printing job in which the plaintiff was more or less interested. Colonel Roosevelt's attorneys said they intended to go fully into the question of printing.

LAWYERS' OPENING ADDRESSES

Ivins Speaks for Barnes and Van Benschoten for Roosevelt.

Special to The New York Times.

SYRACUSE, April 20.—At the morning session of the Barnes-Roosevelt trial today William M. Ivins opened the case for Mr. Barnes and William H. Van Benschoten, of the firm of Bowers & Sands, for the defendant.

Mr. Ivins paid many compliments to Colonel Roosevelt's ability, but carefully pressed home the argument that an ex-President of the United States had no more right than the humblest citizen to libel a man.

In a conversational tone, but with a clear voice, Mr. Ivins started his address by remarking: "The plaintiff in this case is William Barnes of Albany; the defendant is Theodore Roosevelt of the United States."

When he had finished he faced Colonel Roosevelt for the first time, and, standing only a foot away and raising his voice, fairly shouted:

"We now call upon this man, who has set himself up as an arbiter of morals, to prove what he said in his statement. Using the immensity of his power, he has seen fit to tear down the plaintiff's character. It is for him to substantiate his statements."

The Colonel's eyes snapped and his teeth clicked at the challenge. He nodded his head vigorously and seemed to be anxious for an opportunity to meet the challenge.

In his opening address, Mr. Ivins tried for a time to steer the jury through intricate measures of libel law, but soon swung into the purely human element and traced the rise of Roosevelt in the political world. He said that in the early nineties, "he had established a reputation as our foremost author and historian." While President "he was active, fluent, eloquent and the greatest arbiter of opinion this country has known." He spoke of Mr. Roosevelt's education at Harvard, and added:

"While he was still in college, Mr. Barnes was still in preparatory school, getting ready to seek admission to the same collegiate institution, which he entered several years later. Both men were brought up and trained in the same atmosphere. Thy had the same professors and were imbued with the same spirit. Mr. Barnes began his career as a newspaper man and later purchased The Albany Evening Journal, an organ which has taken part in many State struggles.

"We find the two men both engaged in public life. They worked harmoniously in politics as members of the Republican Party until 1910. At that time their interest began to diverge—more and more widely after the Gubernatorial campaign of that year to 1912.

"Roosevelt's popularity was so great that in 1912 he did the altogether unprecedented and unexpected thing of securing nearly 4,000,000 votes for a party which was entirely unknown on a platform which was entirely unpromulgated. This vote was based entirely upon belief in his strength, ability, integrity, intelligence, and the desirability of having him for President of the United States."

Mr. Ivins passed quickly to 1914, when the defendant issued the statement on which the present suit is based, and read it in full to the jury. He said that the article had been published from Boston to California, and had been read by fully 2,000,000 people.

"It is indefensible," Mr. Ivins went on, "that any man could live under his own roof with a remnant of self-respect unless he did that which the law practically compels him to do. So that the defendant may have opportunity to prove in whole or in part what he said we have invited him to come before the court and jury and explain his effort to destroy the character of the plaintiff."

Mr. Van Benschoten, on the other side, reviewed Colonel Roosevelt's political activities and said that he had always fought for the people's interests and for good government. Taking up the fight the Colonel made to nominate Harvey D. Hinman for Governor, Mr. Van Benschoten went on:

"Investigation after investigation had shown the absolute rottenness of the condition of many of the departments of the State. Public officials had been indicted and convicted for neglect of duty and for conspiring to defraud the State. Other officials had been removed from office. The newspapers and periodicals were filled with the details of the conditions which had for some time been existing."

The lawyer tried again and again to get before the jury the report of the Bayne Committee which investigated the affairs of Albany county and city by reading parts of it, but was always stopped by Justice Andrews upon objection of Mr. Ivins, who said it had not yet been admitted as evidence.

Mr. Van Benschoten said the State had been mulcted of hundreds of thousands of dollars through the methods of the Albany printing ring in holding up the printing of one large law volume. He said the ring had been able to have the Legislative reports printed in separate volumes, with only a change in the title from Assembly to Senate on the cover, and to charge the State for the double cost of printing.

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55 William Street,
Auctioneers.

Mme. Binner Corsetière

THE FAMOUS BINNER CUSTOM MADE CORSET.

Presenting a Spring and Summer SEMI-READY-TO-WEAR CORSET at..... $15

IN SILHOUETTES, FABRICS AND FIT, THE BINNER EXCELS.

PERSONAL FITTING BY APPOINTMENT.

561 5th Ave. 46th ST.

Demand full value—accept no substitute. Look on capsule and neckband for

F. CHAUVENET'S

Red Cap

The Sparkling—fragrant—red Burgundy of France.

H. P. Finlay & Co., Ltd., N. Y.

Bud

A DISTINCTIVE CIGARETTE IN A DISTINCTIVE CASE

20 for 25 Cents

MADE for SMOKERS of DISCRIMINATION

BUD CIGARETTE CO. INC. - NEW YORK

CALIFORNIA

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ROUND TRIP $94.30

Information at Ticket Offices, Broadway, cor. Wall St., Park Place, 28th St., 42d St.

BROOKLYN: 505 FULTON ST.

M'CALL WILL STAY IN SERVICE BOARD

Whitman Unlikely to Ask Him to Step Down for a Republican Appointee.

HE REPUDIATES COMMITTEE

Rejects Findings of Investigators and Will Delay All Action for Several Weeks.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, April 20.—Even Governor Whitman, who in a way may be said to be responsible for the existence of the Thompson Committee, was compelled today to repudiate the extraordinary findings of that body with regard to the fitness of the Public Service Commissioners and give his tacit indorsement to the view expressed by the Democratic members in a minority report wherein they characterized the thinly veiled recommendations of the Republicans for the immediate removal of the members of both commissions as "improper, impertinent, and impudent."

Governor Whitman tonight announced that he would not accept the suggestion of the Thompson committee and would take his time about making changes in the commissions. Incidentally it became known from another source that there is little likelihood that Chairman Edward E. McCall of the New York City Committee will be asked to surrender his present office to a man of Governor Whitman's own selection.

The Governor said today that he did not intend to act hastily, and that undoubtedly he would postpone action for several weeks. The ouster bill introduced by Senator Thompson of Niagara, Chairman of the Investigating Committee, according to a Senate leader, is unlikely to pass. The Governor will be left to follow his own devices in dealing with the two commissions.

The doings of the Thompson committee have caused much comment ever since it was created. Its report submitted to the Legislature today is one of the most extraordinary documents in the legislative files. Not less extraordinary were developments of the last few days.

Toward the end of last week Senator Thompson gave out what purported to be a summary of the report of the committee, which was to be held for release last night. The report itself was to go to the Legislature at the session last night. It was learned last night that no report had been signed and that it was not at all certain what the final report would contain.

In the summary some of the matters which are discussed in the report of the committee received no mention. The suggestion that it might be better, for instance, to deprive the Public Service Commissions of their power of supervising issues of stocks and bonds, a safeguard which Governor Hughes insisted should be put into the law in order to prevent watering or stock, which had been advanced in the report in a speculative way, received its first publicity in the minority report, which was given to the public early this morning after a midnight meeting of the committee.

The same is true of the proposal which, while not advanced as a recommendation by the committee, is discussed in a most suggestive vein in the majority report that the power to supervise methods of accounting employed by public service corporations and also of investigating and fixing responsibility for accidents be taken from the Public Service Commissions.

The minority report, made public by Senator Foley and signed by the Democratic members of the Thompson committee, says in this connection:

"The lessons of the Metropolitan Street Railway Company, the New Haven, Rock Island, and the 'Frisco Lines are too fresh in the minds of the public generally and investors to warrant these changes in the law. The adoption of the majority recommendation will permit stocks and bonds to be issued by promoters and dishonest Directors without authorization by the commission and the amount will only be limited by the capacity of the printing press."

The minority report charges the Thompson Committee with lack of thoroughness and understanding of Public Service problems, and says that it went to work with the sole purpose of finding fault with individual members of the commissions with an eye to patronage.

Woman Dies at Polo Grounds.

Mrs. Susanne Wisnewski, wife of Edward Wisnewski, former Business Manager of the Cincinnati Enquirer, died yesterday afternoon of heart failure at the Polo Grounds. Mrs. Wisnewski fainted and was carried to the rear of the grand stand, where she died while Dr. Oscar Leiser, of 263 West Forty-fifth Street, was attending her. Mr. and Mrs. Wisnewski have lived at the Hotel Endicott since coming to New York a year ago.

102 DOCTORS DIE OF TYPHUS

New Plea for Aid in Serbia—Gifts to Other Relief Funds.

A cablegram which told of the death of 102 physicians, all victims of typhus fever and other war diseases in Serbia, was received by the American branch of the War Relief Clearing House for France and her Allies yesterday. The cablegram was from H. H. Harjes of the banking house of Morgan, Harjes & Co. in Paris, who is the head of the relief organization in France.

Mr. Harjes cabled that 1,500,000 suits of underclothing are needed at once in the effort to save Serbia from the ravages of plague, also money to buy food for the sufferers is urgently needed. Conditions, Mr. Harjes added, are beyond description.

Contributions of clothing through the Clearing House should be delivered at the warehouse at 150 Bank Street. Cash contributions should be addressed to 15 Bond Street.

The Red Cross Fund.

The Red Cross Fund now totals $480,248.24. Of this amount $178.76 was received yesterday. Subscriptions should be sent to Jacob H. Schiff, Treasurer, 130 East Twenty-second Street. Those who gave $10 or more yesterday were:

Leeds Johnson....$100 Anna B. Hawley..$10
Staats-Zeitung ... 55 Other gifts 13

For Relief in France.

The fund for the relief of the women and children of France, subscriptions to which should be sent to Mrs. Whitney Warren, 16 East Forty-seventh Street, now amounts to $71,491.03, of which $395.15 was received yesterday. Those whose donations were $10 or more follow:

Anonymous .....$250 Miss M. Williams, Miss A. L. Hill... 90 Buffalo $25
Miss C. G. Cress, Washington, D. C. 15 — Miss J. M. Lanz.. 15

Committee of Mercy.

The Committee of Mercy Fund now totals $143,140.48, of which $104 was received yesterday. Subscriptions should be sent to August Belmont, Treasurer, 200 Fifth Avenue. Those who gave $10 or more yetserday were:

Mrs. G. W. Smith.$75 B. L. Stowe.....$10
Mrs. C. Hobbs..... 10

American Women's Fund.

The following additional subscriptions of $10 or more to the American Women's War Relief Fund, subscriptions to which should be sent to Brown Brothers & Co., 59 Wall Street, were acknowledged yesterday:

Mrs. F. M. Black..$10 Payson Cong. Ch..$25
Mrs. A. Howes.... 25 Miss L. R. Edgar.. 10
Mrs. G. A. Elliott. 50 Mrs. John Hills... 25
Evelyn M. Spence. 10 Miscellaneous 44

Relief in Poland.

The fund of the American Polish Relief Committee, of 14 East Forty-seventh Street, now totals $44,537.53. Yesterday's gifts of $10 or more were:

A Friend.....$25 F. A. L. Walker..$10
G. E. Roberts..... 25 Polish Societies.... 18
Dr. R. G. Weiner. 10 R. M. Marsh..... 50
W. J. Henderson... 25 Cohen & Wheeler.. 10

Persian Relief Gifts.

The Persian War Relief Fund now amounts to $25,433.11. Subscriptions should be sent to Edwin M. Bulkley, Treasurer, 43 Exchange Place. Yesterday's gifts of $10 or more were:

Mrs. W. G. Deshler..$50 Presby. Board Foreign Missions...$10
Eliz. L. Cochran.. 75
F. Kermett ..... 50 E. N. Stanford.... 10
Miss Fanny Burns. 20 Smaller gifts total-
Malcolm Jackson.. 10 ing 44

For Farmers in Serbia.

The Serbian Agricultural Relief Committee of America, 70 Fifth Avenue, acknowledged yesterday these new subscriptions of $10 or more:

Mrs. C. Straus.....$25 E. A. Rollins.....$10
Miscellaneous 18

For the Babies in Belgium.

The American Committee for Relief of Babes of Belgium acknowledges the following additional receipts:

Collections, Industrial Exposition..$46
Cradle Collection.. 47
Petite Blanc..... $6
Prom Booth..... 33

The Belgian War Babies Sewing Society, under the direction of Mrs. Imogene King, meets every Thursday afternoon at the Hotel Biltmore. Donations of materials anu other needful things for babies are desired. All donations should be sent to 2 West Forty-fifth Street.

Help for Belgian Doctors.

Dr. Franklin H. Martin of Chicago, Chairman of the Committee of American Physicians for the Aid of the Belgian Profession, reports that the committee has raised $6,224.50 to buy drugs, instruments, and medicines for the needy members of their profession in Belgium, as well as to aid the families of physicians who are in need. Dr. Martin reports that 2,340 boxes of materials have been supplied.

The society has its working headquarters in Pittsburgh, and Dr. F. F. Simpson of 7,048 Jenkins Arcade Building is Treasurer.

George A. Glaenzer Dead.

George A. Glaenzer, a retired decorator and widely known in artistic circles, died yesterday at his home, 5 West Eighty-second Street, in his sixty-eighth year. He was born in Paris and was a graduate of the Universities of Paris and Stuttgart. Mr. Glaenzer fought for France in the Franco-Prussian war, and was a member of the French Commission at the Centennial Exposition at Philadelphia. He came to this country in 1880, and as a decorator did work for F. W. Vanderbilt, John D. Archbold, George F. Baker, and many others in this city. Mr. Glaenzer was a former member of the Architectural League of America, the Academy of Design, the Municipal Art Commission, and The Players, Lambs, and Larchmont Yacht Clubs. His widow and three sons survive him.

WOMEN NOT TO VOTE IN JERSEY THIS YEAR

Suffrage Election Is Set for Oct. 19, the Last Day of Registration.

LEGISLATURE ENDS WORK

Passes Boxing Bill for Four Rounds of Amateurs and Kills Morris Canal Legislation.

Special to The New York Times.

TRENTON, N. J., April 20.—The New Jersey Legislature was finally adjourned at 9:40 o'clock tonight. Governor Fielder and Senate President Walter E. Edge both issued statements reviewing the results.

The Governor declared the session had proved to be the most tedious and wearisome, with more promised and less accomplished, that he had ever been through. Senator Edge asserted that there had been much constructive work, and that the Republican majority was sure to be returned next Winter to carry on the work so well begun.

The closing hours of the session in the Assembly saw the death of the Morris Canal abandonment legislation.

The Senate passed the bill introduced by Senator Read of Camden County fixing Oct. 19 as the date for the special election on proposed amendments to the Constitution, including the woman suffrage amendment. The House had already passed the bill put in by Assemblyman Peacock of Burlington County setting the date as Sept. 21. When the Read bill came up in the House, Peacock charged that it was a move to keep the women from voting this year. Oct. 19 is the last registry day for the general election. A committee of Senators met with a committee of Assemblymen and Oct. 19 was accepted, Peacock alone dissenting.

Both houses passed the amended boxing bill. It provides for four round amateur bouts, for which no admission can be charged.

Speaker Godfrey's bill that would have kept Labor Commissioner Bryant in office for two years more than his regular term passed by the House over the Governor's veto, but the Senate did not act on it. The House passed Assemblyman Kate's Bible reading bill, but it was ignored by the Senate.

The Governor has more than fifty bills before him for consideration and must pass upon them by next Monday night. His failure to name the eight members of the new Department of Shell Fisheries makes it certain that the Senate will have to be convened in special session between now and June 30, when the present boards and officers affected go out of office.

Gov. Fielder today vetoed Senator Pierce's grade crossing bill, which provided for the abolition each year of one grade crossing for every 30 miles of railroad track in the State. He also disapproved the Weart bill that would permit use of armories for balls, entertainments and other purposes at a nominal charge. Another bill failing to receive the Governor's signature was that creating a new judicial district for Hudson County. He said it was not needed.

SEWER BILL REPASSES.

Legislature Puts Measure Through Over Mayor's Vetoes.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, April 20.—The Assembly early today, by a vote of 82 to 48, repassed the Hopkins bill, putting control of the Bronx Valley Sewer in the hands of the Republican Board of Supervisors of Westchester County, over the vetoes of the Democratic Mayors of Yonkers and Mount Vernon. The Senate passed the bill tonight.

The bill was vetoed because it empowered the Supervisors to undertake "improvements" to the sewer which opponents of the measure believe would enable the Supervisors to continue construction, which has caused many scandals.

The bill assesses the $4,000,000 cost of the fourteen miles of sewer upon the district directly benefited, instead of upon the whole county. It places upon this area also the cost of defending the county against suits brought by the United States Government. Opponents of the bill assert that this was done because only ten of the thirty-eight Supervisors live in the affected area and are helpless against the others, who hope to make good records in office by lowering the tax rate.

GAVE WIFE TO ANOTHER.

Wilson Sued to Free Woman so She Could Wed Again.

John W. Wilson, head of the Empire Towel Supply Company, received a verdict in his suit for divorce from a jury in the Supreme Court yesterday when he admitted that he had yielded his wife to William Eichenhauer, a well-to-do real estate man of 2,504 Hughes Avenue, Brooklyn. Wilson said that his wife had fallen in love with Eichenhauer when he and his family were living in the apartment house in Hughes Avenue in which Eichenhauer lives and which he owns. Four times, Wilson said, his wife left him for Eichenhauer, taking her two children with her, returning the first three times to her husband. When she went the last time, Wilson said, she announced that she had finally decided that she loved the real estate man most. Then the husband started the suit for divorce, saying he would give up the contest for his wife's affections.

Other witnesses testified that Mrs. Wilson had often avowed her love for Eichenhauer, and as the wife did not appear to contest the suit Justice Shearn, who presided, directed the jury to grant Wilson's plea for divorce.

NOT MR. REID'S DOG.

Claimant for $100 Reward Told Lost Animal Was Already Back.

Arthur Preuss, 24 years old, a railroad man, of 868 Second Avenue, while walking east on Fifty-sixth Street last night, saw thirty men and boys, three taxicabs, and two automobile trucks rush south on Park Avenue in pursuit of a small white dog.

"That's Ogden Mills Reid's lost dog," he exclaimed as he joined in the pursuit. He forged to the head of the crowd. He recalled that a reward of $100 had been widely advertised for the return of the dog lost a week ago. At Fifty-first Street he caught the dog. Patrolman Dowining now came on the scene, took the dog away from him in spite of his protests, and locked it up in the East Fifty-first Street Police Station.

Preuss went to Mr. Reid's home at 35 West Fifty-third Street, reported that he had found the lost dog, and claimed the reward.

"Why," said Reid, "that's funny. We got the dog back last night."

He explained that the animal had been found Sunday by Joseph Ballinger, a steamfitter, of 1,355 Lexington Avenue, who had received the reward.

J. M. Gidding & Co.

564-566 and 568 Fifth Avenue, 46th and 47th Sts.

SMART NEW MILLINERY

Hats for Weddings—Garden Parties—Summer Resort wear, street, travel and semi-dress.

New effects in white wing-trimmed hemp hats, white satin hats with lisere straw facings, white kid hats and transparent effects, of hair, lace, tulle and batiste —*$18, $25, $35.*

Country and Seashore Hats of Dresden and Venetian striped Silk, blazer striped and plain French crepe, Egyptian crepe, Bangkok, felt and linen—*$12, $14, $16.*

Misses' Hats, $10, $12, $15.

Suits—for Country or Town wear, $35, $45, $65, $75

Coats—for motor, afternoon and utility wear, $35, $45, $55

Gowns—for afternoon, evening and day wear, $45, $65, $95

ONE DAY

SALE OF PIANOS AND PLAYER-PIANOS

The pianos offered in this sale **sell regularly at $350.** These instruments are recommended for their excellent tonal qualities and beautiful case designs. **TO-DAY ONLY** $210

$5 Down, $5 Monthly
NEW 88-NOTE

Player-Pianos

These instruments are the very latest 88-Note Players in various designs and woods. Fully guaranteed. REGULARLY PRICED AT $600. **TO-DAY ONLY....** $440

Free Music Roll Privilege

TERMS TO SUIT YOUR CONVENIENCE

ALL ARE FULLY GUARANTEED

Liberal Allowance for Old Pianos Taken in Exchange

KNABE

WAREROOMS, 5th Ave. & 39th St.

Lord & Taylor

Fifth Avenue, 38th Street, 39th Street

Men's Spring Overcoats

"London-Made"

Special for To-Day, Wednesday

$16.50

Original prices $25.00 to $30.00

Splendid Coats of imported materials, including Coverts, Dark Oxford Grays and Fancy Mixed Tweeds, marked at this low price because the assortment is broken. There are all sizes in the lot, but not in every pattern.

Fourth Floor

Arnold, Constable & Co.

Removal 5 Specials

3,940 Yards Finest Imported

Summer Dress Fabrics

Of the choicest French manufacture, in precisely the weaves most successfully used for developing the charming 1830 styles now so highly favored.

Arranged in Four Groups — 36 to 44 inches wide; Regularly $1.00 and $1.50 yard — To Close at 48c

GROUP I.—VOILES.

¶ Printed voiles in 31 distinct patterns and every conceivable combination of color, including the daintiest pompadour, splash stripe and new "crackle" effects.

¶ Fancy voiles in crossbar and knot effects in various colors.

¶ Brocaded voiles in blue, pink and tan.

¶ Embroidered voiles—sheer and fine, with a silk thread interwoven.

GROUP II.—FRENCH SILK MIXED CREPES.

Of beautiful texture, resembling pure silk crepe de chine, in exquisite colorings and pompadour effects on white, tinted, dull blue, grey and Belgian grounds. Also the smartest black and white blazer stripes.

GROUP III.—FRENCH EMBROIDERED BATISTE.

Snow white, unusually sheer and silky, embroidered in black and colors.

GROUP IV.—FRENCH EMBROIDERED CREPE.

Unusual designs in various colors on white grounds.

NOTE—On account of limited quantity in each design mail, telephone and C. O. D. orders cannot be filled.

5,000 Yards Fancy Ratines

41 inches wide. Regularly 50c yard.

In a delightful variety of dainty summer colorings—pale blue, pink, tan, lavender, mixed with white. At the extraordinary Price 18c

NOTE

For customers desiring large quantities a special price of 15c per yard in piece lots will be made at this sale.

Two Exquisite New Blouses

Introduced Today At Exceptional Prices.

"La Coronita"

"La Coronita"—Georgette Crepe, of beautiful quality, in pale pink and white, hemstitched and trimmed with filet lace. *Value $6.00.* At 4.95

"La Patricia"—A dressy model of fine filet lace over net camisole, trimmed with net and fancy buttons. *Value $5.00.* At 3.35

"La Patricia"

Today's Great Savings in

Fashionable Dress Silks

900 Yards — Novelty Striped Satins — *At Nearly 1/2 Price* — 23 inches wide, in all the smart new color combinations, featuring stripes of various widths in a great variety of the latest effects in white, black and colored grounds. 42½c *Regularly 75c. yard.*

500 Yards — Smart Check Silks — *1/3 Below Regular Price* — 26 inches wide, in a most pleasing assortment of the popular shepherd checks and small plaids in black and white; also blue and white. 68c *Regularly $1.00 yd.*

500 Yards — Pure Silk Suitings — *Less Than Wholesale Cost* — A handsome, medium weight black fabric, 27 inches wide, in the Homespun weave—non-crushable and cool. Ideal for summer wear. Also appropriate for mourning apparel and separate skirts. 78c *Formerly $2.50 yd.*

1,000 Yards — Striped Chiffon Taffeta — *1/3 Less Than Usual* — 35 inch—a beautiful new silk, of exquisite finish, in a choice assortment; white and colored single and cluster stripes on fashionable colored grounds. 78c *Regularly $1.25 yd.*

Inaugurating the Summer Underwear Season Today (Wednesday) 15,000 Pieces

Women's Knit Undergarments

Low neck models in fine Cotton, Gauze, Lisle, Silk—the very choicest grades from our Regular Stock representing the best Foreign and American manufacture.

Reduced 1/3 for This Event

UNION SUITS—Fine ribbed gauze cotton, medium sizes only. *Regularly 50c.* 29c
UNION SUITS—Extra fine gauze; no seam at side; reinforced; silk trimmed; tight or wide knee; regular and extra sizes. *Regularly 75c.* 45c
UNION SUITS—Spring weight; fine soft cotton; regular or extra sizes. *Reg. 75c.* 50c
UNION SUITS—Imported gauze lisle thread; Swiss ribbed; "comfy cut" or reg. neck; sizes 4, 5 and 6. *Reg. $1.50* 1.10
UNION SUITS—Glove Silk; white or pink; reinforced; sizes 34 to 42. *Reg. $3.50* 2.95
UNION SUITS—Glove silk; embroidered fronts; white or pink; reinforced. *Regularly $4.50* 3.50
VESTS—Swiss ribbed gauze; plain tops; sizes 4, 5, 6. *Regularly 35c.* 23c
VESTS—Extra fine Swiss ribbed gauze; plain tops; regular or extra sizes. *Regularly 50c.* 33c
VESTS—Glove silk; beaded tops; white or pink; sizes 34 to 42. *Regularly $1.75.* 1.35
VESTS—Glove silk; embroidered fronts; white or pink; sizes 34 to 42. *Regularly $2.25* 1.75

House Furnishing Stocks at Removal Prices

Upholstery — Lace Curtains, Tapestries, Armures, Damasks, Cretonnes — 1/3 To 1/2 Off

Carpets — $100,000.00 Stock. Best Brussels and Wilton. From $1.10 to $2.75 per yard. — At 1/3 Off

Oriental Rugs — $50,000.00 Stock; $8.00 to $100.00 Rugs; $100,000.00 Stock; $300.00 to $8,000.00 Rugs — 1/4 To 1/2 Off

Domestic Rugs — Odd sizes made up in our workrooms from best Brussels and Wilton Carpets. Special lot valued at $10,000 At 1/3 Off

NOTE—These offerings will remain in force throughout April, May, June and July. Estimates and specifications given for the furnishing of clubs, hotels, restaurants and apartments, affording a price-saving opportunity not to be overlooked.

Broadway & 19th Street

ESTABLISHED 1843
MARK CROSS
TRADE MARK
LONDON
ACTUAL MAKERS

Beauty, Old Yet Ever New

"The newest conceptions of the Spring season, combined with the Art of Refinement in Simplicity,"—and at most reasonable prices,—is our boast.

For those who like this sort of thing,—the following should be just the sort of thing they like.

Hand Bag—Of black figured silk, gathered into frame, 8½ inches wide x 6½ inches deep, moire silk lining, colored stone catch, with silver-filigree mounting; fitted with silk-backed attached mirror and coin purse; soft handle....$6.75

Monogram (at left) "Earring" design—made to order.....$2.75

Two Initial Monograms, ready for immediate delivery 75c

Bedroom Breakfast Tray—Of white enamel wicker, fixed tray of cretonne-under-glass, compartment at each end, for water glass, table silver, also reading matter, newspaper and mail. Light-weight, portable, to be used on bed or side-table $10.00

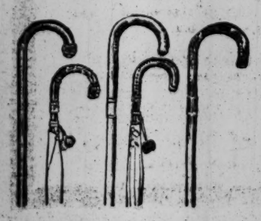
Coffee Set—Of Royal Worcester-ware, flower and filigree design, comprising coffee pot, sugar-bowl, cream pitcher, fruit and service plates, cup and saucer...$11.00

Engraved Monogram Die—Of two or three initials.....$5.00

Stationery Monograms, in odd designs and excellent taste; the products of imaginative designers and skilled engravers.

Special designs, together with sample book of the newest correspondence paper, submitted upon request.

Stationery for country houses treated after the English manner.



A few examples of our large variety of English walking sticks and umbrellas, in different woods:—Pimento, Malacca, Bamboo, Ash and Cherry; in the natural finish and unmounted, or with English Sterling Silver mounting.

Walking Sticks, from ..$1.00
Umbrellas for men, from $3.50
For women, from.....$5.00

Mark Cross

World's Greatest Leather Stores

NEW YORK	BOSTON
404 Fifth Avenue (at 37th Street)	145 Tremont Street
253 Broadway	LONDON
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Dealers Throughout the World

MAYOR MAY VETO THE LOCKWOOD BILL

Tells Upper Manhattan Property Owners the Measure Is Faulty.

MARKS URGES HIM TO SIGN

All Five Borough Heads Are in Favor of It, He Says—Mitchel Criticises Legislature.

Mayor Mitchel and Borough President Marks were the chief speakers last night at the second annual dinner of the Upper Manhattan Property Owners' Association, at the Broadway-Claremont, Broadway and 135th Street. Nearly six hundred members attended, and the Mayor's sharp criticism of the Albany legislators for their failure to enact the school and home-rule bills was received with enthusiasm.

The Mayor devoted most of his remarks to the Lockwood-Ellenbogen bill, designed to simplify the conflicting building inspection regulations. The bill comes before him today in the City Hall for its final hearing, and he has been urged by many realty organizations to sign it.

Judging from the volume of applause that greeted the Mayor when he mentioned the bill, it was apparent that the majority of the upper Manhattan property owners were in favor of its enactment. But despite the amendments to the original bill, the Mayor did not conceal the fact that it did not entirely meet with his approval, and it was evident from his speech that he was inclined to veto it.

Borough President Marks, on the other hand, came out openly in favor of the measure.

"I hope that the Mayor will sign the bill," he said, "but if not I trust he will listen to your appeal that he veto it promptly, as he has already publicly stated is his purpose, and not take advantage of his constitutional right of delay. To delay his veto till it will be too late for action on account of the adjournment of the Legislature would not be in line with the spirit of fair play which has steadily guided the Mayor in his previous actions."

"We have recognized the hardships from the multiplicity of building inspection," said the Mayor, "and we have tried to deal with the problem until such time as satisfactory legislation might be enacted for relief. Not, however, until the legislation was introduced was the Mayor consulted. If the matter had been attacked more directly the recent unfortunate situation might not have arisen. The result was that in place of co-operation, we have had antagonism and the product is the bill now before me for consideration. It represents the views only of a few men.

"All of us are in favor of simplification, but many men who favor this bill have no convictions as to the particular method to bring about the proper benefits. So it has been allowed to drift into the present condition, and because of this lack of straightforward dealing, if the relief should now be forced to go over for another year, you only have to thank the the members of that committee for the unfortunate situation."

In speaking of the danger to New York City of the $18,000,000 direct tax, the Mayor told the diners that they had only themselves to blame for not taking the trouble to go to Albany to be heard.

"We have seen the possibility of further economics in next year's budget," said the Mayor, "but with this excessive new tax burden which will add about $13,000,000 to the budget of New York City, it will mean that our 1916 tax rate will jump up to $2.06. We have done all in our power and it is due to the State to follow the example of the city and cut down the cost of administration."

Referring to improved transit, Mayor Mitchel gave the property owners a ray of hope that within a short time a comprehensive plan for new bus lines would be worked out which would give two through routes in the Washington Heights district.

"I feel," he added, "that we have come close to the point of settlement of this new bus situation, and we can look for some relief before Summer."

Referring to the much-discussed Lockwood-Ellenbogen bill President Marks said that all of the five Borough Presidents were in favor of it.

"I am convinced," he added, "that we are at the beginning of an upward flow of prosperity. The recent boom in Wall Street is but an advance indication of the revival in real estate which will strike New York in the near future. Let us get this nuisance of overinspection of buildings out of the way, and new courage will come to all of us."

President Frank B. Lassette of the Upper Manhattan Property Owners' Association presided, and among the other speakers and guests were Fire Commissioner Adamsen, Walter M. Chandler, William S. Bennet, Cyrus C. Miller, Walter Stabler, Tax Commissioner George V. Mullan, and Henry A. Blumenthal.

WANTS BILL VETOED

De Forest Holds Lockwood Law Will Injure Tenement Bureau.

Maintaining that the efficiency of the Tenement House Department is at stake, and asserting that if it is destroyed the city will be thrown back to the position it occupied thirteen years ago, Robert W. de Forest, who was the first Tenement House Commissioner on the creation of the department, wrote yesterday to Mayor Mitchel urging him to veto the Lockwood-Ellenbogen bill. This is intended to simplify the system of inspecting buildings in the city, but its opponents maintain that by trusting the building bureaus of the boroughs to administer the tenement house law, it will practically abrogate it.

Mayor Mitchel is to hold a public hearing on the measure this afternoon at 3:30 o'clock, and Mr. de Forest begins his letter by regretting that illhealth will prevent his appearing to oppose the bill.

"This bill should, in my judgment," he goes on, "receive your disapproval if for no other reason than the one that it destroys at one blow the efficiency of the Tenement House Department and thus puts the City of New York back where it was, to a large degree, thirteen years ago. The memory of the public is short, but I had not supposed that any one could forget the very serious tenement house evils which existed at that time and that the Tenement House Department was called into being as a separate branch of the City Government for the purpose of correcting those evils and preventing their duplication in the future.

Then Mr. de Forest enumerates some of the conditions which were discovered by the Tenement House Commission, of which he was Chairman, and which considered in particular the way in which the tenement house laws were enforced by the Borough Building Superintendents. In Manhattan in 1900 out of 333 tenement houses building only 15 were not violating the law, and in the other boroughs every new tenement house was in violation. Many of these violations were serious and flagrant. Mr. de Forest says.

"The absolute percentage of lot that might be covered under the statutes was 65 per cent. of the lot. Discretion, however, was given to the Superintendents of Buildings to permit as much as 70 per cent. of the lot to be occupied in special cases 'where the light and ventilation was materially improved.' Here is what the commission found. In 99 per cent. of all the tenement houses constructed more than 65 per cent. of the lot, the legal limit, was covered by buildings. In 96 per cent. of all the tenement houses erected at that time more than 70 per cent. of the lot was covered, and in 31 per cent. of the cases more than 75 per cent. of the lot was covered, the extreme limit of discretion given to the Superintendents of Buildings."

Since the department has been set up, Mr. de Forest says, the laws have been enforced strictly, and he urges the importance to the great mass of the city population who dwell in all multiple dwellings containing three families or more of the maintenance of the department with full powers and efficiency.

FRANK JUDGE LEFT PLEA FOR CLEMENCY

Wrote That If He Lived He Would Appear Before Commission in Prisoner's Behalf.

OPPOSED DEATH SENTENCE

Attorneys Announce No Further Court Action Will Be Taken, but Clemency Plea Will Be Made.

Special to The New York Times.

ATLANTA, Ga., April 20.—A letter left by the late Judge L. S. Roan, before whom Leo M. Frank was tried and convicted, is expected to exert an influence in behalf of clemency for the prisoner when the latter's plea is heard by the State Prison Commission. In the letter Judge Roan wrote that he would appear before the commission in behalf of Frank if he lived until the case reached that body. This letter is in possession of Frank's attorneys and will be used by them in a petition for clemency. The attorneys refuse to make the letter public in advance of the filing of the petition. Witnesses to whom the Judge expressed his views will be called.

It is not known that any new evidence has been unearthed, and the Frank plea will rest largely on an analysis of the evidence already presented in the record of the court trial. The attorneys will argue that the question of Frank's guilt or innocence has been passed upon only once, at the original trial, where the court was dominated by the mob spirit. The other hearings of the case, they will assert, dealt with technicalities of the law, not with the issue of innocence or guilt.

That an effort to obtain a re-hearing of Frank's case by the United States Supreme Court is out of the question, and that the condemned man's last remaining hope lies in executive clemency, was definitely announced today by his attorneys. Attorney Alexander said:

"We will go before the State Prison Commission with an application for executive clemency. The application will be prepared as soon as possible without waiting for the mandate of the United States Supreme Court to be handed down to Judge Newman of the United States District Court. Under the law thirty days must elapse before the mandate can be handed down. I know of no effort to obtain a re-hearing by the United States Supreme Court."

There is much speculation as to whether Solicitor General Dorsey will appear before the commission to oppose the plea for clemency. In the years he has held office Mr. Dorsey has never appeared in opposition to such a plea. He declined to make any statement today.

The rapidity with which the Frank defense has moved since the United States Court announced its decision makes it more probable that the case will reach Governor Slaton and not Governor-elect Harris, who takes office in June.

PRIX DE L'ABONNEMENT

Le Temps

PARIS

PRIX DE L'ABONNEMENT

recognized and quoted as the organ of the French Government has appointed the Hugh McAtamney Company, Woolworth Building, New York, its exclusive American representative in the handling of French, Belgian and Swiss advertising in America.

The appointment covers a number of years and leaves entirely to the discretion and good judgment of the Hugh McAtamney Company the selection of mediums and the apportionment of each appropriation entrusted to Le Temps by leading advertisers in France, Belgium and Switzerland.

Le Temps has "confided its exclusive representation to the Hugh McAtamney Company because of the results achieved by it for its numerous clients and because of the analytical and extensive knowledge of advertising possessed by the organization."

The Hugh McAtamney Company, in accordance with its contract with Le Temps, is also authorized to accept appropriations for advertising in France, Belgium and Switzerland from American manufacturers and financial and commercial houses; these appropriations to be distributed by Le Temps organization in mediums that are most appropriate to the commodity offered.

Information relating to present commercial and financial requirements in France, Belgium and Switzerland will be furnished by the Hugh McAtamney Company on request.

WHITMAN AIDS ROCKLAND.

State Attorney Will Assist in New Cleary Inquiry.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, April 20.—A delegation from Rockland County today asked Gov. Whitman to call a Special Term of the Supreme Court with a Special Grand Jury to investigate conditions in Haverstraw revealed by Controller Travis in an investigation of the administration of William V. Cleary, former Town Clerk.

William H. Hotchkiss, as Special Commissioner, is now hearing charges against District Attorney Gagan, which allege that his prosecution of Cleary last December for the slaying of Eugene E. Newman, his son-in-law, was lacking in vigor and thoroughness.

The delegation today told the Governor that if District Attorney Gagan were permitted to conduct the impending investigation before a Grand Jury it was feared he would grant immunity to his friends who might give testimony.

Gov. Whitman told the delegation that he would not call an extra session of the Supreme Court, but that he would instruct the Attorney General to assign a special deputy to assist in presenting evidence to the County Grand Jury now sitting, and see that the county's interests were well cared for.

The delegation repeated complaints against Mr. Gagan, but Gov. Whitman told them that the matter of the District Attorney's fitness was in the hands of Mr. Hotchkiss, and that he would take no action until a report was made by the Commissioner. He also said that the investigation of the Travis charges would be delayed until after the Hotchkiss report had been made.

ffice in June. Luther Rosser, who was leading counsel for Frank at his first trial, is a member of Governor Slaton's law firm, and because of this circumstance the Governor naturally prefers that the case be passed upon by his successor.

Transit Bill Passes.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, April 20.—The Patten bill to empower the City of New York to lease a right of way over the Long Island tracks from Corona to Great Neck for Queens Subway cars passed the Assembly today and now goes to Mayor Mitchel.

WON'T LET DR. BIGGS GO.

Health Commissioner's Resignation Not Wanted, Governor Declares.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, April 20.—Gov. Whitman this afternoon set at rest repeated reports that Republican organization leaders would cause the removal of Health Commissioner Hermann M. Biggs, Democrat, by asserting that as long as he was Governor Dr. Biggs would be retained.

Minority Leader Hinman of the Assembly is the author of several bills that would curtail the power of the Health Commissioner. Two months ago, Dr. Biggs sent his resignation to the Executive Chamber to take effect whenever the Governor wanted the office for party disposal. When Gov. Whitman was asked today if he would accept the resignation, he replied:

"As long as I am Governor, Dr. Biggs will stay in office."

Protests from every city in the State have come to Albany against the Hinman bills which would force the Health Commissioner and important subordinates to give their whole time to their office and would curtail the power of the Health Council.

The Republican leaders have cut the Health Department appropriation by $100,000, which is not so severe a reduction as was threatened when the $500,000 budget was introduced.

FIRM NAME BILL STALLED.

Committee Blocks Measure to Protect Established Enterprises.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, April 20.—George H. Bartholomew of New York appeared before the Senate Committee on Codes today in support of the bill recently passed by the Assembly to prevent unwarranted use of family names in business. His argument before the committee was supported by Assemblymen Francis R. Stoddard, Jr., of New York and Francis C. Landon of Dutchess.

The bill has been indorsed by the Merchants' Association, Fifth Avenue Association, Advertising Mens' League, and bankers and merchants. The obstacle to its passage appears to be one of the Senators from New York City, a member of the Committee on Codes, who refuses his consent to a favorable report.

Unless this committee takes favorable action on the bill at once, the measure will fall of enactment, in spite of the public support it has received.

New York City Morning Newspapers Daily Average Circulation, 1,351,461

During the three years in which circulation reports have been required by the Federal Government, the combined circulation gain of the seven morning newspapers was **115,514.** Of this total The New York Times alone gained **88,497**

The Official Record for Three Years

Three years' circulation record of New York City morning newspapers, as reported to the Post Office Department:

April 1st, 1915—Total circulation	1,351,461
April 1st, 1912—Total circulation	1,235,947
Total gain in three years	115,514
The New York Times' gain	88,497
Total gain of six other New York morning newspapers	27,017

Reports to Post Office Department Required by Law

Average Daily and Sunday Circulation

	April 1 1915	October 1 1914	April 1 1914	October 1 1913	April 1 1913	October 1 1912
World	376,590	391,944	380,540	383,780	394,251	395,495
American	333,345	361,709	352,164	347,302	333,017	319,988
Times	**298,248**	**259,673**	**246,118**	**230,360**	**228,534**	**209,751**
Herald	106,580	109,192	101,006	103,995	110,923	111,236
Press	94,025	98,259	81,931	85,612	81,330	88,127
Sun	71,708	70,387	65,514	64,572	64,044	61,804
Tribune	70,965	64,410	55,335	50,984	50,984	49,546
Totals	**1,351,461**	**1,355,574**	**1,282,608**	**1,266,605**	**1,263,083**	**1,235,947**

The circulation increase of The New York Times in the last six months—38,575—is the greatest gain reported to the Post Office Department by any morning newspaper in the United States.

GREENHUT'S

J.B. GREENHUT COMPANY.

"Meet me at the Fountain"

"THE BIG STORE"

BOTH SIDES SIXTH AVE., 18TH TO 19TH STREET

Buy Here and Economize

If you study ECONOMY (and who doesn't?) then your wants should be filled at "The Big Store." NOWHERE can honest, moderate priced goods be bought cheaper than at Greenhut's.

Test This for Yourself This Week

During the Great Series of Sales Now in Progress

Come here this week with the purpose to see, to learn, to compare, and to SAVE MONEY.

Every Department in our two mammoth buildings overflowing with JUST THE THINGS YOU WANT RIGHT NOW, for personal use or in the home.

Double 2½ Green Trading Stamps in the Forenoon—Single Stamps in the Afternoon

Usual Complimentary 2½ Green Trading Stamps Free Today

Distribution in Our Main Building.

As many sets of these 2½ Green Stamps as are reasonably required for books unfilled will be given, but only one set of any one date good in any one book. Only 100 Complimentary Stamps good in any one book, but you may start as many books as you please.

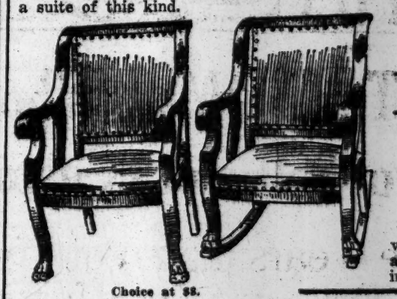
ANNEX BUILDING—HOME FURNISHINGS

Unusual Sale of $60 Dining and Living Room Suites, $39.50

(Two Styles); Today, at .....

One style illustrated. This is a 3-piece suite, upholstered in genuine Spanish leather; frames are made of birch, finished in rich mahogany color. The settee is 56 inches wide and 27 inches deep. Workmanship and construction are excellent.

This is one of the best values we have ever offered in a suite of this kind.



Choice at $8.

$11 Chairs or Rockers, Upholstered Leather Seats and Backs, Today at . $8

These are upholstered in genuine Spanish leather in various colors. Frame of birch, strongly constructed and neat in appearance. Heavy claw feet; comfortable in use and tasteful in design. Exceptional value.

$15.75 English Porcelain Dinner Sets *Today at* $12.75

"Open stock" pattern, choice of two decorations, both very neat border designs, the one ILLUSTRATED is an exact copy of an Old English Minton decoration, the other is a neat blue Flemish border, underwoven with pink rosebuds.

MANY OTHER PORCELAIN DINNER SETS, two of which we list here, neat spray decorations on porcelain, "OPEN STOCK."

100 Pieces—special, at... $9.75 | 100 Pieces—neat border design, formerly $17.75, at... $15

A Surpassingly Interesting Sale of Wilton, Velvet and Tapestry Rugs

From the Leading American Mills. Bargains Unexcelled Are Here.

Wilton Rugs; Size 9 x 12 ft.

$60	Wilton Rugs..$45	$37.50	Wilton Rugs..$28.50
$50	Wilton Rugs..$39.50	$36.50	Wilton Rugs..$26.50
$45	Wilton Rugs..$32.50	$34.50	Wilton Rugs..$25.50
		$38.50	Wilton Rugs..$29.50

All of the above in the season's newest designs in the most dependable sizes.

Velvet and Tapestry Brussels Rugs.

Mill samples at big reductions, a choice selection of new designs from the leading American manufacturers.

Seamless Velvet Rugs, 9 x 12 ft.

Rugs of exceptional quality, very durable in wear.

Former Price.	Sale Price.	Former Price.	Sale Price.
$29.50	$22.50	$24.50	$19.50
$26.50	$21.50	$22.50	$16.50

Seamless Velvet Rugs, 8 ft. 3 x 10 ft. 6

$24.50	$19.50	$22.50	$16.50
$19.50	$14.50		

Seamless Tapestry Brussels Rugs.

In the newest and choicest designs and colorings.

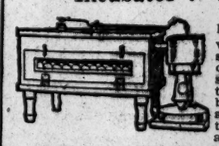
Size.	Former Price.	Sale Price.	Size.	Former Price.	Sale Price.
9x12 ft.	$17.50	$14.75	8 ft. 3x10 ft. 6	$14.50	$11.75
9x12 ft.	$14.50	$11.75	8 ft. 3x10 ft. 6	$12.50	$10.50
9x12 ft.	$12.75	$10.50	7 ft. 6x9 ft.	$11.75	$9.50
9x12 ft.	$10.75	$9.50	7 ft. 6x9 ft.	$9.75	$7.75

Timely Sale of Poultry Supplies

Items of Interest to All Who Raise Poultry for Pleasure or Profit

Everything for the poultry-keeper is here. The newest, most scientific and best articles offered at unmatchably low prices:

The "Hatchalot" Incubator . . . $6.50



A 60-egg machine. Every hatchable egg produces a vigorous chicken. Substantially made of clear cypress, which will withstand heat, cold and moisture. Layer of asbestos between the double walls at the top. Supplied with thermostat of strong zinc and steel.

Sanitary Hovers, $8.50

The main feature of this hover is that it has overhead radiant heat. It is warmest at the outer edge, is fireproof, and chicks can't crowd. The air is kept wholesome by diffusion through the cloth curtains. No draughts. Hovers 100 chicks and has enough ventilation for many more.

Rat Proof Cages—Keep rats and cats away from the chicks; reliable and economical $4

6-in-1 Exerciser and Feeder—Makes the chicks work to get their feed $3.75

Wall Founts, made of galvanized iron; 1 gallon 50c

Round Bottom Grit and shell Box—No clogging in corners 50c

2-Piece Drink Founts 1 qt...20c 2 qt...25c 3 qt...30c

Round Bottom Dry Feed Hopper 75c

Chick Feed Troughs, grated top; easy to clean; 10 inch 30c

Sanitary Poultry Fountains, cone shaped; galvanized iron— 1 qt...20c 4 qt...35c 2 qt...30c 8 qt...50c

J. B. GREENHUT COMPANY—WE GIVE 2½ GREEN TRADING STAMPS

What does a battle look like? Have you ever seen one? You may hope never to be made to see one with your own eyes, but in ex-Senator A. J. Beveridge's article, "What a Battle Looks Like," it is presented to you with startling vividness.

5c a copy
Collier's
THE NATIONAL WEEKLY

The Easiest Riding Car In The World

MARMON "41"

The History of This Car

—began 64 years ago when this Company started making high-grade flour mill machinery.

Ten years ago Marmon made six-cylinder cars.

Four years ago Marmon won the First International Sweepstakes Race with a *six-cylinder car*—the *only six* which ever proved its supremacy in the world's greatest race.

From coast to coast—in mountain climbing—in touring—in city traffic—Marmon "41" has written new chapters in automobile history.

Now!

Today—with the greatest prestige of any automobile—backed by unequaled "Proofs of Performance"—

We make you this offer:

Marmon "41" will outdemonstrate, outperform, outdo any make of car at any price.

Get behind the wheel yourself.

Marmon "41" value is not only in what it *has done*, but in what it *will do* for you.

Let us prove it!

The Marmon
New York Co., Inc.
A FACTORY BRANCH
1855 Broadway at 61st Street
Telephone 1583 Columbus

"Over Sixty Years of Successful Manufacturing"

TO LET—Private Summer Houses on OCEAN FRONT.
MODERN PLASTERED HOUSE, 8 chambers, 2 baths, large living room, open fireplaces; splendid ocean view from all windows, broad piazzas, bathing beach, garage, pure water supply; 50 acres.
MODERN PLASTERED HOUSE, 5 chambers, 1 bath, large living room, open fireplaces, broad piazzas with splendid ocean view. Fine sand bathing beach, pure water supply, garage, etc.; 60 acres.
Fishing, Bathing, Golf, Tennis, Sailing.
N. A. ELDRIDGE, Chatham, Mass.

POMPEIAN OLIVE OIL
ALWAYS FRESH
PURE-SWEET-WHOLESOME

WILL SEEK METHODS TO EXTEND TRADE

New Commission Will Open Hearings in This City Next Month.

FAVORABLE TIME TO ACT

Question of Sales Combination to be Discussed with Exporters—President Known to Favor Them.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, April 20.—The Federal Trade Commission will open hearings in New York City the first week in May to ascertain the views of exporters on methods of selling American goods in the markets of the world. All the commercial and industrial organizations interested in foreign commerce will be invited to submit information and recommendations on extension of our trade.

The commission, which has only in the last few weeks organized and entered its offices in the Department of Commerce, regards the exchange of views on this phase of our commerce as the question of first importance at this time. Manufacturers, exporters, and bankers are all interested in the initiation of a movement that will enable Americans to enter the foreign markets on an equal footing with the commercial representatives of Great Britain and Germany, the two principal competitors.

Wherever German trade has gone banking facilities, transportation systems and methods of conducting commercial transactions have been supplied with tremendous advantage over clumsy and inefficient American methods. American bankers, until recently, it is said, have withheld such co-operation and this will form one of the chief subjects of inquiry.

Another subject of the New York hearings will be the consolidation of sale operations so as to reduce expenses and secure opportunities for strengthening facilities for extending credits and maintaining exchange. German and English trade agencies are permitted by their Governments to effect combinations that are not allowed under the administration of our laws in regard to trusts. President Wilson has expressed sympathy with those desiring a change in the methods, and it is not unlikely that one of the important results of the coming hearings will be an arrangement by which the Government will give its sanction to consolidated sales bureaus for American industrials.

The commission is also expected to try to formulate a theory of what foreign trade conditions will be after the war and direct their recommendations accordingly.

New Postmaster an Ex-Whaler.

SOUTHAMPTON, L. I., April 20.—President Wilson has appointed Frank T. White Postmaster to succeed Captain Jetur R. Rogers, who has held the office for sixteen years. Mr. White is a well-known Democrat, who was formerly in the whaling industry. He is a brother of Gilbert White, who is a member of the Suffolk County Democratic Committee.

RECEIVERS TAKE ROCK ISLAND ROAD

Continued from Page 1.

measures of the last ten years, the Rock Island has done a little better than hold its own in gross earnings in comparison with other railroads; but its ratio of net to gross earnings shrank more than others because in its early days it did not spend enough money upon itself, and since I have been President money for that purpose has not been available because the financial organization of the company prevented the selling of our securities. Our bonded indebtedness might have been greater with benefit to the road if the money had been put into the property. In that case we would not be in receivership today. We are overcapitalized rather than undercapitalized."

"If I had my way about it, we would buy 5,000 standard, high-class box cars right now. Other classes of equipment are fairly adequate for the present."

MINORITY HOLDERS PROMISE A FIGHT

May Seek Vacating of Receivership—Stock Jobbing Inquiry Threatened.

The announcement from Chicago that the Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific Railway had been put in the hands of receivers on application of the American Steel Foundries Company and with the consent of the officers of the railway company, reached Wall Street soon after noon yesterday. The news was received with general surprise, though the heavy selling of Monday and that of yesterday morning indicated that some, at least, knew of the coming crisis.

On sales of 248,000 shares the stock of the railway company dropped 11 points on the Stock Exchange, reaching $21 a share at one stage. The total drop within a week has been 18 points. With a slight reaction near the close of the market, the stock lost 9¾ points for the day. About two-thirds of the stock, it is said, is held in this State.

Immediate action will be begun by N. L. Amster of Boston, newly elected Director of the Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific Railway Company, through his local attorneys, Stage & Stronk, to vacate the receivership on the ground that it was illegal and unnecessary.

It is expected, moreover, that Mr. Amster will today consult District Attorney Perkins with a view of finding out whether there is ground for an investigation. It is understood that his complaint will concern not only the actions which precipitated the receivership, but also the recent sensational rise in Rock Island stock. It went up fourteen points on a single day last week. Mr. Amster said yesterday that he thought it significant that the receivership should have been applied for just after the stock had reached its maximum for the year. It has been asserted in Wall Street that men who knew the "inside affairs" of Rock Island made large profits on the flurry in its stock.

One of the things which Mr. Amster purposes to call to the District Attorney's attention is a message, alleged to have been sent to two Boston brokerage firms Monday by a Broadway commission house. Mr. Amster said yesterday that he read the message on the bulletin boards of the two Boston firms, and he could bring forward others who saw the same message. According to Mr. Amster, it read:

Rock Island securities are the best kind of sales. The jig will be up with Rock Island before the end of the week.

It will be contended by Mr. Amster that the sending of this message should be investigated. It is a fact that there was heavy liquidation of Rock Island on Monday, the price falling four points.

"There never was a darker happening in railway history," said Mr. Amster when he heard of the receivership. "This is the shame of the century. The receivership is a put-up job and an outrage upon the stockholders."

Advices received by Mr. Amster last night from his Chicago lawyers, indicated that representations had been made before the Federal Court there that Mr. Amster himself favored the receivership.

"I deny that my consent was obtained to put the Rock Island in receivership," said Mr. Amster last night. "I never heard of it and never dreamed of it. It came as a complete surprise to me. I will demand the fullest investigation and I believe this final injustice to the stockholders will awake them to the necessity of action."

Action After Van Hall Sailed.

There was much comment locally yesterday over the fact that A. F. Van Hall, member of the banking house of H. Oyens & Sons of Amsterdam, who represented Dutch holders of 86,000 shares of Rock Island, should have been allowed to leave the country without being told of the coming receivership.

Mr. Van Hall spent twelve weeks in this country. He was entertained by persons close to the management of the road, and was made a member of the committee which collected proxies for the annual meeting of stockholders in Chicago on April 12. He threw his 86,000 votes in favor of the candidates for the Directorate named by the Sheldon Proxy Committee, thus voting against the Amster Proxy Committee.

In an interview with Mr. Van Hall printed in yesterday's TIMES, there was no intimation of a new Rock Island crisis, Mr. Hall specifically expressing optimism over the favorable turn in the railroad's affairs.

Mr. Van Hall sailed on the Ryndam for Amsterdam yesterday noon, and news of the receivership came out before the ship reached New York Bay. Mr. Amster sent him this wireless message:

A. F. Van Hall.
Aboard Steamer Ryndam.

Rock Island passed into receivership noon today. Outrageous, unlawful, unnecessary. Minority stockholders organizing contest. Can we count on your support, your share of expenses not to cost over $2,000?

N. L. AMSTER.

At 9 o'clock last night Mr. Van Hall sent this reply:

Deplore receivership.

Mr. Schumacher's Statement.

T. M. Schumacher, Chairman of the Board of Directors of the Rock Island Lines, issued this explanation yesterday of the receivership proceedings and the reason for them:

The appointment of receivers for the Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific Railway Company by the Federal Court in Chicago upon the application of creditors was assented to by the President of the railroad because of the absolute inability of the President or the company to give assurances to creditors that their obligations would be met when due.

Just previous to April 1, in order to meet requirements on $1,000,000 on that date, strenuous efforts were made to secure from various banking institutions in New York a temporary loan. This loan was finally secured at the last moment by the personal indorsement of five of the Directors. It is apparent that the company cannot be expected to continue raising funds by such a method.

It is necessary to obtain approximately $2,000,000 on May 1, and with a much less active and attractive collateral from a banker's standpoint on which to borrow. Furthermore, on July 1 an additional $2,000,000 will be necessary. The short-time loan of $2,500,000, due April 30, would only be renewed by the present holders upon absolute assurance from the board that its finances for the balance of the calendar year 1915 have been arranged.

As such assurance could not be given, it would have been necessary also to meet this $2,500,000 on April 30, making a requirement of $4,500,000 on that date.

It is very essential for the proper development and economical operation of this property that many grades should be reduced, that a large amount of new steel rails should be immediately laid for the safety of both passenger and freight traffic, and that 5,000 freight cars should be ordered. While car equipment notes could be issued for 80 per cent. of the cost of the freight cars, it would require $1,000,000 to supply the other 20 per cent.

A receivership at the present time is merely to obtain the protection of the court that the company's physical condition and equipment may be improved, its temporary loans continued and an opportunity be given for working out a comprehensive and permanent plan for financing to preserve for the shareholders the valuable equity which it is believed there is in the property.

Stockholders should not be confused nor led into the belief that this appointment of a receiver means any immediate foreclosure of the property, or the immediate assessing of the stock. It simply means that the way is being prepared for the working out, as above outlined, of some comprehensive plan which will permit this property to grow and expand on good, sound lines to the ultimate benefit of the shareholders.

Could Get Money, Amster Retorts.

In reply Mr. Amster issued this statement:

I would label this Rock Island receivership a huge joke if it were not for the fact that it has brought untold hardship and loss to thousands of innocent and helpless investors.

The company has never in its history been less in need of a receivership than at this time. The physical condition of the property is now universally admitted to be in better shape than ever before. The earnings of the company, according to the last statements filed with the Interstate Commission, are far in excess of last year, and larger than ever before. This, too, in face of the business depression through which we have passed in the last year. Now, with business expansion and general prosperity on the threshold of which this country is just entering, everybody admits that railroad earnings will be greatly increased. How, in the face of all this, the management could consent to a receivership is beyond my comprehension, and such action on its part is entirely opposed to my feeling in the matter.

I have practically arranged for a two-year six-million-dollar loan secured by $11,400,000 of the company's refunding and other good negotiable bonds. This would have paid off this $2,500,000 Central Trust loan, the $1,494,000 Choctaw serial note, coming due May 1, and the $1,000,000 Bankers Trust Company loan, coming due next September, and would have put the company beyond any possibility of straining any of its securities. But this receivership surprise has put a wet blanket temporarily over this negotiation.

I am positive that the security holders will resent this cooked-up receivership, and great opposition will be raised. I myself am going to use every effort to save the security holders' interests, and especially the minority stockholders, to whom I am pledged to look out for their interests, and I intend to do so.

Talking Plans to Raise Millions.

Committees for the protection of the securities of the Rock Island will probably be formed within a few days. It was learned yesterday that one of the reorganization plans which would be proposed would call for the raising of $50,000,000 by an assessment of $40 a share on the stock and issuing of preferred stock for what amount was necessary. Another plan calls for the raising of $30,000,000.

A Director of the Rock Island said yesterday that the company had several unfavorable construction contracts on hand, which could be disposed of under a receivership. These contracts, he said, provided mainly for building terminals at various points.

BIG ROAD'S CHECKERED LIFE.

Reid and Moore the Centre of Recent Struggles.

The Rock Island system comprises over 8,000 miles of railroad. The main lines run from Chicago to Denver, Chicago to Santa Rosa, N. M., connecting there for the Pacific Coast; Chicago to Galveston, Kansas City to St. Louis, and Memphis to Tucumari, N. M.

The railway company was incorporated in 1880 in Illinois and Iowa as a consolidation of then existing lines. The amount of stock outstanding is $75,000,000.

Two holding companies, the Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific Railroad Company and the Rock Island Company were practically wiped out by litigation which ended a few months ago. Under the agreement then arranged the collateral bonds of the railroad company were converted into stock of the railway or operating company.

Ogden Mills, with 10,000 shares, has the largest holdings of stock among the Directors. N. L. Amster appears as holder of 2,000 shares, but asserts that he has more than 5,000 shares. Charles Hayden, W. J. Matheson, and James McLean have 500 shares each. Judge William H. Moore is also credited with having a considerable holding. The other Directors, including J. H. Moore, T. M. Schoonmacher, Arthur Curtiss James, George G. McMurtry, F. L. Hine, H. U. Mudge, and W. Emlen Roosevelt, as it appears on the lists, have small holdings.

Daniel G. Reid, for many years Chairman of the Board of the Rock Island system, who was credited with having made millions on the stock when it skyrocketed from $50 to $81 a share in 1909, resigned as a Director several months before the last election. According to the stock lists, he now owns no shares of the company. The fight in Rock Island affairs centred on Mr. Reid and W. H. Moore, who assumed joint control of the road prior to 1901.

With reference to the financial management of the property, considerable testimony was introduced at Chicago two months ago in the course of the arbitration of the wage demands of the firemen and engineers of western railroads. W. J. Lauck, a statistician, employed by the men, said:

"The road came under control of the Moore Brothers and Daniel C. Reid in 1901. At that time began the dissipation of the great resources of the company, as well as the manipulation of its securities by which the Rock Island Company and the Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific Railroad Company were launched. The total amount of fictitious capitalization with which the railway company is now burdened is enormous."

The bill, filed at Chicago by the minority stockholders, before the recent election, seeking an injunction, alleged that the railway's debts aggregate $288,000,000.

The highest price ever reached by Rock Island shares was $207. The lowest price, $18.25, was reached a month ago, just before the rise to $39, which was the highest mark of the present year.

When the cold, snappy days are gone you will feel the reaction. Then is the time to take Hoff's Extract. It will assist digestion and build up the system.

Johann Hoff

Send for Booklet.
Elsner Mendelsen Co.
90 West St., New York

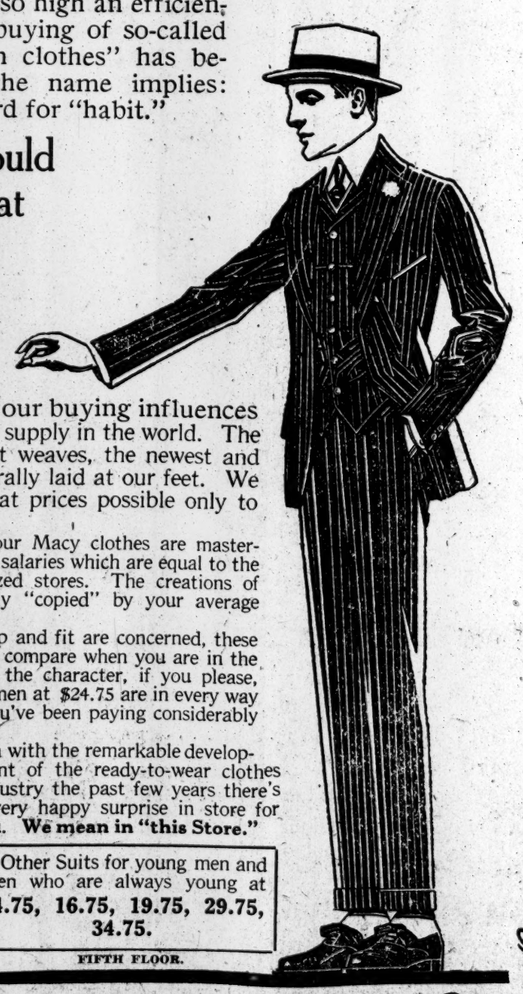
R. H. Macy & Co.'s Attractions Are Their Low Prices.

Macy's
Herald Square, Broadway, 34th to 35th St.

To the Man Who Pays $35 to $50 for Custom Clothes

Five years ago you were right. It was necessary then for some men to pay these fancy prices for the fit, style, material and workmanship which their tastes demanded in clothes.

But the designing and tailoring of men's clothes for immediate wear has now reached so high an efficiency standard that the buying of so-called higher priced "custom clothes" has become merely what the name implies: "custom," another word for "habit."



All that you could ask in Suits at

$24.75

In the matter of materials, for instance, our buying influences touch the richest sources of supply in the world. The finest woolens, the choicest weaves, the newest and most striking ideas are literally laid at our feet. We have our pick of the best at prices possible only to enormous cash buying.

In the matter of style, your Macy clothes are master-designed by men who command salaries which are equal to the total income of many good-sized stores. The creations of these genius tailors are usually "copied" by your average clothes maker.

And, so far as workmanship and fit are concerned, these you must see. These you must compare when you are in the clothes. The lines, the grace, the character, if you please, of our suits for men and young men at $24.75 are in every way superior to clothes for which you've been paying considerably more.

If you haven't kept in touch with the remarkable development of the ready-to-wear clothes industry the past few years there's a very happy surprise in store for you. We mean in "this Store."

Other Suits for young men and men who are always young at 14.75, 16.75, 19.75, 29.75, 34.75.

FIFTH FLOOR.

R. H. Macy & Co.

B. Altman & Co.

will place on sale, commencing to-day (Wednesday),

Eight Thousand Yards of All-silk Crepe de Chine

39 to 40 inches wide, in white, ivory, flesh-color, black and a choice assortment of colors, at the special price of 95c. per yard

This Sale affords a very unusual opportunity for obtaining a fabric that is tremendously in demand for blouses, gowns, negligees, underwear, etc., at a large concession from the regular price.

B. Altman & Co.

Women's Ready-to-wear Dresses and Tailor Suits

representing all of the season's new fashions, are displayed in the spacious Salons on the Third Floor in a very large assortment. The choice of styles from which selections may be made is unusually comprehensive.

Inspection is invited.

Fifth Avenue - Madison Avenue
34th and 35th Streets New York

At Moderate Prices

ALTERATIONS AND REPAIRS

Orders are now being accepted for Alterations and Repairs at Special Summer Prices.

C. G. Gunther's Sons

Furriers exclusively for ninety-four years

391 Fifth Avenue New York

Telephone 5860 Murray Hill.

OVER A CENTURY IN BUSINESS

Cowperthwait

BROOKLYN STORE
Flatbush Ave-Fulton St.

782-786 Sixth Ave
Between 44th & 45th Sts
One Block Above Hippodrome

It's Our Move

Into The Heart Of New York's Shopping Center

782-786 Sixth Ave.

Between 44th and 45th St.
Only a Step From the Subway

Quality First Consideration

We shall maintain in every way the well known reliability of Cowperthwait quality, for our magnificent array of new home furnishings is supreme in unsurpassed value; pick and choose where you may a positive guarantee of satisfaction goes with every piece you may elect to buy.

Simple Divided Payments

From the day we originated the easy payment plan we have made it a simple private agreement between us to divide the payments on any purchase without red tape and adapted to your needs.

WE ALLOW
10 PER CENT. DISCOUNT FOR CASH

All goods are marked in plain figures.

WELCOME TO OUR NEW HOME

"That's the Point—
Economy of Upkeep!"

In cross-continent runs, non-stop tests and in everyday use—gasoline cost averages only ½ a cent a mile or ¼ of a cent per passenger. No other automobile in the world compares with it for real economy of upkeep.

SAXON $395

There's a trim, speedy Saxon waiting for you at a price you can afford—a strongly built, powerful, roomy car that will give you years of service—at the cost of a few cents a day.

Make your motoring dreams come true. Start today by calling us up for a Saxon ride—at your convenience
TEL. 7811 COLUMBUS.

There is an opportunity for live, aggressive dealers to handle Saxon Cars in territory still open. Write or call for further details.

Saxon Motor Co., of New York
251 W. 57th St., New York

TO-NIGHT AT 8:15 O'CLOCK

Continuing tomorrow (Thurs.) & Friday night at the same hour

In the Grand Ball Room of THE PLAZA
Fifth Avenue, 58th to 59th Street
(Admission by card to be had free of the Managers)

The Very Notable
BLAKESLEE GALLERIES
Collection

ON FREE VIEW AT THE AMERICAN ART GALLERIES,
MADISON SQUARE SOUTH
From 9 A. M. Until 1 o'clock P. M.

The Sale will be conducted by Mr. THOMAS E. KIRBY, of
THE AMERICAN ART ASSOCIATION, Mgrs.
6 East 23d Street, Madison Sq. South, New York

$1,000,000
10-20 YEAR
MORTGAGE-BONDS
Netting about 5½%
The mortgages deposited to secure these Bonds average less than 40% of the value of the real estate securing them.
Payment guaranteed by
THE MORTGAGE-BOND CO. OF NEW YORK
GEORGE A. HURD, President
Capital, Surplus and Profits, $2,500,000
55 Liberty Street

BLOCKS POLICE COURT BILL.

Burlingame Delays Measure Which Abolishes Brooklyn Office.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, April 20.—Senator Mills encountered the objection of Senator Burlingame tonight when he tried to introduce a revised edition of his bill for the co-ordination of the courts of minor criminal jurisdiction in New York City. The bill provides for the establishment of a children's court, entirely apart from the Court of Special Sessions, and consolidates the two divisions of the Magistrates' Courts. In addition, it creates a new part of the Magistrates' Courts known as the Departmental Court, to deal with the violation of city ordinances and infraction of rules established by city departments. It also gives the Magistrates power to dispose finally of most misdemeanor cases.

The opposition of Senator Burlingame, it is believed, is due chiefly to the fact that the bill would abolish the office of Chief Magistrate in Brooklyn, which now is vacant, and which a number of Brooklyn lawyers, it is said, have a desire to fill.

Senator Mills will introduce his bill tomorrow in the regular order of business.

Vote for Women Police.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, April 20.—The Senate tonight passed the Jones bill providing for women patrolmen in New York City by a vote of 28 to 17. The bill had been taken as a joke until the roll call showed that Senator Jones of Chenango had marshalled a majority of the votes for his measure "to save the girls of New York City." The Senator was the target for biting sarcasm from the New York City members when he told of a "million girls a year coming into the wicked city through Castle Garden." He was told he was out of date as to his knowledge of New York's immigrant station.

An AUTOMOBILE TOP covered with genuine PANTASOTE not only gives distinction to your car when it is new, but it retains its beauty and gives perfect protection after long and hard service.
When you buy a new car you are safe in selecting one with a
Genuine
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TOP
Pantasote is not new, untried or experimental. It has been used for over twenty years in the making of fine furniture; it is the material of which the curtains in every Pullman railway car are made. Quality is all important with the makers of the Pullman railway car.
When you buy your new car demand a genuine Pantasote top—the cars that have them reflect the sincerity of their makers to provide the best service regardless of first cost.
The Pantasote Company
1751 Bowling Green Building, New York City

A Used Packard
is an investment—not a speculation. You can buy one for less than that inferior new car you are considering, which is a speculation.
This time next year and the year after, and the year after that your Packard will be salable. Somebody will be glad to possess it.
Meantime it will give you the best service you can buy at the price. Why trifle with unknown quantities?
PACKARD MOTOR CAR COMPANY OF NEW YORK
Broadway at Sixty-first Street

Vogel's Smart Shoes
The foundations of Vogel's shoes are bench made. They are made entirely on the premises. Nothing like them in New York.
Price $5.00.
E. VOGEL,
64 Nassau St., New York

ADVERTISEMENT.
An Open Letter
GENTLEMEN: WE WANT TO BUY FOR CASH 1,000,000 POUNDS OF OLD BOOKS, RECORDS, BAGGING, BURLAP AND OLD ROPE. NO QUANTITY TOO LARGE. WHAT HAVE YOU TO OFFER? SEE OR COMMUNICATE WITH OUR MR. GATTO. MAIN PAPER STOCK CO., 25-31 PECK SLIP, N. Y. C. TELEPHONE BEEKMAN 8810.

SAFE FOR THE SKIN
POSLAM SOAP
Excels in purity and wholesomeness. A daily delight for Toilet and Bath. Try it one month.
At All Druggists. 25 cents and 15 cents.

CELESTINS VICHY
Prevents GOUT and INDIGESTION
Ask your Physician

VILLA FALLS BACK FOR ANOTHER STAND

Defeated General and Fourteen Trains of His Troops Arrive at Aguascalientes.

TEAR UP THE RAILWAY

New Efforts to Reorganize and Stop the Carranza Advance—Reports of Break with Angeles Persist.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, April 20.—General Villa, following his defeat by General Obregon, has gone from Irapuato to Aguascalientes and will attempt to reorganize the remnants of his army there, according to information reaching the State Department today. An announcement by Secretary Bryan read:

"The department is informed that General Villa has arrived at Aguascalientes with fourteen trains of troops. It is stated that he has announced his intention to reorganize his forces at Aguascalientes. The railroad track over which these trains passed has been destroyed."

This last sentence indicates Villa's fear of pursuit.

While lacking official confirmation, reports from the board of a split between General Felipe Angeles, Chief of Artillery, and General Villa greatly interested officials of the State Department, because trouble between Villa and Angeles would still further complicate the Mexican situation and add to the troubles that have been piling up on the Villistas since General Obregon began his active campaign against them.

The Carranzista agents here are insisting that there is a breach between Villa and Angeles that cannot be healed and are endeavoring to make it appear that Angeles has a working agreement with ex-President Huerta for starting a counter-revolution. Señor Arredondo, the agent of the Carranzistas, gave out this message as coming from El Paso:

"It is reported here from apparently trustworthy sources that Villa has ordered the imprisonment of Angeles in Torreon, threatening to shoot the ex-Federal for errors made during the recent battle of Celaya. Villa has ordered Hilario Carrillo of Torreon, President of the Workmen's Club of that city, shot, and has robbed all local merchants when he returned infuriated from defeat south of Irapuato. He ordered the execution of the three Mendez brothers and the sentence was carried out at Apam."

The State Department received a telegram from Special Agent Silliman at Vera Cruz today saying the Carranza authorities announced last night that Gen. Obregon was still at Celaya, but that his forces were much further north in pursuit of the remnants of Villa's army. It is stated that Gen. Jara brought 1,000 Carranza soldiers with him from Yucatan to Vera Cruz.

Success Elsewhere for Villa.

Enrique C. Llorente, confidential agent of the Villista faction, received the following message today from Diaz Lombardo, Minister of Foreign Affairs at Chihuahua:

"Headquarters at Irapuato advises me today that General Urbina defeated the enemy near Ebano, capturing advantageous positions and large quantities of war munitions. The Carranzistas lost 150 killed, among them a General. A large number of prisoners were also taken.

"General Maximo Garcia has occupied Victoria, the capital of Tamaulipas, after it had been evacuated by General Luis Caballero, and is now pursuing Caballero's forces. The Carranzistas, following their barbarous practice, before evacuating Victoria, destroyed all furniture in the Governor's palace and committed other atrocities."

Secretary Bryan was notified today that General Carranza had sent a message to the military commander at Manzanillo asking for a report on conditions in that region and instructing him to impart immediate complete guarantees to the persons and interests of foreign citizens. A similar message has been sent by Carranza to General Manuel Dieguez at Colima. It was reported to the State Department from the Mexican West Coast today that the Villistas around Tepic have been short of ammunition for some time, and this appeared to have some bearing on their defeat at La Mursilla and the subsequent occupation of Acaponeta, Carranzistas having recently claimed successes at these places.

Carranza Check Reported.

EL PASO, April 20.—An official Villa report says that the Carranza advance had been checked in a battle late last week at Salamanca, the first station south of Irapuato.

General Villa was quoted by persons arriving here as having stated his losses at no more than 2,500 after his second unsuccessful assault on Celaya. Details of subsequent fighting in which Obregon took the aggressive have not been given in any official reports. Nothing has been heard by Carranza officials here from Obregon since his report that his forces were pursuing the retreating Villa army.

Two aeroplanes with American aviators passed through this port today to assist in Villa's attempt to check the Carranza advance. Already two others have been delivered, and six additional machines have been contracted for in the United States.

VERA CRUZ, April 20.—Dispatches received here say that Monterey has been evacuated by the forces of General Villa.

WEST COMPLETES MISSION.

President's Agent Has a Conference with Zapata in Mexico City.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, April 20.—Judge Duval West of San Antonio, Texas, who has been in Mexico as the personal agent of President Wilson canvassing the Mexican situation, has completed his mission, and will start from Mexico City for Washington within a week. Secretary of State Bryan today received a message from Judge West, sent from Mexico City, stating that he had succeeded in having a personal conference with Emiliano Zapata in the Mexican capital. Judge West will come direct from Mexico City to Washington to make a verbal report to President Wilson and Secretary Bryan.

Judge West was sent to Mexico, like John Lind and Paul Fuller, to make a thorough investigation, and to report confidentially, but his mission was even broader than that of the two previous personal agents of the President sent into that troubled country. Judge West has conferred with General Villa at Guadalajara, with General Carranza at Vera Cruz, with Zapata at Mexico City, with leaders of the peace convention that met at San Antonio, and has endeavored to ascertain from all of them complete statements of their aims and purposes and as to the possibilities of the situation.

PHI BETA KAPPA ELECTION.

New York University Chapter Adds Eight New Members.

At the annual election to the New York University Chapter of Phi Beta Kappa, the results of which were announced yesterday by Dean Archibald L. Bouton of the New York University College of Arts, six men were elected from the senior class and two from the junior class. Of these eight men, seven were from the college and one, Arthur M. Apmann, a chemical engineer, was from the School of Applied Science. This brings the total for the senior class to nine men three of whom, Everett P. Gardiner, Morris E. Pike and Norman W. Sultzer, were elected last year. From the junior class William E. Woolworth, with an average of 94.76 out of a possible 95 per cent. for three years of college work, has one of the best records made in some years. The election to Phi Beta Kappa is honorary and is based on scholarship.

The following men were elected:

From the Second Class—A. P. Lewin, with an average of 92.35 per cent.; W. Lyndon Wright, 90.32. per cent.; Ubaldo J. Marra, 90.25 per cent.; Bertram E. Bull, 88.22 per cent.; Charles Noxon, 86.84 per cent.; Arthur M. Apmann, 86.63 per cent.

Junior Class—William Woolworth, Jr.; with an average of 94.76, and Paul Reznikoff, 93.30.

SUNDAY ATTACKS CHURCH MEMBERS

He Tells Audience of 9,000 That Most of Them Are Too Lazy to Work for the Lord.

INVITED TO GO TO FRISCO

Evangelist's Followers Call Destruction of Anarchists' Meeting Place the 'Judgment of God.'

Special to The New York Times.

PATERSON, N. J., April 20.—"The judgment of God, surely," said John Callahan, Chaplain of the Tombs Prison in New York, as he stood on the corner of Ellison and Cross Streets today and gazed at the ruins of Turn Hall, the meeting place of Emma Goldman, which was destroyed by fire this morning, resulting in a loss estimated at $25,000.

It was nearly an hour after "Doc" Ben Reitman, the narchist, talking to nearly 1,000 men and women, sneered: "Whosoever shall deny Me before men, him shall I deny before my Father which in Heaven." "Aren't you afraid, you Christians, of Billy Sunday's Hell? Well, sit then and deny your Saviour." That the flames burst from the hall in which he spoke. Sunday refused to discuss the fire.

This morning's mail brought a letter from President Moore of the Panama-Pacific Exposition offering to set aside a "Billy Sunday day" if the evangelist would visit "The Golden Gate." Billy seemed pleased with the idea, but he could give no definite word as to his intention further than that he was going to his apple ranch in Hood River, Ore., at the close of the Paterson campaign.

"Ma" Sunday received a tribute at the hands of Bill tonight, when, in telling the audience that she had left for Winona Lake for the two Indian boys, he said that within a week or so his eyes would be turning westward, looking and hoping for her return.

"She wouldn't win any prize at a beauty show," he said fervently, "but for good, common, horse sense she's got anybody I ever met beat a mile, and every time I've gone against her judgment I've run against a snag." This was received with a storm of applause from the audience of 9,000. Tonight his sermon was on "Repentence."

When Billy called for trail hitters tonight the smallest number thus far in the campaign responded, 137 taking his hand.

The collections today were: For the afternoon, $465.67, and evening, $572.45, and total for the campaign $15,984.93.

When Billy announced tonight that 100 Philadelphia business women were coming to Paterson for next Sunday afternoon's services, arriving here on Saturday, he suggested that the women of Paterson entertain them in their homes instead of the visitors going to hotels.

Before an audience of about 3,500 this afternoon Billy Sunday preached on "Personal Work," during which he scored the modern churchgoer for the lack of interest that is taken in the church by its members.

"Too lazy," he said, "you leave all of the work to the Lord, the minister, and the presiding elder. Get out and do something yourself, and do it now—N-O-O-W," he shouted. "You only think about the church when the bell rings."

He told a story of an evangelist going to a church for a "revival" at which the people were "the most lifeless, petrified, stale, indifferent, stiff, indolent, lazy, critical bunch" he ever saw in his life.

Drop Convention Plan.

ALBANY, April 20.—Governor Whitman and sponsors of various proposed amendments to the election and primary law decided today at a conference to abandon the plan to submit to the voters the question of returning to theold form of nominating by State convention. A clause providing for such a referendum is contained in the Walters bill, which now is in the Senate Judiciary Committee.

TO SUE MRS. NOLKER.

Albertine Marlow Will Demand $100,000 for False Arrest.

The arrest of Albertine, the fifteen-year-old daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Walter D. Marlow, on the charge of stealing $1,000 from Mrs. Robert Nolker, is to result in a $100,000 damage suit against the latter. Justice Hendrick of the Supreme Court signed an order yesterday naming Mrs. Marlow as the guardian of her daughter, to bring the suit. The application was presented to the court by Chester H. Lane and James A. Turley. Mrs. Marlow's lawyers. Papers in the case will be filed in a day or two.

The theft was alleged to have occurred in a hair dressing establishment at 907 Seventh Avenue, on March 27. Mrs. Nolker was to give a tea on that evening, and Miss Marlow was to be one of the guests. Mrs. Nolker and Miss Marlow went together to have their hair dressed for the occasion. Mrs. Nolker placed her mesh bag, containing ten one hundred dollar bills and several thousand dollars worth of jewelry, on a table. When she was ready to leave she discovered that the cash had disappeared. All of the employes in the establishment were searched without finding the money.

Later in the day Miss Marlow was arrested by Detectives Burgess and Killgannon on the charge of having taken the money. Miss Marlow was examined before Magistrate Mayo and acquitted of the charge.

Mr. Nolker is the President of the St. Louis Aero Club. Mrs. Nolker is a singer of some note. She has been the pupil of Mme. Sembrich, and has studied mainly abroad.

Miss Marlow is a fragile girl, and her school days have been shortened because of the condition of her health. She has traveled a good deal with her parents. She first met Mrs. Nolker in Paris, and they returned home together. Mrs. Nolker appeared to be very fond of her and called her "Baby." Mrs. Nolker's counsel is Colonel Creighton Webb.

INSPECT CITY CLINICS.

Fifteen North Carolina Physicians See New York Hospitals.

Fifteen physicians from North Carolina are taking in the clinics at the leading New York hospitals this week. This is one stop for the party in an itinerary which embraces Boston, Philadelphia, Baltimore and Rochester, Minn., where they will have a brief advanced course in surgery under Drs. Mayo. They will remain at the McAlpin until Saturday.

The visitors include Doctors J. Long, R. L. Gibbon, G. W. Pressly, M. H. Fletcher, D. F. Taylor, L. S. Rooker, E. F. Dickenson, H. McKee Tucker, R. S. Primrose, J. P. Highsmith, J. P. Monroe, J. A. Williams, G. W. Banner, P. R. McFadden and D. A. Garrison.

FISH ASSAILS SPEAKER.

The Jekyl-Hyde of Temperance Legislation, Assemblyman Asserts.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, April 20.—A final effort to get the Howard Local Option bill on the floor of the Assembly today caused sharp criticism of Speaker Thaddeus C. Sweet by Assemblyman Hamilton Fish, Jr., Progressive, of Putnam. Mr. Fish had a number of letters received by clergymen throughout the State signed "Thaddeus C. Sweet," which, Mr. Fish thought, tried to place the responsibility for the failure of temperance legislation upon him. The letters said that the Speaker would be "disappointed if every temperance bill were not reported out."

"The Speaker controls the Rules Committee," said Mr. Fish. "Why doesn't he report the bill out now? The Speaker is the Dr. Jekyl and Mr. Hyde of temperance legislation. What he says up in his home country and what he does here in Albany are two entirely different matters. I resent the statement in these letters that if the Local Option bill is not reported out it will be 'because I have been influenced.'"

The motion to discharge the Rules Committee was defeated by a vote of 52 to 74.

After the debate the Speaker explained that he wrote letters saying that if the local option bill was not reported out, it would be Mr. Fish's doing.

"I wrote the letters," he said, "when the Excise Committee had the bill. I knew of six of the thirteen members who would vote to report the bill out and knew that its being reported out depended on Mr. Fish. The bill was reported out, and it seems to me that ends the matter."

Mr. Fish said the facts as given by the Speaker were true, but that the inference in the letters that he was opposed to temperance legislation was what he resented.

HOTTEST APRIL 20 RECORDED

Thermometer Yesterday Registered 79—One Heat Prostration.

The thermometer at the Weather Bureau registered 79 degrees at 2:30 o'clock yesterday afternoon, which was the highest point attained on any April 20 as far back as the bureau's records go. And the average of the temperature for the day was higher than on any other April 20 recorded. The highest previous temperature for the day was 70 degrees in 1889 and the same in 1891.

The day was marked by the first heat prostration of the year. Ramond Sharrett, 58 years old, of Dongan Hills, S. I., was overcome on the Richmond Road.

The heat wave approached New York from the west and passed away from the city to the northward last night. The weather man's prediction is that it will be "cooler" today and tomorrow, but not at all chilly.

What sort of Building are you in now?
It can't be as big as the Equitable, because no building is.
It can't be as ideally located, because there is only one Equitable location.
It can't be as up-to-date, because the Equitable is right up to April 24th.
It can't be as efficiently planned, because the Equitable is the last word on the subject.
It can't be as adaptable to your needs, because the Equitable will build you in to order.
It can't be more economical, dollar for dollar and advantage for advantage.
And what's the good of staying in it, if the Equitable is demonstrably better all around?
Think it over.
Building opens for tenants April 24, 1915.
Equitable Building
120 Broadway

JOY RIDING? YES,
but not the fool kind. The Electric Automobile has no equal as a town car and your wife or daughter can drive one as easily and safely as you can
Storage, cleaning, current and lubrication, $40 per month
And you can have the car delivered to your address and called for every day for $1.50 per week
THE ELECTRIC GARAGE
Central Park West & 62d Street
Columbus 9870

Sending Money by Western Union
is next Quickest, Surest and Safest to personally passing it from hand to hand.
Full information at any Western Union Office.
THE WESTERN UNION TELEGRAPH CO.

Great Spring Sale
Housekeeping Linens

Reg. Trade Mark
McCUTCHEON'S SPRING SALE of Housekeeping Linens has each year become of greater importance to women who know that "McCutcheon's" means—*the best in Linens.*
In spite of the unsettled conditions abroad, which make it difficult to secure goods, our Sale will take place this year as usual.
It offers a most favorable opportunity to buy standard linne *at reduced prices,* and housekeepers know that a sale at McCutcheon's *means a real sale with real reductions*—it commences today.
The collection includes a great range of qualities and sizes, as may be seen from the items listed below:
Napkins (*dozen*)
Breakfast Size—$1.85, 2.35, 2.50, 2.75, 3.00, 3.60, 3.85, 4.65.
Dinner Size—$2.85, 3.25, 3.85, 4.00, 4.75, 5.50, 6.25, 7.50.
Table Cloths
2x2 yards—$1.90, 2.25, 2.50, 2.85, 3.25 up to 6.75.
2x2½ yards—$2.35, 2.75, 3.25, 3.75, 4.85 up to 8.25.
2x3 yards—$4.00, 4.50, 4.75, 5.00, 6.50 up to 14.50.
2¼x2¼ yards—$4.00, 4.25, 4.85, 5.25, 7.00, 7.50, 9.00.
2¼x2½ yards—$5.00, 5.75, 6.75, 7.75, 9.50, 10.50.
Larger sizes at proportionate prices.
Linen Pillow Cases (*pair*)
22½x36 inches—$1.25, 1.65, 2.00.
25x36 inches—$1.65, 2.25, 3.00, 4.50.
Pure Linen Sheets (*pair*)
Single Bed Size—$5.00, 6.75, 8.00.
Double Bed Size—$6.50, 8.75, 10.50.
Pure Linen Towels (*dozen*)
Hemmed Towels—$2.75, 3.00, 3.50.
Hemstitched—$3.00, 3.50, 4.50, 5.00, 6.00, 7.50, 10.50.
Also dish, glass and pantry and roller towels of all kinds.
Blankets (*pair*)
Single Bed—$4.00, 5.00, 5.50, 7.00.
Double Bed—$5.50, 6.50, 7.50, 10.00.
Comfortables
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Wool filled, Silkaline covered, $3.50.
Bed Spreads
A very fine collection of light weight summer spreads at $1.25, 1.35, 1.50, 3.50, 3.75, 4.25 each and upwards.
This is an exceptional opportunity for the thrifty housekeeper to lay in a supply of housekeeping goods for autumn as well as summer use.
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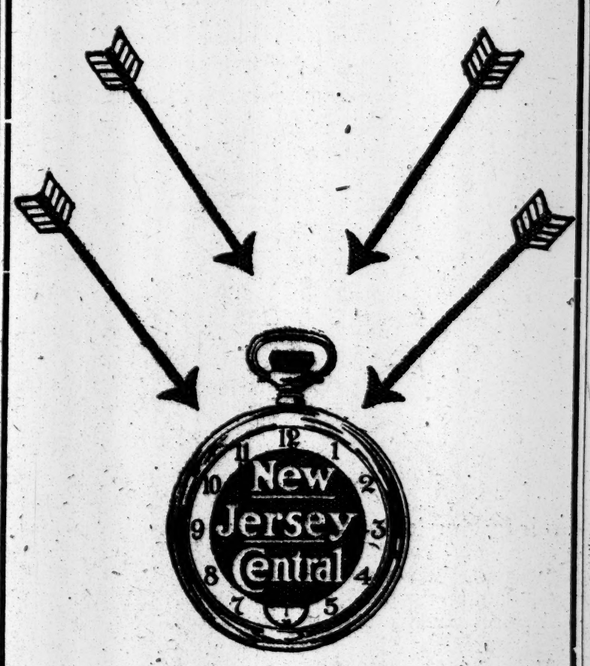

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Original Bottling Has Old Gold Label
GEO. A. DICKEL & CO., *Distillers*, NASHVILLE, TENN.
Sold by All Dealers.

MISS COCROFT TELLS HOW TO BUILD A NECK

Relaxation and Milk Diet Will Do It, but Poise Won't Take Off Forty Pounds.

WOMEN HEAR OF POSES, TOO

Debutante Slouch Is Condemned as Bad for Mind and Body—How to Govern Thought.

Susanna Cocroft knows a lot about poise and pose and exercise and the influence of body on mind and vice versa, but a woman at her talk at the Astor yesterday forced her to confess ignorance on a matter that is uppermost in many a female mind. This woman plumped out the question: "How can I get rid of 40 pounds in two months?"

"I don't know," Miss Cocroft replied with a laugh that hid her confusion, but she told the women in her audience how to "build up a neck."

"You must stand correctly and not slump; square your shoulders, get poise of the shoulders, poise of the hips and poise of the head. Then if you are thin you need more flesh. Relaxation and a milk diet will do that," she said.

A large audience greeted Miss Cocroft. She told the women present how to be both good and beautiful. Being good would come pretty near to accomplishing both ends, she said, and the women were pleased at that, for it could plainly be seen yesterday every one wanted to be good and to be of service. The only thing that troubled the women was when they were asked to remove their hats to give a view of Miss Cocroft, who expressed all sorts of emotions by the pose of her body.

Miss Cocroft walked droopingly across the platform, and every one knew she was depressed and depression is a very bad thing. When your figure droops you not only compress your lungs, but your stomach gets out of place, and no end of troubles follow. That's about the pose of the débutante who has the one-time fashionable slouch, and Miss Cocroft says it is well that the fad is passing. Even the mind gets a warp through it, and there is no knowing what tragedies will follow.

"You don't have to see the faces of people to know whether they have refinement, or of what they are thinking. Just see them across the street and you will know their state of mind," said Miss Cocroft.

She walked haughtily across the stage, the chest raised, and the audience immediately knew—it would have known if she had not told it—that she was enjoying an "I-am-better-than-thou" feeling.

"It is morally wrong to allow yourself to get into a state of depression," she said. "You should never allow yourself to be discouraged. When a person sees nothing in life it is a reflection upon the Creator. Worry and anxiety are the worst menace of the woman of today, and the one thing that she needs more than anything else is relaxation—to let go. When a person is frightened she may faint. Worry is fear. Worry, fear, anger, and hatred are the forces that keep our bodies unrelaxed, then the gastric juices will not flow, and in every way we feel the evil effects.

"We must keep our thoughts in the right direction and we must do that in the beginning. Thoughts are like a flowing river, when they have made a deep channel it requires a strong force to turn them. They can only be combated by love and kindness. 'Agree with thine adversary quickly,'" 'Agree with thine adversary quickly.'"

Then Miss Cocroft told how she had done that herself once. She had been writing on the subject when she received a telephone message from her nephew saying he had had an automobile accident, and had banged up the car. Miss Cocroft did not like the idea of a damaged car, and for a time her ill-feeling got the best of her. Then she decided to "agree with her adversary quickly." She set her mind to running on the right track and soon was glad that the car had not been smashed entirely, and the boy killed. "I realized that I loved that boy so much that I was almost glad the accident had happened," said Miss Cocroft.

"Beauty is no longer vanity; it is use," said the speaker. "We can't all be beautiful, but we can have beauty of soul. Make as much of the body as you can. Place a beautiful figure on your wall, and compare that with the lines of your own body. Express your ideals with your body as in the picture you express your ideals on your walls.

"There is no new woman. The women of today, yesterday, and tomorrow are the same, but our horizons are broadening. And this will not make us mannish. We can be as sweet and dear and lovable in the street as in the home. We need to keep the suggestion of right ideals constantly in mind.

"People do not remember that the brain is a part of the body. You cannot do good work with the brain unless the body is in good condition, and the digestion right."

Miss Cocroft told the women that if they felt that they were hampered by their environment it was merely because they were not big enough to get away from it.

"When the chicken is small it is inclosed in the egg shell, but as soon as it grows big and strong it pecks its way out. Great things are demanded of the American woman of today, and she has great opportunities."

She told the women that four walls did not make their husbands' homes, but that their work extended outside.

"Children spend more time outside the home than they do in it," she said. "You must have a strong influence to control their environment."

Monastery Treasures Coming Here.

Five monks of the Dominican order arrived last night on the Ward Line steamship Mexico from Havana, where they had gone to make arrangements for transferring paintings and art treasures in the monastery at Vedado to New York by the next steamship. By order of the Pope all the articles of value at the Dominican monastery at Havana, including the jewels and embroidery already here, which are said to be worth $1,000,000, are to be sold and the proceeds devoted to building a school in the Cuban capital.

SPIRITED CAMPAIGN FOR D.A.R. PRESIDENT

Much Interest in Today's Election, with Mrs. Story and Mrs. Guernsey as Candidates.

FINANCIAL CONDITION GOOD

Treasurer's Report Shows Surplus of Nearly $20,000 for Year—Mrs. Guernsey Issues Statement.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, April 20.—The election of a President General of the Daughters of the American Revolution will take place tomorrow. The candidates for the office are Mrs. William Cummings Story of New York and Mrs. George Thatcher Guernsey of Kansas, both of whom have conducted spirited campaigns for the past few months. The balloting will begin immediately after the opening of the morning session.

Interest in the outcome is intense here tonight. Mrs. Story's followers were elated over the re-election at today's session of Mrs. Frank F. Greenawalt and Miss Janet Richards as Regent and Vice Regent, respectively, of the District of Columbia. Both women are Story supporters.

The Congress today opened with prayer and closed in a turmoil created by the calling for nominations to the National Board of Officers.

The Treasurer's report by Mrs. Ransdell, wife of the Senator from Louisiana, who was nominated this evening to succeed herself, shows the society to be in a sound financial condition. According to Mrs. Ransdell's report, the income of the society for the year ending March 31 was $94,307.88, with the expenditures $75,580.84.

The magazine report showed that this publication, the organ of the society, is run at a loss of $9,000 a year.

Mrs. Guernsey this afternoon gave out her first formal statement regarding the alleged bad management of the society as a national organization. Mrs. Guernsey asserts that the expenses of five extra meetings of the National Board in the last year to the members of the society have been $20,750.

"Under the present system, which we are attacking," Mrs. Guernsey said in the statement, "the work of administration is being thrown into the hands of a few States only."

The statement asserts that the practice of holding meetings of the board twelve times a year, instead of quarterly, was instituted by Mrs. Story, and that it has virtually robbed Western members of the board, as well as Southern members, of representation at board meetings by reason of the heavy expense of such trips to Washington.

Adherents of Mrs. Story refute these and similar allegations, asserting that Mrs. Story has been actuated by the highest possible motives in all that she has done as President General, and that no just ground exists for complaint as to any feature of her administration.

Wisconsin House Kills Suffrage.

MADISON, Wis., April 20.—Hope for woman suffrage legislation in this Assembly, went glimmering today when the lower house rejected the Bradley resolution, to submit the question to a vote of the people.

GREET CARDINAL ON HIS BIRTHDAY

Farley, 73 Years Old, Receives Felicitations from All Over the World.

"PRAY FOR PEACE," HE SAYS

Divides His Day Between Diocesan Duties and Simple Observance of Anniversary.

Cardinal Farley was 73 years old yesterday. The anniversary was remembered almost against his will, according to Mgr. Michael J Lavelle, rector of St. Patrick's Cathedral. When asked about the Cardinal's birthday Mgr. Lavelle smiled and said:

"Oh, he was trying to forget that today is his birthday, and he hoped every one else would forget it."

Mgr. Lavelle added that the fact of the anniversary was the only thing that reminded the cardinal of his advancing years.

The Cardinal planned no birthday celebration, and the day passed quietly for him. Its character was distinguished chiefly by the receipt at the Cardinal's residence at 452 Madison Avenue of a large number of congratulatory cablegrams and telegrams and the visits of many of the Catholic clergy and laity in New York. The Cardinal smilingly received the felicitations of all who called upon him, but as each person kissed his ring he became solemn and murmured: "Pray for peace, my son," or "Pray for peace, my daughter." This was his injunction upon all, and it seemed to be the thought that dominated him throughout the day.

A luncheon to the Vicars-General of the Archdiocese of New York in the Cardinal's residence was the only gathering arranged by the Cardinal in honor of the day. The Vicars-General present were the Right Rev. Mgr. Joseph F. Mooney, rector of the Church of the Sacred Heart of Jesus, Fifty-third Street, near Ninth Avenue; the Right Rev. Mgr. Michael J. Lavelle, rector of St. Patrick's Cathedral, and the Right Rev. Mgr. John Edwards, rector of St. Joseph's Church, Sixth Avenue and Washington Place. Besides these and the Cardinal, the Right Rev. Patrick J. Hayes, Auxiliary Bishop of the Archdiocese of New York, and the Rev. Thomas G. Carroll, Secretary of the archdiocese, were present.

The Cardinal spent Monday night at the Dunwoodie Seminary in Yonkers and celebrated mass for the students there early in the morning. Following the service he returned to his residence and read the telegrams and cablegrams that had come for him. None of these was made public, but it was said that they came from all over the world.

Those who talked with the Cardinal yesterday said that the happiness of the day was dimmed for him by the realization of the war in Europe and the memory of the deaths during the past years of several of his most loved associates. Those whose deaths he particularly regretted were Mgr. Charles McCready of the Church of the Holy Cross, Mgr. Dennis J. McMahon of the Church of the Epiphany, and the Rev. William C. Poole of the Church of the Sacred Heart, West New Brighton, Staten Island. Mgr. McCready and Mgr. McMahon were among the Cardinal's most trusted advisers.

The Cardinal never ceases to deplore the war in Europe, according to the members of his household. He seldom speaks, it is said, without expressing the hope that the fighting may soon end.

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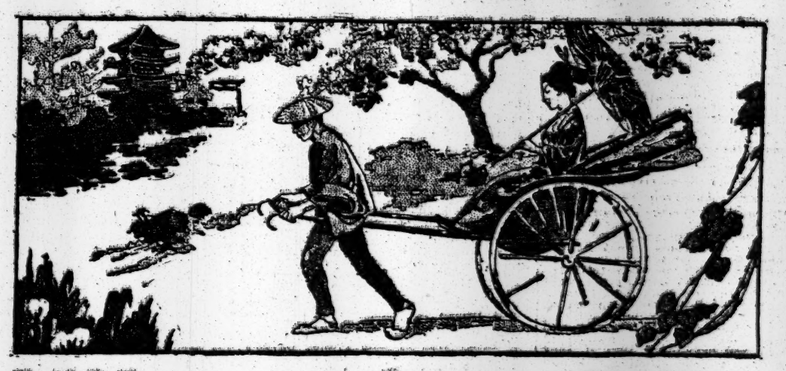

I Want to Go to Tokio

As a Song Hit—

A 1707 10-inch 65c. { I WANT TO GO TO TOKIO. (Fischer.) Francis Fisher, soprano, and Henry Burr, tenor. Orchestra accompaniment. / ALL FOR THE LOVE OF A GIRL. (Meyer.) Peerless Quartette. Orchestra accompaniment.

As a One-Step—

A 5658 12-inch $1.00 { I WANT TO GO TO TOKIO. (Fischer.) One-step. Prince's Band. / I WONDER WHAT WILL WILLIAM TELL. (Daly and Allen.) One-step. Prince's Band.

Margaret Woodrow Wilson

makes a patriotic record for war relief.

A 1685 10-inch $1.00 { THE STAR-SPANGLED BANNER. Margaret Woodrow Wilson, soprano, and chorus. Orch. acc. / MEDLEY OF PATRIOTIC AIRS. Introducing "America," "Yankee Doodle," "Columbia," "Marching Through Georgia," and "Dixie." Columbia Band.

Oscar Seagle

A new record by this great American baritone

A 5655 12-inch $1.50 { NITA GITANA. (De Koven.) In English, with orchestra. / THE BANDOLERO. (Stuart.) In English, with orchestra.

Pablo Casals

Two masterpieces by the greatest of 'cellists.

A 5654 12-inch $1.50 { ADAGIO from Concerto in D Minor. Orch. acc. / ROMANZA. (C. A. Baker at the piano.)

Felice Lyne

A splendid record by this remarkable soprano

A 5656 12-inch $1.50 { SPRING'S AWAKENING. In English, with orchestra / A DREAM FANCY. In English, with orchestra.

Song Hits

A 1708 10-inch 65c. { EVERYBODY RAG WITH ME. George O'Connor, tenor. Orchestra accompaniment. / ON MY WAY TO NEW ORLEANS. George O'Connor, tenor. Orchestra accompaniment.

A 1705 10-inch 65c. { THAT SOUTHERN HOSPITALITY. Ada Jones, soprano, and Will Robbins, tenor. Orch. accom. / OH, WHAT A BEAUTIFUL BABY. Ada Jones, soprano, and Will Robbins, tenor. Orch. accom.

A 1709 10-inch 65c. { IN THE GARDEN OF THE GODS. Jaime Reed, tenor. Orchestra accompaniment. / SLEEPY MOON. Peerless Quartette. Orchestra accompaniment.

A 1706 10-inch 65c. { DOODLE-OODLE-DEE. Arthur Collins, baritone, and Byron G. Harlan, tenor. Orch. accom. / AUNTIE SKINNER'S CHICKEN DINNER. Arthur Collins, baritone, and Byron G. Harlan, tenor. Orch. accom.

Dance Hits

A 5660 12-inch $1.00 { SETTLE DOWN IN A ONE HORSE TOWN. One-step. Prince's Band. / WHEN MY SHIP COMES IN. (Hindley.) One-step. Prince's Band.

A 5661 12-inch $1.00 { L'ESPRIT FRANCAIS. (French Spirit.) Polka. Prince's Band. / BEVERLY HUNT. Fox-trot. Prince's Band.

A 5662 12-inch $1.00 { DICTY-DOG. Fox-trot. Prince's Band. / I WANT TO LINGER. Medley Fox-trot. Prince's Band.

New Vocal Records

Blue Label A 5657 12-inch $1.25 { OH, THAT WE TWO WERE MAYING. (Nevin.) Grace Kerns, soprano, and Mildred Potter, contralto. Orch. accom. / OH, SUMMER NIGHT. (Serenade from "Don Pasquale.") Caroline Hudson-Alexander, soprano, and Andrew Sarlo, baritone. Orch. accom.

Blue Label A 1710 10-inch 75c. { THE HEART OF A SAILOR. Albert Wiederhold, baritone. Orch. accom. / WHEN DULL CARE. Albert Wiederhold, baritone. Orch. accom.

A 5658 12-inch $1.00 { SILVER THREADS AMONG THE GOLD. Harry McClaskey, tenor. Orch. accom. / THOSE SONGS MY MOTHER USED TO SING. Harry McClaskey, tenor. Orch. accom.

Popular Jigs and Reels

A 1712 10-inch 65c. { THE WHITE COCKADE—Jigs and Reels Medley. Chas. D'Almaine, violinist. / HARRIGAN'S REEL. Prince's Orchestra.

Hawaiian Melodies

Blue Label A 1702 10-inch 75c. { ONE, TWO, THREE, FOUR. Tosio Palsi Hawaiian Company. Ukulele and guitar accom. / UA LIKE NO A LIKE. Tosio Palsi Hawaiian Company. Ukulele and guitar accom.

"Uncle Josh"

A 1777 10-inch 65c. { WEDDING OF UNCLE JOSH AND AUNT NANCY SMITH. (Stewart.) Mr. and Mrs. Cal Stewart / UNCLE JOSH AT DELMONICO'S. (Stewart.) Cal Stewart.

A 1742 10-inch 65c. { UNCLE JOSH AT THE OPERA. (Stewart.) Cal Stewart. / UNCLE JOSH AND AUNT NANCY ON A VISIT TO NEW YORK. (Stewart.) Mr. and Mrs. Cal Stewart.

Band and Orchestra

A 1711 10-inch 65c. { UNDER THE DOUBLE EAGLE—March. Columbia Orchestra. / WITH PRUSSIAN BANNERS—March. Columbia Orchestra.

A 1733 10-inch 65c. { MARSEILLAISE. Columbia Band. / BOJE TSARIA KHRANI. Lord God, Protect the Czar. (National Anthem of Russia.) Columbia Military Band.

A 1737 10-inch 65c. { OUR DIRECTOR MARCH. Columbia Band. / MONTE CRISTO WALTZ. Republican Guards Band.

A 1736 10-inch 65c. { BRIDE ELECT MARCH. Columbia Band. / YOUNG GUARD MARCH. Prince's Band.

Instrumental

Violin, Flute and Harp Trio

A 1705 10-inch 65c. { MEMORIES OF HOME. George Stahl, Marshall P. Lufsky, and Charles Schuster. Violin, Flute and Harp trio. / CALL ME THINE OWN. Reminiscences from "L'Estair." George Stahl, Marshall P. Lufsky, and Charles Schuster. Violin, Flute and Harp trio.

Trumpet and Orchestra

A 1704 10-inch 65c. { SEA SHELL WALTZ. Trumpet solo by Vincent Sucese. Orch. accom. / ZULMA. (Mauricia.) Prince's Orchestra.

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In order to obtain the copies for this edition it was necessary to reprint an edition of Number I., which had been sold out.

Persons who have been disappointed in not getting Number I.—"What Men of Letters Say,"—including G. Bernard Shaw's "Common Sense About the War"—may now obtain it at the regular price of 25 cents a copy.

This is a book that will increase greatly in value as time passes. Buy it as a permanent record of the most momentous period of the world's history and as a precious treasure for your children and children's children.

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COLUMBIA UNIVERSITY RESTORES FOOTBALL IN RESTRICTED FORM—HORSE SHOW—ATHLETICS

COLUMBIA COUNCIL RESTORES FOOTBALL

Sport to be on Five Years' Trial Under Several Restrictions.

By unanimous vote of the University Council, football was restored to Columbia yesterday afternoon. The sport by the resolutions adopted will be placed on a five-year trial basis. Many restrictions have been thrown around the inauguration of the sport and it will be necessary for the undergraduates and alumni to live up to the spirit of these regulations if the game is to come to stay. The Columbia men agree that they will not raise any objections to the regulations within the five-year period. It is anticipated that the students will be too glad to receive half a loaf rather than none to again antagonize the authorities with any objections to their plans under which the game is restored.

The action on the part of the council yesterday comes after a carefully planned movement which had for its foundation the convincing of the authorities of the sincerity of the undergraduates in their petitions for the reinstatement of the game and their willingness to support it.

Work will start immediately in the arranging of a schedule for the Blue and White team next Fall. A manager will be elected and negotiations will be opened at once with the managers of the teams of local colleges with the hope that a game with Columbia can be squeezed in somewhere. The task is a difficult one, owing to the fact that the schedules of all of the college teams have been completed and more or less readjustment would be found necessary to admit Columbia to their lists.

Frank D. Fackenthal, Secretary of the University, and Chairman of the University Committee on Athletics, on whose careful recommendations the Council based its decision to reinstate the game, stated after the meeting yesterday that Columbia would try to get some good games scheduled for the Fall. Harvard, Yale, Princeton, Cornell, and University of Pennsylvania are on the list of those colleges which the Blue and White will not now be permitted to play, but with this assurance from Secretary Fackenthal, the prospects are encouraging for a good schedule of games.

The entire coaching system for the new eleven will be under the auspices of the Physical Education Department. This is the recognized beginning of a movement to place all Columbia sports under the supervision of this department. The ultimate aim is to develop sports at Columbia on a basis which will bring the greatest number of students out and do them the most good.

The college students are only ones who will be permitted to play on the teams. The graduate students will not be eligible, nor will any of the scientific students. The engineering schools will be placed on a graduate basis next September, and this automatically eliminates them from the squad.

The official statement given out by the Council follows:

The formal vote of concurrence of the University Council, with the recommendation of the University Committee on Students Organizations, passed at the meeting of the council on April 20, automatically re-establishes intercollegiate football at Columbia. The Committee on Student Organizations was prepared to reinstate the game and so reported on Feb. 11, 1915, but the action contemplated was so important in itself and so far-reaching in effect that the committee preferred to have the concurring opinions both of the college faculty and of the University Council before putting its plans into operation. As the College Faculty voted affirmatively at its meeting on March 15, the action of the council gives the committee the desired support and intercollegiate football will be played by the students of Columbia College in the Fall of 1915.

Resolved, That intercollegiate football be re-established for a trial period of five years, with the following restrictions, as a sport for students of Columbia College who have been in residence at least one academic year and who are not exercising a professional option:

(1) The schedule of games to follow the recommendation of the University Committee on Athletics and not to include Harvard, Yale, Princeton, Cornell, or Pennsylvania.

(2) All games to be played on college grounds.

(3) All games to be played on Saturdays or on holidays.

(4) All coaches to be on the staff of the Department of Physical Education and to be appointed in the same manner as all other academic officers.

(5) Practice periods and the methods of training to have the authorization of the Department of Physical Education.

BOXERS GOING WEST.

Amateurs to Compete at Panama-Pacific Fair May 5 to 8.

The advance delegation of the strong Eastern squad of boxers, who will compete in the Panama-Pacific Exposition amateur championship in San Francisco from May 5 to 8, will leave here today in Arthur Sheridan of the Trinity Club and August Rattner, Ninety-second Street Young Men's Hebrew Association, winners of the national championships in the 145-pound and heavyweight classes, respectively. Sheridan and Rattner will be followed in a day or two by A. Kaufman, another Trinity Club representative, who carried off the national 158-pound title in Boston two weeks ago.

The national champions who represent the New England Association of the A. A. U. will depart for the coast tomorrow, and the Cleveland delegation will leave on next Monday. In the New England squad will be Tony Vatlan, Boughton, Mass., 115 pounds; Mile Crowley, Malden, Mass., 135 pounds, and Edward Carr, Boston, 175 pounds. All these boys earned their trip to California by capturing a national title.

In the Cleveland squad will be Howard Root, 108 pounds, and Arthur Strawbacker, 125 pounds, both of whom are looked upon as certain winners in their divisions. Word was received at Amateur Athletic Union headquarters yesterday that a very large entry had been received for the exposition bouts, and that every leading amateur boxer west of the Mississippi will be a contestant.

Match Cross and Hommey.

Leach Cross, the "fighting dentist," and Packey Hommey, another East Side lightweight, were matched yesterday to box ten rounds at the Federal Athletic Club on the Bowery next Thursday, the same night on which Benny Leonard, Billy Gibson's protegee, gets a long-waited chance at Johnny Kilbane's featherweight title. Gibson yesterday concluded arrangements with Willie Ritchie to prepare Leonard for his bout with Kilbane, who has not appeared in a Manhattan ring in many months. Ritchie and Leonard will start training today for the contest, but Kilbane will not leave his home in Cleveland for New York until next week.

Butler's Pebbles Works Well.

Special to The New York Times.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., April 20.—Pebbles, the chief dependence of James Butler, the New York turfman, in the Kentucky Derby, worked the best mile and an eighth of the year of any of the eligibles today. The time for a mile and an eighth does not show the condition of the colt, as he was pulled up almost to a walk at the finish. He did not take a long breath after his work. Benson sent Pebbles six furlongs in 1:13 flat, and then he was eased up the rest of the journey. The fractional time of the work follows: One-eighth, 0:11 2-5; quarter, 0:23 4-5; half, 0:47 1-5; three-quarters, 1:13; mile, 1:42 2-5; mile and an eighth, 1:58. Luke, the Camden colt, will not start. He bled profusely this morning after working.

Big Bout at Polo Grounds?

Somebody saw Billy Gibson and John McGraw talking together the other day, and immediately a story started the rounds to the effect that the Mike Gibbons-Packey McFarland bout which will be held in this city about six weeks from now will be staged on the Polo Grounds. Stranger things than that have happened!

HARLEM'S BIG BOXING CLUB.

Commission Licenses Organization at Harlem River Park.

Members of the State Boxing Commission disposed of a number of cases yesterday at their weekly meeting. The American Sporting Club received a license. Application was made for it last week, but there was a defect in the lease, and as this has been removed the sanction was quickly granted. The new club will be established at Sulzer's Harlem River Casino, 128th Street and Second Avenue. The club has a seating accommodation for 5,000, and will stage big contests. The first bout will be held early next month. Patrick Donnelly of the Olympic Athletic Club of Harlem will be the manager.

The application of the Sunset Athletic Club of South Brooklyn was referred to Major John J. Dixon for investigation, and the license of the Shenango County Athletic Club of Norwich, N. Y., was canceled owing to the failure of the club to renew the bond.

A complaint was recorded against the Westchester Athletic Club over the Willard reception by Floyd M. Grant, an attorney at White Plains. According to the complaint, about 500 persons paid from $1 to $2 each to see the new world's heavyweight champion. The latter was guaranteed a sum in excess of the receipts, and as the management was unable or unwilling to make up the difference, Willard did not appear. It was alleged that, despite the storm of protests, the club officials refused to refund the money paid in at the door. The manager of the club was ordered to appear at the next meeting of the commission. The White Plains Athletic Club officials were also instructed to answer to the charge of permitting mixed boxing at a show given under the club auspices.

Billy Gibbs, a local boxer, preferred a charge against the Broadway Sporting Club for failing to pay him for a bout in which he took part at the club. The referee submitted an affidavit to the effect that Gibbs committed several fouls and violated the boxing rules. He was disqualified in the third round. The club, however, agreed to pay the boxer, and the complaint will be dismissed.

JOHNSON TO OPEN A GYM.

Negro Sails for Spain, but Will Return to Havana in June.

HAVANA, April 20.—Jack Johnson, the former champion heavyweight pugilist, and his wife sailed today for Spain on the steamer Maria Cristina. From Spain Johnson intends to proceed to England. Although he has no passport, Johnson says he expects to experience no trouble. He says he will return to Havana in June and open a gymnasium.

MAIN BOUT CALLED OFF.

Callahan Refused to Box Robideau, Who Was Overweight.

"While the boxers are wrangling down below over the weights, we will put on an extra six-round bout." This short speech was made last night at the Broadway Sporting Club of Brooklyn by Announcer Johnny Dunn and referred to Samuel Robideau and Frankie Callahan, who were scheduled to go ten rounds in the main bout of the evening.

Dupn's few words caused a mild uproar, and the crowd, hooting and yelling, started to file out. They roared at the "extras" that had been put on and demanded that they be taken off. Dunn then again entered the ring and poured oil on the troubled waters by informing the spectators that if they applied at the box office they would receive "rain checks."

The trouble between the boxers was that Robideau was considerably over the weight stipulated in the contract, and under those conditions Callahan refused to go on.

MAXIMUM AWARD HORSE FEATURE

Victory of Mrs. Davie's Mount Surprises Crowd at the Durland Charity Exhibit.

Several surprises marked the judging last night at the Charity Horse Show at Durland's Riding Academy, the most noteworthy being the victory of Mrs. Preston Davie's chestnut gelding Maximum in two of the saddle classes. To the majority of those present the horse was practically unknown, but a double victory over Miss Clemence Crafts's bay gelding The Monk brought it immediately into the limelight.

There had been a general expectation that The Monk would repeat his victories of the recent Brooklyn show. He showed well, but the judges, after much deliberation, placed Maximum first, and it was a foregone conclusion when the two met for the second time of the evening, that the judges would not reverse themselves by changing the order.

In the first class judged another favorite, V. S. Mulford's chestnut mare, was placed third. This horse did not show in the following class, Mrs. John Gerkin's Margaret Tate being third, but otherwise the awards in the two classes were the same.

The class for ladies' jumpers also furnished an upset when Caprice, owned by Dick Donnelly, took the blue from Harvey S. Ladew's Gaylight, ridden by Miss Lida Fleitman. This was a complete reversal of the order of the first night, when Gaylight won clearly over the other entrants, among them Caprice, which took second place. On the showing last night, however, the Donnelly entry undoubtedly deserved the first ribbon. The horse took the jumps in beautiful style, and that was the only condition on which awards were to be made. The fact which counted against Gaylight was that at one of the jumps he dropped the top bar and the two horses which were placed over him had clean records. The second choice, however, Hunter, belonging to the Central Park Riding Academy, had anything but an attractive style, and on the second jump unseated his rider.

Summary:

Pairs, suitable for a lady's phaeton, driven by a lady.—Won by Felix M. Warburg's blk. g. Woodlands Emperor and blk. m. Woodlands Empress; Emil Seelig's ch. g. Sir Henry and ch. g. Dominie, second; George R. Finnigan's ch. g. Lord Wilton and ch. m. Lady Wilton, third.

Single Harness Horses, (15 and not exceeding 15.3.)—Won by George R. Finnigan's ch. g. Lord Wilton; Baroness L. de Stackelberg's m. Madeline, second; Felix M. Warburg's blk. g. Woodlands Emperor, third; Miss A. S. Colgate's b. g. Bobbie, fourth.

Saddle Horses, three-year-olds and over, to carry 160 pounds.—Won by Mrs. Preston Davie's ch. g. Maximum; Miss Clemence Craft's b. g. The Monk, second; U. S. Mulford's ch. m. Early Morn, third; Mrs. N. J. Hess's ch. g. Talisman, fourth.

Ponies Under Saddle, (not exceeding 13 hands.)—Won by Miss Constance Regan's b. m. Joy; Miss Audrey Lewisohn's b. g. Grasshopper, second; Miss Jean Sala Regan's b. g. Bantamite, third; Paradise Farm's m. Violet, fourth.

Saddle Ponies, (not exceeding 12.2.)—Won by Miss Wilhelmina N. Ruperti's b. m. Irish Rose; Miss Jean Sola Regan's b. g. Bantamite, second; Miss Audrey Lewisohn's b. g. Grasshopper, third; Miss Eleanor M. A. Sparks's b. g. Cupid, fourth.

Tandems, (15.1 and over.)—Won by Felix M. Warburg's blk. m. Woodland's Empress and blk. g. Woodland's Emperor; Emil Seelig's ch. g. Flashlight and Sir Lipton, second; George R. Finnigan's ch. g. Lord Wilton and ch. g. Wilton Chief, third.

Ladies' Saddle Horses, (15.2 and Over. Ladies to Ride.)—Won by Mrs. Preston Davies's ch. g. Maximum; Miss Clemence Craft's b. g. The Monk, second; Mrs. John Gerkins's ch. m. Margaret Tate, third; Mrs. N. J. Hess's ch. g. Talisman, fourth.

Single Harness Ponies, (not exceeding 14.2.)—Won by Thomas L. Watte's br. g. Mel Valley Cinder; Miss Constance Sala Regan's b. h. Mighty Atom, second; Miss Jean Sala Regan's b. g. Bantamite, third; Miss Constance Sala Regan's b. m. Joy, fourth.

Ladies' Jumping Class.—Won by Dick Donnelly's b. m. Caprice; Central Park Riding Academy's b. g. Hunter, second; Harvey Ladew's b. g. Gaylight, third; John R. Townsend's blk. m. Una, fourth.

COMPANY L THE WINNER.

First in Intercompany Championship at 69th Regiment Games.

Company L won the inter-company championship at the closed games of the Sixty-ninth Regiment at the armory last night. The last event—the four-fifths-mile relay race in heavy marching order—decided the championship. This event was won by Company L, when Carroll on the last two laps passed Carr of Company M and won the event by 20 yards.

The half-mile handicap race was the most exciting event of the meet. T. Heffernan of Company L, after holding fourth place throughout most of the race, flashed to the front in the last 50 yards and finished 2 yards in front.

M. Cusick, who is an engineer at the armory, furnished a surprise in the shot put when he hurled the metal sphere 37 feet and 5 inches. This was several feet more than any other competitor put the shot, but Cusick was defeated by P. McMinimen, who had a handicap of 8 feet. The summary:

65-Yard Handicap.—Won by J. Kieley, Company G, (4 feet;) P. McMinimen, Company I, (6 feet,) second; William C. Quirk, Company G, (5 feet,) third. Time—0:07 1-5.

600-Yard Novice.—Won by E. Finley, Company M; T. Murphy, Company L, second; S. Thornton, Company L, third. Time—1:25.

Half-Mile Run, Handicap.—Won by T. Heffernan, Company L, (30 yards;) J. McKiernan, Company M, (scratch,) second; J. Heffernan, Company L, (30 yards,) third. Time—2:11.

Shot Put, 12 Pounds, Handicap.—Won by P. McMinimen, Company I, (8 feet,) actual put 31 feet 3 inches; M. Cusick, Company F, (scratch,) actual put 37 feet 5 inches, second; J. Colman, Company L, (4 feet,) actual put 31 feet 5 inches, third.

300-Yard Handicap.—Won by J. Kieley, Company G, (4 yards;) T. Heffernan, Company L, (6 yards,) second; J. McKiernan, Company M, (4 yards,) third. Time—35:04.

One and One-half Mile Relay Handicap.—Won by E. Kiernan, Company K, (130 yards;) W. Finley, Company M, (10 yards,) second; F. Foy, Company L, (scratch,) third. Time—7:35 1-5.

Running High Jump, Handicap.—Won by W. C. Quirk, Company G, (4 inches,) actual jump 4 feet 10 inches; R. Chamberlain, Hospital Corps, (6 inches,) actual jump 4 feet 6¾ inches, second; B. Smith, Company I, (4 inches,) actual jump 4 feet 8 inches, third.

Four-fifths Mile Relay Race, Heavy Marching Order.—Won by Company L, (T. Heffernan, Afford, Coleman, Carroll;) Company M, first team, (Goerner, Bartlett, McAlisee, Carr,) second; Company M, second team, (Kenney, E. Finley, McKiernan, W. Finley,) third. Time—4:02.

Point score—Company L, 20; Company G, 16; Company M, 16; Company I, 9; Company K, 5; Company F, 3; Hospital Corps, 3.

Match for Bulldog Breeders.

The fourth match of the Bulldog Breeders' Association of America will be held at Anderson's restaurant, 29 East Twentieth Street, on May 22, when a number of trophies will be competed for. George Low, President of the Bulldog Club of America, has been invited to judge, as this will be the last match until September. A number of new members have joined the club recently. Several trophies are to be donated by the association to the various shows. At the last match Thomas Grisdale's White Squire received the premier award as the best dog in the show, while the ribbon for the opposite sex went to J. E. Horrax's Verity Verax. Eight regular classes were judged. The best puppy in the show was Thomas Parvin's Magnet Jack, which also captured the trophy for the best dog bred by an exhibitor. White Squire won the best American-bred and open dog classes, while Verity Verax was placed first in the class for the best open bitch.

Hudson District League Games.

Four hundred entries have been received for the Hudson District Athletic League games, which will be held at the Twenty-second Regiment Armory on Saturday evening under the auspices of Company E of the regiment. The league is composed of the strongest athletic schools in New York City, and the meet will probably be of unusual interest. At the Evening High School games some time ago the 880-yard relay resulted in a dead heat between the New York Evening High School and the Morris High School, and the relay teams of these two schools will run off the dead heat.

MIDDLE WESTERN WRESTLERS BEST

Central Association Scores the Most Points in National Championships.

Wrestlers of the metropolitan district fared very poorly in the national championships, the finals of which were staged Monday night in connection with the Panama-Pacific Exposition at San Francisco. The grapplers of the Central Association pulled down a major portion of the honors, scoring 34 points, according to the reports received yesterday at Amateur Athletic Union headquarters by Secretary Frederick W. Rubien. The Pacific Northwestern Association finished second with 15 points and the Northwestern division representatives were third with 6 points. The wrestlers of the Metropolitan, Middle Atlantic, and New England Associations tied for fourth place with 3 points each. The results were surprising, for the Metropolitan boys were figured as the most likely winners in three of the classes. In the 108-pound section R. Goudie of the Lima (Ohio) Y. M. C. A. won from Earl Benson of the Swedish-American A. C. of Brooklyn, the only New York boy to figure in the final results. This bout was one of the hardest fought of the two nights' series, and it was by a bare margin that Gaudie won the judges' decision after fifteen minutes of warm work. Benson was on the aggressive for the first five minutes, but his opponent was too strong and assumed the offensive when the Brooklyn wrestler became weak from his own efforts and was left an easy prey for his opponent.

In the 115-pound class another good bout resulted in the defeat of K. E. Bassit of Gary (Ind.) Central Association by F. Glahe, Spokane A. C., another representative of the Northwestern Association. Bassit was considered a certain winner following his splendid showing in the preliminaries, but when pitted against Glahe he went to pieces and made easy picking for the Far Western grappler.

F. Vorres, Greek Olympic A. C., Central Association, triumphed over Z. Vezen, Western Olympic Club, Chicago, in the final contest of the 125-pound division. This bout was very one-sided and was in favor of the Greek Olympic man from the start. The judges had no trouble in awarding their verdict to Vorres.

J. Kolks, Finnish-American A. C., Boston, who was a winner in the Eastern tryouts at Madison Square Garden, met his master in the 135-pound class in O. Runchey of the Seattle A. C., Pacific Northwest Association; but like most of the vanquished athletes the Boston man made a strenuous effort to land the gold medal. This tilt was one of the hardest fought of the series.

One of the star wrestlers of the tournament was uncovered in D. Burns of the Spokane A. C., Pacific Northwest Association, who disposed of J. Connolly, Cornell Square A. C., Chicago, Central Association, in the final exhibition of the 145-pound class. Burns went through his class with ridiculous ease and had no more trouble pushing Connolly out of his path than he had with any of his other opponents.

The surprise of the meet was the defeat of George Sawtelle, Lehigh University, by Ben Ruebein, Hebrew Institute, Chicago, in the decisive round of the 158-pound section. Sawtelle was considered a leading candidate for the 158-pound championship, but he received a shocking surprise from Ruebein.

E. Caddock of the Chicago A. A., Central Association, captured both the 175-pound and heavyweight titles, defeating C. E. Allen, Olympic A. C., San Francisco, in each event.

Langford Calls Off Bout.

Advancing as a reason that he was not in shape to box, Sam Langford has called off his ten-round bout with Sam McVea, scheduled for St. Nicholas Rink tomorrow night. Langford was soundly beaten by Joe Jeannette at Boston one week ago, and says that he has been boxing too much of late, and will rest for a time. Then the report from Montreal of the Langford-Flynn bout on Monday night, when both boxers were ordered out of the ring because the crowd disapproved of their exhibition, may have influenced Manager James in his decision. As a result of the action by Langford, Jimmy Johnson has abandoned the show, and the rink will remain in darkness until Saturday night, when two Westerners will oppose Eastern boxers. Bob McAllister and Tery Kerry are scheduled in one ten-round bout and Dick Grunan and Dick Peters are matched for the second. McAllister and Grunan are Californians.

PACKEY LOSES THIS BOUT.

Joliet Woman Strikes Pugilist McFarland with Folded Newspaper.

JOLIET, Ill., April 20.—Packey McFarland, welterweight pugilist of Chicago, was attacked by Mrs. Robert M. Wilson, wife of the city editor, in the office of The Daily News tonight when he protested against the alleged posting of a bulletin asserting that he had lost $5,000 because of the change to the commission form of government.

Mrs. Wilson told McFarland that no such bulletin had been posted, and ordered him from the office. McFarland protested further, and Mrs. Wilson struck him across the face with a folded newspaper. Yielding to this power of the press, the pugilist backed out of the door.

Mooney Beats Spider Hennessey.

Joe Mooney of the West Side defeated Spider Hennessey in their ten-round bout at Brown's Gymnasium last night. Hennessey was substituted for Young Rector of Jersey City and furnished an exciting bout. The two boxers were evenly matched, and the bout was even until the tenth round. In the final session Mooney went right after Hennessey and outboxed and outpointed him easily in this round. Mooney weighed 123 and Hennessey topped the beam at 122.

Bobby Moore of the West Side, weighing 137, won all the way in his ten-round bout with Young Cohen of England, weighing 136 pounds.

Referee Saves Molinari from K. O.

Johnny Molinari of Flushing was saved from a knockout last night in his bout with Eddie Cook of Greenpoint at the Astoria Athletic Club when the referee stopped the affair in the ninth round. Molinari was in distress and had been sent to the floor four times in the ninth before the referee ended the bout. Molinari was groggy and barely able to stand. Cook had an advantage of eleven pounds over Molinari, who weighed in at 131.

Dick Graven of Milwaukee had the better of Eddie Moran of England for ten rounds. Moran was sent down for the count of nine in the first round.

Welsh Wins from Red Watson.

HUDSON, Wis., April 20.—Freddie Welsh, lightweight champion, won a newspaper decision over Red Watson, the Los Angeles (Cal.) lightweight, in a ten-round bout here tonight. The superior cleverness of the English fighter kept him out of danger throughout.

FRESHMEN SHOW CLASS.

N. Y. U. Youngsters Win Interclass Athletic Title by Big Margin.

Leaving the older classes far in the rear, the freshmen of New York University romped in easy winners in the annual interclass meet finished yesterday, capturing 92 out of a possible 154 points. "Cy" Crowther, who started as a track man at Yonkers High School last year, won three first places, while his classmate, R. C. Phillips, who captured first place in both the mile and two mile and a second in the half, was not far behind him. The sophomores, with 36½ points, occupied second place, with the seniors third, with 19, and the juniors far in the rear, with only 3½ points to their credit. The summaries or the events finished yesterday:

220-Yard Dash.—Won by C. Crowther, '18; second, R. McDowell, '18; third, A. P. Townsend, '18; fourth, C. A. Henderson. Time—0:24 2-5.

880-Yard Dash.—Won by B. L. Hegeman, '18; second, R. C. Phillips, '18; third, H. Myers, '18; fourth, B. Kaplowitz, '19. Time—2:12.

220-Yard Hurdles.—Won by W. B. Many, '18, and S. E. Many, '17, tied; third, A. Bentel, '18; fourth, A. C. Marsh, '18. Time—0:27 3-5.

Shot Put.—Won by H. G. Cann, '18, with 38 feet 3½ inches; second, H. Kennard, '15, with 33 feet 11 inches; third, W. J. Bleckwenn, '17, 33 feet 5 inches; fourth, E. E. O'Donnell, '15, with 31 feet 2½ inches.

Pole Vault.—Won by G. Yanoslk, '18; second, J. Decant, '18; third, G. Reese, '18; fourth, F. Gilloon, '16, and C. H. Martin, '18, tied. Height, 9 feet 6 inches.

One-Mile Run.—Won by R. C. Phillips, '18; second, W. E. McLace, '18; third, A. B. Johnson, '18; fourth, E. E. Houghton, '18. Time—5:02.

120-Yard High Hurdles.—Won by S. E. Many, '17; second, W. B. Many, '15; third, H. E. Smith, '17; fourth, C. H. Martin, '18. Time—0:17 1-5.

Boxing for Three Minnesota Cities.

ST. PAUL, April 20.—By a vote of 72 to 30 the Minnesota House of Representatives today repassed the Moeller-Lennon bill legalizing ten-round no-decision boxing matches in Minneapolis, St. Paul, and Duluth, after concurring in the two amendments made in the Senate yesterday. One of the amendments accepted would prohibit more than twelve bouts in any one of the three cities in one year. The measure now goes to the Governor, who this afternoon would not indicate what his action would be.

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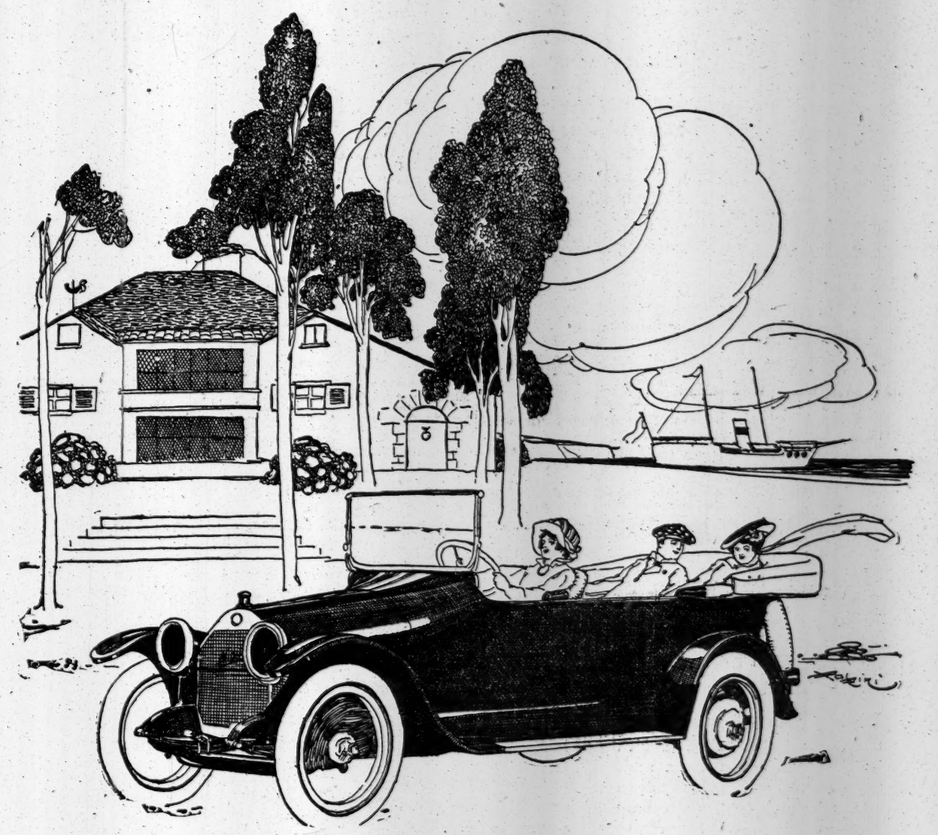

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NEW YORK AND BROOKLYN BALL TEAMS ALL LOSE IN CHAMPIONSHIP GAMES

GIANTS FALL AGAIN BEFORE PHILLIES

New Yorks Cannot Shake Off Batting Slump—Pitching Weak, Too.

The Phillies must be unusually good this year, or the Giants are fast asleep, because Pat Moran's team has now taken three straight from New York right out there on the Polo Grounds, and that is something that has never happened since the oldest fan can remember. The Phils took yesterday's game by a score of 5 to 2.

There is something wrong with the Giants, and that something is the Giants. Manager McGraw is going to hold a clinic to see what can be done about it. He knows what's the matter. The Giants are not hitting. Yes, McGraw knows that, and others are also in on the secret. The news is all over Philadelphia. Just what means the New York manager will take to pursuade the Giants to hit are not known. He has asked in a nice, quiet way please to hit, and at other times he has asked them, but not in a nice, quiet way. He has even gone so far as to order them to hit, but there was nobody home.

The situation is rather disappointing to Mr. McGraw, because, you understand, the club pays the players good salaries, and it is only natural that the club should expect a little hitting in return. But there is an old saying in baseball that "you can lead a player to his salary, but you can't make him hit."

Erskine Mayer served an underhand shoot at the Giant batsmen yesterday which had them popping the ball over the Phillies fielders' heads like a shower of rockets. In the seventh inning Meyers, Schauer and Snodgrass faced Mayer, and the three skied out on as many pitched balls. In one inning, the Giants seemed to solve Mayer's pitching, and then a volley of four hits gave them their brace of runs. Before and after that inning the Giants got as many as three hits. In that opening game with Brooklyn last week, when the Giants smacked out eighteen hits, they drew on the biggest part of their supply for the month of April. Never mind, May will soon be here, when they can tap a new supply.

Yesterday's game furnished a bit of long-distance conversation between Umpire Lord Byron and Manager McGraw. McGraw was hidden away in the bench and Byron was behind the bat, but the fact that they were so far apart did not prevent each from understanding what the other was saying. Byron was the last to argue, and his rebuttal carried a lot of weight. He just said: "McGraw, you're off the premises; off." That closed the case.

The Giants did some brilliant work on the defense. In the second inning Cravath tried to score from second on Neihoff's single to right, but Robertson made a beautiful throw to the plate, which nabbed the runner. In the seventh, Bobby Byrne smashed a hit to the centre field fence, which was ticketed a "homer," but Snodgrass relayed the ball to Fletcher, who unraveled an accurate peg to Meyers, which cut down Byrne's ambitious gallop, inches from the scoring platter. In the eighth inning George Burns galloped to the left field fence and made a spectacular grab of Neihoff's long fly.

Rube Schauer pitched for the Giants and the Phils bounded a dozen hits off his contributions. He had been warned about the home-run habits of Cravath and Luderus, but somebody forgot to tip him off about Beals Becker. Of course, it takes a long stretch of the imagination to think of Beals as a home-run hitter. Rube Schauer was the last person in the world to imagine it. In the fifth inning, with Bancroft on first, Becker slapped a long hit into the right field grand stand, and the ball came home. He went out of his way to call Mr. McGraw's attention to it—just as if McGraw didn't know about it.

Cravath walked in the second inning and went to second on Paskert's single. Neihoff singled to right, but Robertson's fine throw cut "Wooden Shoes" Cravath down at the plate. Paskert went to third and Neihoff to second. A wild pitch by Schauer scored Paskert, Neihoff traveling to third. A single by Luderus scored Neihoff.

Bancroft's batting shone brightly yesterday. He led the Phils at the bat, and opened the third with a double, scoring on Cravath's double to left. The Giants showed signs of recuperation in the fourth. Doyle singled and stole second. After Lobert popped out to Byrne, Fletcher singled to centre, the ball rolling through Paskert, while Doyle scored and Fletcher went to third. Burns singled and scored Fletcher.

In the fifth, with one gone, Bancroft got a single and hit the trail home ahead of Becker, when he pounded the ball into the grand stand. The score:

PHILADELPHIA.	AB	R	H	PO	A	NEW YORK.	AB	R	H	PO	A
Byrne, 3b.	4	0	1	1	2	S'dg's, cf.	4	0	0	3	1
B'croft,ss.	4	2	3	2	2	Doyle, 2b.	4	1	2	1	3
B'ker, lf.	4	1	2	1	0	Lob't, 3b.	4	0	1	2	1
C'v'th, rf.	3	0	1	4	1	F'cher, ss.	4	1	1	2	2
P'kert, cf.	4	1	1	2	0	Burns, lf.	4	0	1	4	0
N'hoff, 2b.	4	1	2	0	2	M'kle, 1b.	4	0	2	7	1
Lud's, 1b.	4	0	1	12	0	R'tson, rf.	3	0	0	1	0
K'fer, c.	4	0	1	4	0	Meyers, c.	3	0	0	6	2
Mayer, p.	4	0	1	0	3	Sch'r, p.	3	0	0	1	2
Total.	35	5	12	27	10	Total.	33	2	7	27	13

Error—Paskert.

Philadelphia	0	2	1	0	0	2	0	0	0–5
New York	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0–2

Two-base hits—Mayer, Bancroft, Cravath. Three-base hit—Byrne. Home run—Becker. Stolen bases—Doyle, Bancroft. Left on bases—New York, 5; Philadelphia, 4. Double plays—Meyers and Fletcher. (2.) Bases on balls—Off Schauer, 1; off Mayer, 1. Struck out—By Schuer, 3; by Mayer, 2. Wild pitch—Schauer. Passed ball—Meyers. Umpires—Messrs. Byron and Orth. Time of game—One hour and thirty-five minutes.

Wagner's Triple Wins for Pirates.

CHICAGO, April 20.—Pittsburgh hit Chicago's pitchers consistently today and defeated the locals 8 to 6. Cheney's offerings were hit to all corners of the field, and Zabel weakened in the seventh. In this round Wagner's triple, with two men on bases, clinched the game for the visitors. Mamaux pitched in fine form until the seventh inning, when he was replaced by McQuillan. Home runs by Johnston and Fisher were features. Score:

PITTSBURGH.	AB	R	H	PO	A	CHICAGO.	AB	R	H	PO	A
Carey, lf.	5	2	2	1	0	Good, rf.	2	2	1	1	0
J'ston, 1b.	5	2	2	13	0	Fisher, ss.	3	2	1	1	4
Viox, 3b.	3	2	2	0	4	Schulte,lf.	4	0	0	2	0
W'gner,2b.	5	1	2	4	3	Zim., 3b.	4	0	0	0	4
H'hman,rf.	4	0	1	2	0	Saier, 1b.	4	0	1	13	0
Dejeune,cf.	5	0	0	3	0	W'ms, cf.	4	1	1	2	0
Gerber, ss.	3	1	2	1	4	Bres'n, c.	4	0	1	5	0
Gibson,c.	4	0	1	3	2	McL'y, 2b.	4	1	2	3	5
Mamaux,p.	3	0	1	0	1	Cheney, p.	1	0	0	0	3
McQ'n, p.	0	0	0	0	0	Zabel, p.	2	0	0	0	2
						Knisely, p.	1	0	0	0	0
Total.	37	8	13	27	14	Pierce, p.	0	0	0	0	0
						Total.	33	6	7	27	14

Errors—Gerber, Gibson, Saier, Bresnahan.

Pittsburgh	2	0	1	2	0	0	3	0	0–8
Chicago	0	0	0	0	0	2	3	1	0–6

Two-base hits—Viox, (2,) Mamaux, Johnston, Williams. Three-base hits—Saier, Wagner. Home runs—Johnston, Fisher. Stolen base—Carey. Earned runs—Off Cheney, 4; off Zabel, 2; off Mamaux, 5. Sacrifice hits—Mamaux, Viox, Hinchman. Double plays—Wagner to Johnston; Fisher to McLarry to Saier. Left on bases—Chicago, 7; Pittsburgh, 7. Bases on balls—Off Cheney, 1; Pittsburgh, 1. Bases on balls—Off Cheney, 1; off Mamaux, 6; off Zabel, 1; off McQuillan, 1. Hits—Off Cheney, 7 in four innings; off Zabel, 6 in four innings; off Pierce, none in one inning; off Mamaux, 5 in six and two-thirds innings; off McQuillan, 2 in two and one-third innings. Struck out—By Mamaux, 4; by Cheney, 1; by Zabel, 3. Time of game—Two hours and eight minutes. Umpires—Messrs. Klem and Emslie.

Benton Allows Cardinals Two Hits.

CINCINNATI, Ohio, April 20.—Benton pitched superb ball, allowing only two hits, and as a result Cincinnati shut out St. Louis today, 2 to 0. Perdue, who started the game for St. Louis, was hit hard, but kept the hits scattered. He was taken out of the box in the eighth inning to permit Butler to bat for him, and Niehaus pitched one inning, yielding one hit. Score:

CINCINNATI.	AB	R	H	PO	A	ST. LOUIS.	AB	R	H	PO	A
Leach, cf.	4	0	1	0	0	H'gins, 2b.	3	0	0	2	2
Herzog, ss.	4	0	1	2	4	Bescher,lf.	4	0	0	1	0
Killifer, lf.	4	1	2	3	0	Long, cf.	4	0	0	4	0
Griffith,rf.	4	0	2	3	0	Miller, 1b.	3	0	0	11	0
Groh, 3b.	4	0	1	0	3	Dolan, rf.	3	0	0	2	0
Olson, 2b.	3	0	1	2	5	Beck, 3b.	4	0	0	2	1
M'witz, 1b.	3	0	1	15	0	D'linger,ss.	1	0	0	0	5
Clarke, c.	3	0	2	2	1	Snyder, c.	3	0	0	2	2
Benton, p.	2	0	1	0	2	Perdue, p.	2	0	0	0	2
						N'land, p.	0	0	0	0	0
Total.	31	2	11	27	15	*Butler	1	0	0	0	0
						Total.	28	0	2	24	11

*Batted for Perdue in eighth inning.

Cincinnati	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	–2
St. Louis	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	–0

Two-base hits—Killifer, Griffith. Three-base hits—Olson. Earned runs—Off Perdue, 2. Sacrifice hit—Benton. Double play—Daringer, Huggins, and Snyder. Left on bases—St. Louis, 8; Cincinnati, 6. Bases on balls—Off Benton, 4. Hits—Off Perdue, 10 in seven innings; off Niehaus, 1 in one inning. Hit by pitcher—By Benton (Dolan.) Struck out—By Niehaus, 1. Umpires—Messrs. Quigley and Eason. Time of game—One hour and forty-seven minutes.

Commission Turns Down Appeal.

The National Baseball Commission has turned down the appeal of the Hartford, Springfield, and New Haven baseball clubs in the battle which they have waged with the Eastern Association. The word has been received by President O'Rourke of the Eastern Association in a letter from Gary Herrmann. It gave the substance of the letter which Herrmann had dispatched to the counsel for the three deposed clubs, which read in part: "Relative to the appeal filed by you from the National Association Board's decision in the matter pertaining to the Eastern Association, I beg to say that the appeal is not sustained. You are informed that the National Commission will not hereafter consider appeals from the findings of the National Association."

This last sentence seems to imply that the National Commission will not consider any further appeals from minor league club owners after the case has been passed upon by the National Association. If this means a general application it will be a radical departure from the established procedure and deprives the minor league clubs from a decision by the so-called supreme court of baseball.

President O'Rourke has announced that he is confident a six-club league will start the season shortly.

Fordham Juniors Beat Seniors.

The Juniors evened it up with the Seniors in the interclass baseball series at Fordham yesterday, defeating the upper class men in a fast contest, by a score of 4 to 3. The winners got all their runs in the first two frames, but after that Malone kept the hits well scattered. The Seniors rallied in the eighth inning, but were nosed out by one run. Palomba, the Senior captain, starred at the bat, getting three hits in as many trips to the plate. The score:

Senior	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	0	–3
Junior	2	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	*	–4

	R.	H.	E.
Senior	3	9	3
Junior	4	10	4

Batteries—Malone and Duffy; Cassanova, Herman, and Hamilton.

Ebbets Anticipates Big Opening.

Squire Ebbets expects a big gathering at the opening of Ebbets Field tomorrow, when the Giants will play the Dodgers. The advance sale of tickets will start this morning and continue until the time of the game in the marble rotunda at Ebbets Field. There will also be extra entrance gates on Sullivan Street tomorrow. The gates will open at 12 o'clock and the game will be preceded by a band concert.

Donlin as Semi-Professional.

Mike Donlin, the former Giant slugger, will appear in the semi-professional ranks next Sunday, when his "All Star" aggregation tackles the colored champions, the Lincoln Giants, at Olympic field. Andy Coakley, who has ever been a puzzle for the negro players, will oppose Cyclone Joe Williams on the pitching mound. Donlin will have a very strong team in the field, and he will need it to win, for the Lincoln Giants demonstrated last Sunday that they are a more formidable combination than ever.

Cuban Nine to Play Here.

The first appearance of the Long Branch Cuban baseball team will take place at Lenox Oval, 145th Street and Lenox Avenue, next Sunday afternoon, when they clash with the Lincoln Stars in the second game of a double-header. The Cubans have made a splendid record since coming to the United States nearly a month ago, winning twenty-three out of twenty-five games played, exclusive of the series with the Brooklyn Superbas.

Southern Association.

At Mobile—Mobile, 7; Atlanta, 2.
At Memphis—Little Rock, 4; Memphis, 3, (eleven innings.)
At New Orleans—New Orleans, 9; Birmingham, 6.
At Nashville—Chattanooga, 9; Nashville, 6.

American Association.

At Milwaukee—St. Paul, 11; Milwaukee, 6.
At Columbus—Indianapolis, 8; Columbus, 7.
At Cleveland—Cleveland, 5; Louisville, 3.
At Kansas City—Minneapolis, 1; Kansas City, 0.

Results of Exhibition Games.

At Fordham—Fordham Juniors, 4; Seniors, 3.
At Binghamton—Montreal, 9; Binghamton, 2.
At Portland—Portland, 5; Buffalo, 2.
At College Park, Maw.—Tufts, 3; Maryland Agriculture, 3. (Called in ninth; darkness.)

Tickets for opening championship game, April 22, N. Y. Americans vs. Washington, on sale at office, 30 East 42d St.—Adv.

BASEBALL

Results of Yesterday's Games.

NATIONAL LEAGUE.
Philadelphia, 5; New York, 2.
Boston, 4; Brooklyn, 3.
(Ten innings.)
Pittsburgh, 8; Chicago, 6.
Cincinnati, 2; St. Louis, 0.

AMERICAN LEAGUE.
Philadelphia, 6; New York, 2.
Detroit, 6; Chicago, 3.
Boston, 5; Washington, 2.
Cleveland, 9; St. Louis, 0.

FEDERAL LEAGUE.
Buffalo, 6; Brooklyn, 2.
Pittsburgh, 4; Kansas City, 3.
St. Louis, 8; Chicago, 5.

Standing of the Clubs.

NATIONAL LEAGUE.

	Won.	Lost.	P. C.
Philadelphia	5	0	1,000
Cincinnati	5	2	.714
Boston	4	2	.667
Chicago	4	3	.571
Pittsburgh	3	4	.429
New York	2	4	.333
St. Louis	2	5	.286
Brooklyn	1	6	.143

AMERICAN LEAGUE.

	Won.	Lost.	P. C.
Detroit	5	2	.714
Boston	3	2	.600
Cleveland	4	3	.571
New York	3	3	.500
Washington	3	3	.500
St. Louis	3	4	.429
Philadelphia	2	3	.400
Chicago	2	5	.286

FEDERAL LEAGUE.

	Won.	Lost.	P. C.
Brooklyn	6	2	.750
Chicago	5	3	.625
Newark	5	4	.556
Kansas City	5	4	.556
Pittsburgh	4	5	.444
Buffalo	3	5	.375
St. Louis	3	5	.375
Baltimore	3	6	.333

Where They Play Today.

NATIONAL LEAGUE.
Philadelphia at New York.
Brooklyn at Boston.
Pittsburgh at Chicago.
St. Louis at Cincinnati.

AMERICAN LEAGUE.
New York at Philadelphia.
Boston at Washington.
Cleveland at St. Louis.
Chicago at Detroit.

FEDERAL LEAGUE.
Brooklyn at Newark.
Kansas City at Pittsburgh.
Baltimore at Buffalo.

RED SMITH SPILLS OLD TEAMMATES

Boston Third Baseman Brings in Winning Run with Long Drive.

Special to The New York Times.

BOSTON, Mass, April 20. — Four pitchers and one inning overtime were not sufficient for the Superbas to break into the winning column against the Braves today, although they made a gallant fight of it, and were not beaten, 4 to 3, until Red Smith, with the bases filled and two out in the tenth, pasted the ball against the left field score board—a drive which would have provided two or three winning runs had they been needed. Six pitchers, and none of them really right, had a fling at the game, the Braves using Luque, the Cuban, and finishing with Hughes, while the Dodgers, starting with Pfeffer, later called on Ragan, Jack Combs and Aitchison.

Smith's game-producing hit was registered against the big left-hander, but to the old Mackman was the defeat charged up, as in the Braves' tenth he retired after having filled the bases by hitting Moran, flinging late to second on Fitzpatrick's bunt, then getting Moran at third on Connolly's try for sacrifice, but passing Sherwood Magee.

Aitchison came in with the corners choked, and forced big Schmidt to reach a fly for Cutshaw. For a moment it looked as if the teams might travel further, but Smith's wallop settled things good and plenty.

The Dodgers poled nine hits today, and the Braves made only seven; two sacrifice flies, however, counting each for a run, and playing, therefore, an important part in the game. It was a case of missing opportunities all afternoon for both teams, but with the Braves finally making good in the pinch.

The champions got two runs for a starter in the second inning, when Magee opened with a single, and at once scored when Schmidt doubled and got an extra base on Zimmerman's fumble. Maranville then flied to centre and Schmidt romped home. Ragan then took up the burden, and the Braves scored twice against him in the sixth on a pass to Connolly, Magee's single, and Schmidt's sacrifice fly to Zimmerman. Meantime the Dodgers had tied the score in the fourth, after which Luque was banished. These runs came over on a ticket to Cutshaw, a fine double to Myers, and McNamara's centre field single, after two hands were out. In the ninth it looked like an easy matter for the Braves to win, 3 to 2, but when Zimmerman walked with a single Magee allowed the ball to jump past him, and "Zim" landed at second, McCarty sacrificing him to third, and Pinch-Hitter Hummel's fly to Connolly being too deep making a successful play to the plate.

In the tenth, with the score 3 to 3, the visitors had a chance to do something when Daubert started with a single, but he was slow getting down on Schultz's bunt, and Hughes nipped him at second. With two out, Cutshaw singled to right, and Schultz landed at third. What eventually would have happened no one knows, for Cutshaw immediately was caught napping off first.

In the four games here Wilbert Robinson's pitchers have shown mighty poor form, and the veteran very evidently has been unable to arouse much of a fighting spirit in his team. The score:

BOSTON.	AB	R	H	PO	A	BROOKLYN.	AB	R	H	PO	A
Moran, rf.	4	0	1	1	0	O'Mara,ss.	5	0	2	5	1
Fitz'k, 2b.	3	2	2	3	4	D'bert, 1b.	4	0	0	9	0
Con'ly, lf.	4	1	1	3	0	Sch'ltz, 3b.	5	0	1	1	1
Magee, cf.	4	1	2	3	0	Wheat, lf.	5	0	1	4	0
Schm't,1b.	4	1	1	0	1	Cuts'w,2b.	4	1	1	2	2
Smith, 3b.	5	1	2	1	4	Myers, cf.	4	1	1	3	0
M'ville, ss.	3	0	0	4	2	Z'man, rf.	4	1	1	3	0
Gowdy, c.	2	0	0	5	1	McCarty,c.	2	0	1	1	3
Luque, p.	1	0	0	0	0	Pfeffer, p.	1	0	0	0	0
Hughes, p.	3	0	0	0	2	Ragan, p.	2	0	0	0	1
						Coombs, p.	0	0	0	1	1
Total.	32	4	7	30	12	Aitch'n, p.	0	0	0	0	0
						*Hummel	0	0	0	0	0
						Total.	36	3	9	†29	14

*Batted for Ragan in ninth inning.
†Two out when winning run was scored.

Errors—O'Mara, Schultz, Zimmerman, Magee, Smith, Maranville.

Brooklyn	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	1	0–3
Boston	0	2	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1–4

Two-base hits—Myers, Schmidt, Smith. Sacrifice hits—McCarty, Fitzpatrick. (2.) Sacrifice flies—Maranville, Schmidt, Hummel. Left on bases—Brooklyn, 8; Boston, 7. Bases on balls—Off Ragan, 2; off Coombs, 2; off Luque, 3. Hits—Off Pfeffer, 2 in two innings; off Ragan, 2 in six innings; off Coombs, 1 in one and one-third inning; off Aitchison, 1 in one-third inning; off Luque, 5 in four innings; off Hughes, 4 in six innings. Hit by pitcher—By Pfeffer, (Fitzpatrick); by Coombs, (Moran.) Struck out—By Ragan, 1; by Luque, 3; by Hughes, 2. Time of game—Two hours and five minutes. Umpires—Messrs. Rigler and Hart.

WEST POINT PITCHING STAR.

Neyland Has Not Been Defeated Since 1913—Football Crack, Too.

WEST POINT, N. Y., April 20.—Cadet Robert R. Neyland of the class of '16 of the Military Academy is making a record for himself in amateur baseball. His defeat of Harvard last Saturday made sixteen straight victories for the Army pitcher, five of which have been garnered this season. Neyland went through the season last year without a defeat, winning eleven games for the cadets. He beat the Navy in 1913, and turned the trick again last year. His last defeat is credited to Fordham, which team won from the cadets in May, 1913. Walsh, the Fordham star, was pitted against the Army lad, and bested him in a tight game, 2 to 0. However, Neyland and his mates had their revenge the last Spring when the two teams met, for the Army pitcher won, 7 to 5, the cadets driving Walsh to cover. Since then all teams have looked alike to Neyland, and the Army hardly knows how it feels to be defeated with him in the box.

Neyland played in fourteen games last year, batting .311 for the season, making fourteen hits in forty-five times at bat and scoring eight runs. He had six stolen bases to his credit and three sacrifice hits. He shut out Colgate without a hit or a run. In the fourteen games in which he played he had eight putouts, forty-one assists, and four errors chalked up, fielding for a total of .925 for the season. In the games in which he has played this year he has pitched twenty-seven innings, yielding in all six hits and three runs. Two of the runs were the result of passed balls with men on third. His 1915 strikeout record is thirty-three for the twenty-seven innings.

Besides his wonderful prowess in baseball, Neyland starred in football on the gridiron last Fall, running as mate to Merrillat in the Army's splendid forward-pass formations. With Prichard also of gridiron fame, the same trio is a powerful factor in Army baseball this Spring.

Neyland is also heavyweight boxing champion of the corps of cadets, having bested all comers in the athletic meet last month. He is 23 years old, and was appointed to West Point from the Fourth Congressional District of Texas. His home is at Greenville, that State, where he played semi-professional ball before entering here. However, he was formerly a first baseman and catcher. Sammy Strang, the Army's successful coach, groomed him for the pitchinb job when Neyland was a plebe, and the tall Texan has been making good ever since. He says he is essentially a product of Strang's genius.

Cuban Star Ball Club Here.

The Cuban Stars, a representative baseball club from Havana, who have visited this country for the past fifteen years, arrived here yesterday on the Ward Line steamer Mexico from Havana. They will play a number of games with semi-professional clubs in this city, as in past seasons. Augusta Moline is the manager of the team. With the club is the crack Cuban pitcher, Pedrone.

FEDERAL LEAGUE.

Buffeds Defeat Brooklyn—Manager Magee Banished.

BUFFALO, N. Y., April 20.—The Buffeds fell upon Lafitte in the opening inning of today's game with Brooklyn, two singles, a double and two bases on balls giving them a winning lead, the final total being 6 to 2. Manager Lee Magee of Brooklyn was sent to the clubhouse in the seventh inning for disputing a decision by Umpire Westervelt. Score:

BROOKLYN.	AB	R	H	PO	A	BUFFALO.	AB	R	H	PO	A
And'n, lf.	5	0	0	1	0	Agler, rf.	4	1	1	5	0
Magee, 2b.	4	1	3	5	2	Dow'y, 2b.	3	1	2	2	2
Gag'r, 2b.	1	0	1	0	1	Dalton, lf.	4	1	2	3	0
Kauf, cf.	4	0	1	0	2	Chase, 1b.	4	0	2	11	0
Evans, rf.	4	0	2	2	0	H'man, cf.	3	1	1	1	0
C'per, 1b.	2	1	1	8	1	Engle, 3b.	2	1	0	0	3
Holt, 3b.	3	0	0	3	4	Smith, ss.	3	1	1	2	3
Reid, ss.	4	0	0	3	1	Allen, c.	3	0	0	3	2
Land, c.	3	0	1	2	3	Schulz, p.	3	1	1	0	2
Lafitte, p.	4	0	1	0	5						
*Delch'y.	1	0	0	0	0	Total.	29	6	10	27	12
Total.	35	2	10	24	19						

*Batted for Cooper in the ninth inning.

Errors—Magee, Land, Allen.

Brooklyn	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	–2
Buffalo	4	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	*	–8

Two-base hits—Dalton, (2,) Schultz, Magee. Three-base hit—Agler. Stolen bases—Kauff, Chase, (3,) Hoffman, Dalton. Earned runs—Brooklyn, 2; Buffalo, 6. Double plays—Schulz, Allen, and Chase; Reid, Magee, and Cooper; Magee and Holt; Smith and Chase. Left on bases—Brooklyn, 12; Buffalo, 2. First base on errors—Buffalo, 1. Bases on balls—Off Lafitte, 3; off Schulz, 6. Struck out—By Lafitte, 1; by Schulz, 3. Passed ball—Allen. Umpires—Messrs. McCormack and Westervelt. Time of game—Two hours and twenty-three minutes.

Close Victory for Pittsburgh.

PITTSBURGH, April 20.—A hit batsman, a pass, and Oakes's triple gave Pittsburgh two runs in the eighth inning today, and the locals defeated Kansas City, 4 to 3. Easterly's homer in the second, with one on, and Gilmore's triple in the seventh, with one on, gave the visitors their runs. Score:

PITTSBURGH.	AB	R	H	PO	A	KANSAS CITY.	AB	R	H	PO	A
Jones, lf.	3	0	1	3	0	Ch'db'n, lf.	5	1	1	0	0
B'gh'r, ss.	3	1	0	3	0	Glim'e, rf.	4	0	2	2	0
M'rey, 3b.	3	1	0	0	1	K'ger, lf.	4	0	0	2	0
K'tchy,1b.	3	2	1	14	0	K'w'y, 2b.	4	0	1	1	2
Oakes, cf.	3	2	0	3	0	St'v'l, 1b.	4	0	1	11	2
Lewis, 2b.	4	0	1	0	5	Per'g, 3b.	3	1	0	2	3
Kelley, rf.	3	0	0	4	0	R'l'gs, ss.	3	0	0	1	6
Berry, c.	3	0	0	1	0	†Shaw.	1	0	0	0	0
Schitz, p.	2	0	1	0	2	Easly, c.	3	1	2	3	1
‡Lennox	1	0	0	0	0	Main, p.	1	0	0	0	3
Rogge, p.	0	0	0	0	0	†Goodwin.	1	0	0	0	0
Total.	29	4	7	27	12	Total.	33	3	6	24	15

*Batted for Rawlings in ninth inning.
†Batted for Main in ninth inning.
‡Batted for Camnitz in seventh inning.

Pittsburgh	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	2	0	–4
Kansas City	0	2	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	–3

Two-base hit—Easterly. Three-base hits—Gilmore, Oakes, (2.) Home run—Easterly. Stolen base—Gilmore. Earned runs—Pittsburgh, 4; Kansas City, 3. Sacrifice hit—Mowrey. Left on bases—Kansas City, 7; Pittsburgh, 5. First base on balls—Off Main, 2; off Camnitz, 4. Hits—Off Camnitz, 6 in 7 innings; off Rogge, 1 in 2 innings. Hit by pitched ball—By Main, 1, (Bergham-mer.) Struck out—By Main, 3; by Camnitz, 1. Umpires—Messrs. Brennan and Shannon. Time of game—One hour and thirty-five minutes.

Old Doc Crandall Bats in Runs.

ST. LOUIS, April 20.—A single by Crandall, who batted for Bridwell in the first inning, scored two runs for St. Louis, giving the locals four tallies and a lead that Chicago could not overcome. St. Louis won, 8 to 5.

ST. LOUIS.	AB	R	H	PO	A	CHICAGO.	AB	R	H	PO	A
Tobin, rf.	4	1	1	2	0	W'k'd, rf.	4	2	2	1	0
E.J's'n, ss.	2	2	0	3	1	Flack, rf.	5	1	1	0	0
Drake, cf.	3	2	3	3	0	Zwil'g, cf.	3	0	0	2	1
Ert'n, 1b.	1	2	0	7	0	Fischer, c.	3	1	1	2	1
D'M'rf,lf.	3	2	1	2	0	Zeid'r, 3b.	4	0	0	2	2
Hartley, c.	3	0	0	7	1	Beck, 1b.	2	1	1	11	0
Deal, 3b.	3	0	0	0	3	Smith, ss.	3	0	0	2	4
B'dw'l, 2b.	0	0	0	1	0	Far'll, 2b.	4	0	0	3	3
J'ghn, 2b.	3	0	0	1	3	Brem'r, p.	0	0	0	0	0
Groom, p.	2	0	0	1	0	Brown, p.	2	0	0	0	2
*Crandall.	1	0	1	0	0	†Hanford.	1	0	0	0	0
Total.	24	8	5	27	8	Total.	31	5	5	24	19

*Batted for Bridwell in first inning.
†Batted for Brown in ninth inning.

Errors—Drake, Hartley, Vaughn.

St. Louis	4	0	0	0	4	0	0	0	0	–8
Chicago	0	0	0	1	1	0	3	0	0	–5

Two-base hit—Drake. Three-base hit—Wicklandt. Home runs—Beck, Fischer. Stolen base—E. Johnson. Sacrifice hits—Borton, Hartley, Zwilling. Double play—Farrell and Smith. Left on bases—Chicago, 6; St. Louis, 3. Bases on balls—Off Groom, 6; off Brown, 5; off Brennan, 4. Hits—Off Brennan, 1 in two-thirds of an inning; off Brown, 4 in seven and one-third innings. Struck out—By Groom, 3; by Brown, 3. Wild pitch—Brown. Umpires—Messrs. Finneral and Howell. Time —One hour and fifty minutes.

WINGO GOES TO THE REDS.

Cincinnati Gives Gonzales and Some Cash for St. Louis Catcher.

CINCINNATI, Ohio, April 20.—President August Herrmann of the Cincinnati Nationals, announced tonight that the deal with the St. Louis Nationals for Ivy Wingo had been closed by the Cincinnati Club agreeing to give Catcher Gonzales and cash to St. Louis for

The New York Times.

"All the News That's Fit to Print."

PUBLISHED EVERY DAY IN THE YEAR BY THE NEW YORK TIMES COMPANY.
ADOLPH S. OCHS, Publisher and President.
B. C. Franck, Secretary.
Address: THE NEW YORK TIMES.
Publication Office.....Times Square
Times Annex...43d St., west of Broadway
Downtown.....18 Beekman Street
Wall Street.....2 Rector Street
Harlem.....263 West 125th Street
Bronx.....149th St. and Bergen Av.
Staten Island....Ferry House, St. George
Jersey City.....88a Jersey Avenue
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LONDON.....Marconi House, Strand, W. C.
PARIS.....32 Rue Louis le Grand
ONE CENT New York, Jersey City, Newark. Elsewhere Two Cents. Five Cents Sunday.

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Entered as second-class mail matter.

NEW YORK, WEDNESDAY, APRIL 21, 1915.

AMERICA FIRST.

President WILSON'S definition of American neutrality, in a speech at the annual luncheon of The Associated Press yesterday, was opportune, dignified, and touched with prophetic imagination. But more than all that, it was, we believe, deeply characteristic of American opinion. We owe it to ourselves and to the world to be neutral. To this duty Mr. WILSON affixes the homely motto, "America first." We should think of America first, not to be indifferent, not for reasons of self-interest, not because we prefer to walk around trouble, but for the sake of certain precious things which can be preserved only in an atmosphere of neutrality. The things Mr. WILSON means are a reserve moral force, the power to contribute greatly to the stock of just opinion which ultimately governs mankind, and the freedom to help both sides when the struggle is over.

We are naturally the mediating nation of the world, not in any vain or meddlesome sense, but because we are compounded of all the peoples of Europe; we are of their blood and traditions. Therefore, when the affairs of the world have come to a climax and Europe, released from the horrible nightmare, reaches out her hands to the United States, wanting aid and friendship, it will be a fact of great moment in the destiny of nations that the American people remained neutral and have both aid and friendship for all. That should be the American ideal of neutrality. When the war is over there will be a Russia, a Germany, a France, and a Great Britain, more or less as before, compelled to go on existing in the world together in spite of their sins, or on account of them, (who knows?) and the one neighbor they could all equally trust and whose opinion they could with full dignity accept would be one whose conduct toward them as combatants had been governed by the kind of neutrality Mr. WILSON defines. His practice of it has been steadfast and consistent from the beginning. And we believe it will be supported by the people to the end. In yesterday's speech he delivered a message, not to his countrymen alone, but to all the world. Every one present felt it that way. Finally, his words of bitter reproach for those who have misrepresented American sentiment to be very different cannot fail to produce a salutary effect.

THE ROCK ISLAND RECEIVERSHIP.

Investors in Wall Street fluctuations paid singularly little attention to the inability of a corporation of something less than $400,000,000 "capital" to meet obligations amounting to $5,000,000. Rock Island's own shares fell, but they might have been compartmented so far as their effect on the market in general was concerned. The general list boiled in the manner of recent days, but for reasons concerning specific stocks, rather than the list at large. Still, the incident cannot be dismissed as unimportant, for there are things more important even than trading markets. The receivership and the causes leading up to it ought to have a strong influence upon many theories now undergoing strain. The effect of this regrettable incident off Wall Street is more important than the effect it did not have on the day's market. It may almost be said that the effect upon more substantial interests is equally small.

Doubtless the railway might have served the public better if it had been better financed, but it is clear without laboring the point that the printing of the $400,000,000 gave the road no power to raise rates for the extortion of the public money paid for transportation. It is equally clear that the reorganization of the property will disregard the amount of paper issued. Rates will be the same, be the new capitalization more or less. It is clear, also, that the service rendered under the farcical capitalization and decapitalization has been greater than ever before. In 1902 Rock Island's passenger mileage was 372,313,683 and its ton mileage 1,839,127,297. In 1914 the corresponding figures were 980,051,132 and 5,123,579,107. In the same years its net operating income rose from $168,852,017 to $231,542,283. During the time of the rise and fall of the aggregated companies the basic company has earned and disbursed over $50,000,000 in dividends, and its capacity for service, measured by performance, is greater at the end of the era than at its beginning. No doubt it will be found, if experience is any guide, that the property has lived upon itself to some extent and that a fattening period is necessary. Nevertheless, there have been some sixty to seventy millions spent on the property during its rise and fall, and its mileage now is double what it was at the beginning of its experience.

The moral is not that such things do not matter, but that they do not matter in the way usually taught by the moralists. The demonstration is complete that, whatever regulation has failed to do, it has separated the rate market from the security market. Personal interest is greatest in the security market, and there regulation has approximately failed. Public interest is greatest in the rate market, and there regulation has approximately succeeded. Rates should be regulated by reason, not by capitalization, or by valuation, or with a view to equalizing economic or social conditions.

THE MEXICAN OUTLOOK.

There is no further doubt that PANCHO VILLA has suffered great, perhaps final, defeat, and therefore we must bear in mind that the very latest reports about his actions come from his enemies. For a defeated Mexican revolutionary has no friends. The tales of his murders of his Generals, of his wounding and imprisonment of FELIPE ANGELES, must be taken with reserve until they are either verified or contradicted from authoritative sources. VILLA has been beaten in battle, but obviously he has not yet been eliminated from the Mexican situation. If he disappears, ZAPATA will remain to be dealt with. To ALVARO OBREGON that task will also fall. ZAPATA will probably gain in prestige, not lose, by the downfall of VILLA. Those of the northern leader's followers who know they could never hope for clemency from CARRANZA will flock to ZAPATA'S support. The so-called revolution will continue, but with greatly increased power and influence for OBREGON.

If he overthrows ZAPATA, what then? In another country it would be the occupation of the capital and organization of a government by OBREGON'S chief. That querulous, obstinate head of the Constitutionalist Party, however, cannot have impressed his fellow-countrymen with an idea of his ability to restore order. They must regard him, just as the rest of the world does, as a man who has fairly thrown away his opportunities and failed to prove his fitness to govern. It would be quite in accordance with Mexican precedents if General OBREGON should ignore CARRANZA and proclaim his own leadership. If he does, the state of anarchy will scarcely be abated. In his occupation of Mexico City OBREGON revealed himself as a harsh and unjust officer, without a trace of the constructive faculty. We may be mistaken in our estimate of his ambition; it is to be hoped that we are. In spite of his defects of character, the elevation of CARRANZA to real power might be the best thing that could happen for Mexico in the present hour. His attitude toward his fellow-countrymen who do not accept all his notions is not reasonable, but his program of reform is intelligible and he is a civilian who has had a legal education and some experience of the work of government.

FINANCE AND SOCIAL SERVICE.

Nobody is opposed to social service in itself. In the notable debate on the city's finances at Columbia University reported yesterday not a word was said against it. If there seemed to be two sides to the discussion, it was only because there is more than one way of looking at the same thing. Mr. LAMONT'S remark, quoting the Mayor, that $834,000,000 of city debt had been contracted for non-productive improvements, suggests that considerable social service has been undertaken, evidently more than the city could pay cash for, and more than it could get credit for without improvement of its methods of borrowing. Professor SELIGMAN thought that the city should go right on spending money, nevertheless, and proposed that new sources of taxation should be found. In order to support social service, he would tax "social income," which he did not define. He observed that the city pays nearly half the income tax of the nation, and yet is considering reducing social service. Controller PRENDERGAST is the one politician who is for economy in specific things and is not afraid to name them.

All these views are reconcilable. It is a matter of finance rather than of disposition. All the city's activities could be maintained if the resources now supplied were utilized efficiently. The bankers of the city showed in a single day how the city's credit could be raised. It is hardly to be doubted that the bankers could show with equal ease how greater results could be reached with the same resources. The suggestion to levy the additional taxes upon social income before better methods of administration are insisted upon is putting the cart before the horse. There is no doubt that any amount of taxes can be spent, and will be spent if provided. But why provide more when there is such good authority for saying that more is spent now than is justified by results? Why spend more on the "common" schools when they assume to impart knowledge of so many subjects without teaching average scholars the three R's? Why levy additional expenses before collecting existing taxes? Controller PRENDERGAST said that $73,000,000 of uncollected taxes had been taken up in the budgets. Customarily, these are carried as credits, to totals of $30,000,000 to $40,000,000. To that extent the city is worse off than its accounts show, although the present administration is improving in this respect.

Under such conditions, without disparagement of social service or without depreciating the possibilities of new taxes on "social income," it would seem that Mr. VANDERLIP suggested the safe middle course. We ought not to discontinue social service, immoderately as we have undertaken it, but we might very well pause to catch our breath, and meanwhile "square these activities with sound economic principles." After all there is more than one sort of social service. In the words of the frightened tax spenders at Albany, "The principal "service, and not seldom the only great "service, government can render is "administration—honest, economical, "unspectacular administration." The present City Government is honest, and its economy is increasing. But our servants ought to make better use of the not small sums placed at their disposal before asking to be intrusted with the power of taxing the social income and enlarging the universal burden upon a plea that the last dollar of available tax has not yet been collected.

A POPULAR MISCONCEPTION.

It ought to be clearly understood that the Supreme Court in dismissing the appeal from a decision denying the application for a writ of habeas corpus in the case of LEO M. FRANK of Atlanta did not in any way or manner pass upon the question of FRANK'S innocence or guilt. Nothing is more common than the erroneous impression that when the Supreme Court hands down an opinion in any case it must necessarily decide that one of the parties to the action was right and the other wrong. In respect to the action immediately before the court this is true, but it is very often not at all true of the merits of the original suit out of which the appeal to the Supreme Court arose. In its opinion in the Frank case, after discussing the question whether the jurisdiction of the trial court could be conclusively determined against the prisoner by a decision of the Supreme Court of Georgia, the court said:

> But this does not mean that that decision may be ignored or disregarded. To do this, as we have already pointed out, would be not merely to disregard comity, but to ignore the essential question before us, which is not the guilt or innocence of the prisoner, or the truth of any particular fact asserted by him, but whether the State, taking into view the entire course of its procedure, has deprived him of due process of law.

The Supreme Court was not concerned with the guilt or innocence of FRANK, but with the regularity of the procedure in the State courts. The question before it was whether he had been deprived of any of his rights under the Constitutional guarantee of due process of law. It decided that he had not. The question of guilt stands just where it did when the trial Judge declared that the evidence had not convinced him that FRANK was guilty.

TAMMANY'S REMOVAL.

Tammany Hall has resisted the uptown movement so many years that the announcement of the contemplated removal to a new building near Central Park compels thought. As lately as a quarter of a century ago all of Tammany's power was concentrated below Fourteenth Street. Today it might be harder to define its boundaries than to prove its loss of prestige in its old strongholds. The immigrant population on the lower east side does not respond readily to the beck and call of Tammany. There are large districts in which the organization vote has dwindled greatly. When the Sachems removed from Park Row to Fourteenth Street they left nearly all of the city with which Tammany leaders had to reckon south of them. Indeed, all the business, most of the amusements, the art centres, the churches were downtown then. Stewart's big store at Tenth Street was the centre of the retail dry goods section. The Academy of Music, next door to the new Tammany Hall, was the most northerly theatre. Wallack's, the fashionable playhouse, was a block further south. The favorite social promenade was still the west side of Broadway between Canal Street and Union Square. Chelsea, Yorkville, and Harlem existed as centres of population, to be sure, and Tammany's influence extended appreciably to those neighborhoods, but the politicians, generally speaking, dwelt downtown, and the district leaders of the Tammany organization were men of might in the political world. In Fourteenth Street, as in the old hall on the Sun Building site, the councils of Tammany were often attended by men of great and well-deserved prominence in the affairs of the State and nation.

The news of the long-deferred removal nearer to the social centre of the modern city will force upon the public mind the great change that has come over Tammany. Its district leaders today are men of comparatively small influence, and a glance over the list of the Sachems printed in yesterday's TIMES would show that it did not contain the name of one man prominent in the commercial or social activities of the metropolis. Tammany as an organization has been all but asphyxiated by the development of boss power to an extent never dreamed of by the politicians of an earlier generation. Its removal signifies chiefly the removal of the office of its boss to another neighborhood. This is not to say that Tammany has become decrepit. It is still powerful, it still retains a firm hold on the allegiance of a large number of voters, and if it has lost heavily on the east side, its strength has been scarcely weakened on the west.

Nevertheless, there will inevitably be more or less speculation as to the effect of the proposed removal. What has been revealed of the tentative building plans conveys the idea that the wigwam in its new quarters is to take on some of the characteristics of a club, and proximity to the sporting resorts and the more expensive gayeties of the city might be desirable in that case. It is difficult, however, to remove a long-established institution without losing some of its traditions, and Tammany has long resisted the northward progress of business, amusements, and social life for perfectly understandable reasons. We may be sure that Mr. MURPHY has not decided on the change of location without satisfying himself that the result will be politically profitable to him and his organization. Tammany did not stay downtown because it had old-fashioned tastes, by any means, and it is not going to go uptown merely in tardy recognition of the northward trend. When the organization builds a new home, and flies its flag in another part of the town, it will be with the idea of increasing its political, not its social prestige.

TOPICS OF THE TIMES.

Veracity from the Front.

Among the numerous pen pictures of war as now conducted, that presented yesterday in the dispatch from a representative of THE TIMES who had been conducted along the French front by one of General JOFFRE'S staff officers had not only high immediate interest, but will be of permanent value as "material" for the future historian and romancer. For not only was it admirably written—simple, lucid, and detailed—it was also obviously and convincingly true.

Of course, like every other communication from accredited journalists who have been permitted to approach or reach the firing lines, it had to be written with the censorship in mind, and naturally the author could not tell all he saw or knew. But, unlike not a few other dispatches prepared under similar supervision, there was nothing in it to show, or even to hint, that the French censors had influenced or compelled the putting in of matter, as well as its omission—something which, when done, reduces the special correspondent to the level of the official military reporter and his work to that of authorized narratives the almost avowed object of which is less to give information than to deceive the enemy or to affect public sentiment at home.

The dispatch under consideration was not of that kind. Proof of that lies in the fact that every one of its statements fitted in with what may be called our residual knowledge of the war—the knowledge which we have sifted out of the many accounts and reports that have come to us from sources whence constantly flow exaggerations of successes and minimizing of reverses. Even from these, if intelligently interpreted, with constant allowance for the military and political reasons that color them, the truth, a little belated, can be extracted, and with that truth the story of our correspondent's visit to the French outposts perfectly coincided.

One can, indeed, doubt the absolute veracity of the soldier in the trench who, when questioned about his food, glanced at his officer and said that perhaps a little more salad would be acceptable. It is not necessary to believe that an insufficiency of salad is the only dietetic want on either side, but it is quite credible that a French soldier, in the circumstances of the inquiry, would say so.

Doctors Get a Scolding.

An article contributed by Dr. WILLIAM BRADY of Elmira to the current issue of The New York Medical Journal contains the somewhat startling admission that in spite of the stern prohibition of all advertising by their code of ethics, doctors are constantly and consciously doing it, and doing it, too, at enormous expense. "In almost every move we make," declares this revealer of secrets hitherto carefully hidden in the professional prison house, "we advertise ourselves and our business." And, in strange contrast to the noble and impressive sentiments so often expressed on the same subject, we read:

> You may say what you will about honor, prestige, charity, and the like, the chief motive which prompts us to do these things is selfish—advertising. Your struggling young doctor seizes the opportunity to get a place on a hospital staff simply for the prestige he hopes the place will carry, for the returns which will come to him indirectly through his hospital connections.

All this Dr. BRADY declares to be, not wrong, but injudicious—bad business and bad advertising, because the returns, in his opinion, do not justify the expenditures of time and strength, and with solemn vehemence he advises his colleagues who are general practitioners that the public has no more claim on them for the charity of free service than on medical specialists and surgeons or on members of the other learned professions. These, none of whom is at all lacking in financial acumen, or at all coy about getting full value for the skill it costs him so much to acquire, he advises the general practitioner to emulate and to stop turning in bills absurdly small, considering the worth of the benefits he confers.

This shows how unlike may be the aspects of the same thing when seen from different points of view. Few indeed of us common people lose much sleep because our doctors turn in bills that are too small.

Law Made Worse by Amendment.

Writing from the knowledge gained while investigating canneries for the State Factory Commission, ZENAS L. POTTER, in a communication printed on this page yesterday, expressed the belief that the bill recently passed to regulate working hours in the canning industry, instead of having been made better by the changes upon which the Governor insisted, was put by them in still further discord with enlightened ideas as to the protection of women and children.

Under the plea of saving vast quantities of perishable food from destruction, the canners secured concessions as to hours of work which, while apparently slight, really allow them to do as they please and to revive all of the old abuses. This would be easy with a complaisant Commissioner of Labor, for that official's discretionary power to permit long hours is almost unlimited under the amended bill—for practical purposes it is quite so—while should he be really considerate of social needs and duties he will be confronted by nearly insuperable difficulties.

The fact that not a few canners found it both possible and profitable to do business under the law as it stood originally is proof enough that all could have done the same with like inclination and ability. The would-be reformers of cannery evils labor, however, under the peculiar disadvantage that there is no demand for protection, but antagonism to it, on the part of the very workers whose hours of labor they would shorten. The decrease means smaller earnings, and that is enough to put them on the side of the exploiting canners. Neither see anything except immediate profit.

ART NOTES.

Colony Club Shows Garden Furniture—Civic Art Exhibition.

The Colony Club has grasped the exhibition idea. This month it is showing garden furniture, and showing it in precisely the way to attract attention and stimulate the gardenly mind to activity. There are the things and there is the setting. There is even a little house with a door and a windowbox and tulips all aflame about a stone cupid. Rose bushes are tied up to green sticks surmounted by bluebirds and finches, the modern substitute for those old plain whittled sticks that did for our ancestors. Seeds are marked by smaller sticks surmounted by the appropriate flower in effigy, so that you need not stoop over and drop your glasses in the effort to read a label the worse for a bad pencil and Spring showers. There are lacquered wheelbarrows standing competently in the garden path, there is an umbrella with painted birds, there are bird houses and bird cages, and comfortable garden seats, and big bowls to place on a porch table with a few roses thrown nonchalantly into it. Shades of the set bouquets! There are litle tool baskets with trowels and knives, &c. There are pretty fences to circumscribe the errant earth of the side beds. There should be charming ladies to wear the smocked aprons and hats trimmed with calico that lie on shelves. These unoccupied garments are the only things out of the picture. And the picture as a whole gives one a queer realization of the French eighteenth century, when Marie Antoinette played gardener in the park of the Little Trianon while the women of the markets were wiping their hands on their stout aprons and making ready.

The exhibits at the Grolier Club come from various societies, some of them formed for the purpose of helping the unemployed or the native craftsmen of a region where art is unconsidered. The exhibition lasts until April 25, inclusive.

Exhibition of Civic Art.

The Municipal Art Society of New York will hold an exhibition of civic art from May 5 to May 21 at the Galleries of the National Arts Club, 119 East Nineteenth Street, under the patronage of Mayor Mitchel, Borough President Marks, the heads of city departments, and of leading citizens, including Mrs. Harriman, Otto Kahn, John W. Alexander and others.

Its purpose is to show something of what the City of New York is doing along artistic lines in its public works. The exhibition will consist of drawings, sketches, models, and photographs of what has recently been done and of plans under way, and possibly others now under consideration for future development.

Diacritics.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Will you not give publicity to the fact that the undersigned is collecting a fund for the purpose of equipping all the type fonts of THE NEW YORK TIMES with diacritical marks? It is a common experience to learn from your columns that President "Poincare," in a full-face lower-case heading, has done this or that, whereas in the first line of the text, which happens to be in ordinary news type, the same doings are ascribed to one "Poincaré." An advertisement in your issue of April 17 contains the interesting announcement that "Divorcons"—the second syllable of which rhymes with "pork"—is to be played at the "Theatre Francais," and that a Parisian "cafe" chantant will be the attraction at the same theatre on Sunday night. "Cafes" abound in your advertising columns; the Hofbräuhaus figures as a "Hofbrauhaus"; Lüchow's as "Luchow's"; et id genus omne. These things are universal and normal in our ordinary ignorant American newspapers, but they are decidedly anomalous in THE NEW YORK TIMES.

C. FITZHUGH TALMAN.
Washington, D. C., April 18, 1915.

Preferential Neutrality.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Isn't it curious how much more scrupulous some people seem to be about the neutrality of the United States than they seemed about that of Belgium recently?

H. J. SWANN.
New York, April 17, 1915.

THE SPY.

The guard said "Sunrise." That's not long to wait!
I heard a clock chime three a while ago,
And four I'll hear, but five will be too late.
A new day then, a day I shall not know!

'Tis strange, with such a little time to spare,
To sit alone and idle in the dark,
To listen for their feet upon the stair—
Those German hunters coming for their mark!

So near our lines—to miss it by a hair!
I staked one life against a German corps.
Had I won through, then we'd have caught them there
And added twenty thousand to our score.

'Twas sporting odds, I'd take them any time,
And yet I never thought that I would die
For something half a virtue, half a crime—
Would face a firing squad and fall a spy!

What matters it? The service—that is all!
Not always in the fight are vict'ries won.
So, steady as a soldier to yon wall,
I hear their tramping feet—and there's the Sun!

O. C. A. CHILD.

THE TEMPER OF ENGLAND.

A Wrong Impression Produced by the Sounds of Minor Dissension.

London, April 8, 1915.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

There is danger that certain manifestations of feeling showing themselves just now in England may make a wrong impression as to the actual situation here. I refer to strikes which have occurred and are occurring here and there, to a disposition shown to insist strictly upon labor union rules at the expense of production; an unwillingness to curtail holidays, a somewhat general demand for an increase of wages; the attitude of the Independent Labor Party toward the war; some features of the discussion of the drink problem; such well-meaning but ill-considered declarations as those of the Headmaster of Eton, and some rather severe criticisms of the Government, amounting in certain quarters even to a thinly veiled demand for the resignation of the Prime Minister. These seem like the symptoms of a general epidemic, and the German newspapers very naturally are making all they can of them, declaring that serious dissension has broken out in England, that the nation is growing weary of the war, and that the production of military supplies is being seriously hampered.

None of these things is true, and the conclusions show a complete misunderstanding of the situation. The symptoms I have mentioned are all isolated, not results of a common cause, or contained in a common movement. None of them, with the single exception of the demand for higher wages, affects any important number of people, or is at all significant in itself. Their occurrence together just now is merely accidental. The labor unions, both in their officers and in their membership, seem to be almost solidly supporting the national effort; the place of the small bodies of strikers is in most cases easily supplied. The full evidence indicates not a falling off, but an immediate increase in the manufacture of munitions and supplies. The Independent Labor Party must not be confounded with the Labor Party. It is a small sub-section split off from the Socialist body—which is itself not large—and it carries no weight. Both Dr. Lyttleton's remarks and the criticism of the Prime Minister have had an effect the opposite of that intended, and no clearer proof could be cited of the seriousness and determination of the country in regard to the war than the discussion of the drink problem taken as a whole. If the judgment of an outsider may be trusted, mine certainly is that there is a calmness and depth of public feeling beyond that of six months ago, and, if possible, a sterner determination to carry the war to its only permissible end. There is in the newspapers a good deal less of that calling of names, and fewer of the other signs which betrayed so generally a rather unreflecting emotion early in the Winter, and the general public air, while it certainly reflects a keener realization of the greatness of the task, impresses one with a stronger resolution, not with any weariness or disposition to slacken effort.

I wish to call particular attention to one thing which Germany cannot understand, but which will be understood in America at once. To give free road to every phase of dissentient opinion, to every bit of critical opposition, no matter how slightly supported, is the democratic way of doing things. Indeed it is true that often times the smaller the actual opposition, the fiercer is its language, and the larger the space it gets in the newspapers, especially when it is so expressed as to arouse general anger. Newspaper noise about a thing is no sign of its real influence; it is often the sign that it has little; that the general current of public opinion is against it. Englishmen believe, as we do, that this freedom of opposition is a safety valve of value, and that the resulting noise is a most important test of the drift of opinion. We know all this perfectly about ourselves, but we sometimes forget that it is equally true of England, though we know well enough that a King and a House of Lords do not prevent her from being politically a democracy.

GEORGE BURTON ADAMS.
26 Bard Place, Bayswater, W.

Inhaling and the Drug Habit.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

According to Dr. Alexander Lambert of New York, who has recently published his conclusions drawn from an exhaustive study of drug users and their symptoms, the course of the ordinary individual who allows himself to become the victim of the narcotic habit is very much as follows:

The youth begins by smoking cigarettes and learns to inhale the smoke. By the gradual absorption of the tobacco poisons into his system his circulation is at first slightly quickened and cerebral action is increased, drugs being absorbed by the tracheal mucous membrane as quickly as by subcutaneous injection. Before long mental inertia is felt, which calls for more of the drug. Nervousness increases, and the narcotic effect is soon replaced by a condition of chronic poisoning. The next step is alcoholic stimulation. A mild type of the manic depressive form of dementia shortly appears, and the steps are short and swift to the horrors of drug addiction, with the gradual but unmistakable deterioration which goes with it.

The man who flatters himself that he will stop "as soon as he finds it is hurting him" awakes to the fact that his self-inflicted injuries are already beyond repair.

E. H. CLEVELAND.
Flower Hospital, New York, April 17, 1915.

Russian Leniency in Poland.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Mme. Sembrich, in her appeal for Poland, gives, unwittingly I am sure, a false impression as regards Russian Poland. She says: "* * * Suppose * * * that you were forbidden to speak the English language and each stolen division made to speak and read only the tongue of its captor. * * *"

Russian Poland is not in the sad position which Mme. Sembrich describes. It is true that all Poles must be able to speak Russian, but there are Polish newspapers, and the names of the streets in every town are in both languages, as are the signs on the shops. In fact, of the three Polands, the only one which has been deprived of its native tongue has been German Poland.

M. C. L.
Washington, D. C., April 16, 1915.

"We Taxpayers."

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I note Everett P. Wheeler, in his article in THE TIMES of April 19, states that "we taxpayers naturally ask, Why double the expense of elections if the result is to be the same?" Mr. Wheeler overlooked the fact that "we taxpayers" include quite a number of the feminine sex who would probably prefer to pay the increased expense and have the privilege of voting than to pay a tax covering this expense and still have no voice in the election of the men who make these taxes.

A SUFFRAGETTE.
New York, April 19, 1915.

Who Objects?

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I think a true prophet is known by his fruits and not by the basket in which he gathers the fruit. I doubt very much if God objects to Rev. Billy Sunday's arrogance, familiarity, disgusting vulgarism, or his shocking irreverence and blasphemy.

D. J. HOYT, M. D.
New York, April 18, 1915.

PILING UP TAXES ON NEW YORK CITY.

Its Real Estate Valued at $7,500,000,000 and That of All the Rest of the State at Only $3,500,000,000.

By J. HAMPDEN DOUGHERTY.

New York, April 20, 1915.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

As your editorial this morning shows, the City of New York has one weapon with which to force equitable treatment in taxation from the rest of the State. I have long been astonished at the supineness of the city in submitting to taxation for State purposes upon a basis of real estate valuations altogether disproportionate and unjust. The fact is that equalization of real estate values, as between county and county, is very much of an impossibility, and in practice is a farce. The State Board of Equalization has never fulfilled the purpose of its creation, for assessments in all other counties than what now constitute Greater New York have always been below the just percentage.

It is nearly twenty years since Controller James Roberts forcibly called attention to the discrepant assessment throughout the State. There is a strong impulsion on the city's part to assess real estate at a maximum in order to maintain its borrowing power, and an equally strong motive up State to assess its own real estate at a minimum, in order to throw upon the city an undue share of direct taxation. Thus the city is between the upper and the nether millstone—its own need to keep up real estate assessments so that its net debt shall not exceed the consitutional limit, and the determination in other counties to keep their assessments down so that the city shall bear as nearly all of the direct tax as it is possible to cast upon it.

What is the consequence? It may be read every year in the report of the State Board of Tax Commissioners. I have before me its report to the Legislature for the year 1913. The total valuation of real estate throughout the State, after the application of the so-called equalization process, was $10,960,260,892; that of New York City alone $7,561,076,209. The situation was worse for New York City in 1914 than in 1913. Fully as large a percentage of personal property is assessed in New York City as anywhere else in the State. Only a few years ago President Purdy, of our City Tax Department, declared that the city succeeded in assessing a larger percentage than was reached in other counties.

It is simply ridiculous to assume that all the real estate in all other parts of this State, including that in all its other cities than New York City, is worth only half the value of that in this city alone. When the city needs rural land for water supply purposes, how the prices mount! The methods of the State Board of Equalization need overhauling and the law needs revision as well. Let us hope that Governor Whitman's new Tax Commission will make a thorough investigation. If the city can bring about genuine equalization and force the other counties of the State to bear their fair quota of direct taxes, it will do much to relieve itself from imposition. Now is the time for action. The real estate owners of the city should concentrate their efforts at this point. Real equalization should be the slogan.

Senator Brown has incisively shown why the State for several years to come will need to raise revenues far in excess of those derivable from indirect sources. This means a direct tax for State purposes, three-fourths of which is levied upon this city. The Mayor, with equal lucidity, has shown why, under the new fiscal policy forced upon the city when it borrowed $100,000,000 last year, certain improvement outlays formerly met by bond issues must hereafter be carried in the budget in increasing percentages. This means a higher rate of taxation, and a heavier tax upon real estate for local purposes. City real estate owners must inevitably face bigger tax burdens, but that is no reason why they should be oppressed and imposed upon by the rest of the State. They must fight for equal assessments throughout the State. Their case is hard under the present Constitution, for, however populous the city grows, it shall never have more than one-half of the Senate. Without fair representation the city can perhaps never altogether escape from injustice. But a concerted, earnest, and determined effort should be made to right the wrong which the city suffers in unfair and disproportionate assessments.

J. HAMPDEN DOUGHERTY.

SERIAL BONDS.

An Argument to Substitute Them for Sinking Fund Issues.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

"Out of each $100, $22 is spent for education," and "over $31 of the $100 goes for debt charges," THE TIMES asserts editorially, referring to Controller Prendergast's analysis of the city's expenditures.

THE TIMES adds: "Over more than half of its cost of living the city has lost control, and is in the hands of its masters, legislative and financial. * * * About the only chance for economy lies in the administrative expenses, which absorb $5.80 of the $100. * * * Apparently the possibilities of the situation are just two"—one that of greater efficiency; the other that of preventing expenses chargeable to the State direct tax.

There is a third possibility, or special phase of the second, which, perhaps, is not understood or appreciated. That is recognized in part by Bill 1,195, introduced March 1, 1915, in the Assembly at Albany, "To amend the Greater New York charter in relation to the issue of corporate stock," the object of which amendment is to allow New York City to issue serial bonds instead of its customary archaic, costly, long-time sinking fund bonds.

Why this right to issue serial bonds has not been authorized long ago for New York State and municipal bonds seems inexplicable. It has existed in Massachusetts since 1882, optionally, and since 1913 serial bonds have been made compulsory for all public loans in that State, which now has under official consideration (through a resolve of 1914) the conversion of all outstanding sinking fund bonds into serial bonds, involving over $200,000,000.

New York City's gross bonded debt is about $1,400,000,000. Assuming $1,000,000,000 of that amount to have been issued on the usual fifty-year term, and the rate of interest to average 4 per cent., the difference in interest between the sinking fund method and the serial method in favor of the serial method for that $1,000,000,000 would be $980,000,000, and the difference in actual cost to the taxpayers in favor of the serial method, crediting the sinking fund with earning the accepted average of 3½ per cent., would be about $357,000,000!

New York should at once follow Massachusetts in the consideration of legislation (constitutional and otherwise) to enable both the State of New York and any of its municipalities to refund or convert outstanding sinking fund bonds into serial bonds. Such conversions must, of course, be optional; but that can be so done as to benefit both borrower and lender, and at the same time liberate annually much capital for fresh investment.

The present controversy over an $18,000,000 State direct tax is of secondary consideration compared with the enormous ultimate advantage to the taxpayers of both New York City and State, if their respective fiscal operations shall hereafter be adapted to the serial method for both outstanding and future bond issues.

ALFRED D. CHANDLER.
Brookline, Mass., April 18, 1915.

How to Prevent Glanders.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I beg to call your attention to the neglect of the city regarding the turning on of the water for the horses at the few fountains there are. It would seem wiser to have these turned on now before very hot weather, and try and learn if there are any cases of glanders among the horses. It was pitiable to see the suffering among the horses last Summer. The veterinaries declared more harm than good was caused by keeping the fountains closed, which was done to prevent contagion from glanders.

All over England the fountains are kept on always, and they never have epidemics of glanders or other diseases. The horses in New York City are in a shocking condition.

FAIR PLAY.
New York, April 14, 1915.

Why Private Execution?

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Apropos of your editorial, "The Rope and the Chair," in which you say "much of the traditional horror of execution by rope was due to the publicity attending it," Alexander Smith, in his eloquent essay, "A Lark's Flight," has this to say on public execution: "If the sermon be edifying, you cannot have too large a congregation; if you teach a moral lesson in a grand, impressive way, it is difficult to see how you can have too many pupils." Is private execution an admission that capital punishment is not edifying nor teaches a moral lesson?

AGNES F. CAMP.
New York, April 7, 1915.

Park Music.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I recently read with dismay an announcement that the number of concerts in Central Park would be cut from seventy-four to thirteen next Summer. Should this measure come to pass, it would be, in my opinion, a disgrace to the City of New York. The amount of money necessary to make these concerts possible could easily be voted by our City Fathers, if they felt so inclined, from the money which the Street Cleaning Department can refund this year from the fund appropriated for the removal of snow.

Mrs. JULIAN EDWARDS.
New York, April 15, 1915.

THE TURTLE BAY BOGY.

No Cause to Boggle, Declares Mr. Kenji Ogomori.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Perhaps THE TIMES editorial struck the right chord in one sense when it criticised the Japanese Government of its responsibility for having itself frequently so acted as to arouse suspicions and doubts in America. Take, for example, Japan's present negotiations with China. Because of the critical situation of the world today, as necessary as to settle the matter quietly might have been, yet, in the light of the sinistrous and cursive phenomena it has caused to arise, her conventional method of "secret diplomacy" deserves our condemnation. That the broadcast spread of wild conjectures and surmises over her cause in China is, however inimically instrumental the third party's influences might have been, in a large measure of Japan's own fault, we must admit. Japan ought to have done away with this last and rotten vestige of her autocracy by this time.

Turning about to the Turtle Bay yarn, we trust the American people not to be so nervous as to trouble their mind as if a man gets off his buggy to get at the nature of a bogy that caused his timid mare to suddenly boggle. Nothing more absurd and ludicrous than this fallacy have we heard for some time. It is simply unthinkable, and we cannot see how it can appeal seriously to any sane mind.

While confidence is a thing not to be produced by compulsion, let us bear in our mind that too much suspicion never contributes to promote the friendliness of the two peoples, to say nothing of its driving of them into glaring at each other and then into what result Heaven knows.

KENJI OGOMORI.
New York, April 18, 1915.

The Trouser Centenary Is Past.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

It is amusing to find that two years after the event the press in various parts of the country is echoing the story published in 1913 in THE NEW YORK TIMES concerning what was then called "A Centenary of Trousers." The New York Tribune, The Boston Globe, The Kansas City Journal, to mention only a few of the more important organs of daily enlightenment, are just now devoting considerable space to the trouser centenary fairy tale. As the culprit who was responsible for starting the not very important suggestion of a possible trouser centennial celebration, I would like to repeat, "That so far as the Old World is concerned, it is manifestly impossible to fix upon any date, even approximately, to be regarded as a trouser centenary."

My original suggestion was made with special reference to the adoption of trousers as the legwear of the people of the United States, and I was particularly careful to point to the antiquity of trousers, quoting Plauche's statement that "the nations of the ancient world might fairly well be divided into two great groups or classes, the trousered and the untrousered." But 1912, not 1913, was given as the centennial date, so far as America

GERMAN FAREWELL IN GOETHE DRAMA

Irving Place Company Acts "Egmont" Before a Big Audience at the Metropolitan.

CHRISTIANS IN TITLE ROLE

A Military Atmosphere Pervades the Tragedy, and One of Its Speeches Is a Description of War.

EGMONT, Goethe's drama, acted in German by the Irving Place Theatre Company, in the Metropolitan Opera House.

Graf Egmont	Rudolf Christians
Wilhelm von Oranien	Ernest Holzangel
Herzog von Alba	Heinrich Marlow
Ferdinand	Hans Unterkircher
Richard	Max Juergens
Silva	Ernst Robert
Gomez	Heinrich Falk
Claeen	Ilse Wehrmann
Ihre Mutter	Lilo Friedrich
Brackenburg	Carl Dornberg
Soest, Kraemer	Heinrich Matthaes
Jetter, Schneider	Christian Rub
Zimmermann	Rudi Rahe
Selfensieder	Willy Frey
Buyck	Ernst Robert
Ruysum	Otto Meyer
Vansen	Richard Feist
Buerger	Hans Hansen

Rudolf Christians brought his German stock company from the Irving Place Theatre to the Metropolitan Opera House last night for a special performance of Goethe's drama, "Egmont." The custom of such a gala finale to the company's season in German repertoire was instituted by Director Christians last year when "Oedipus Rex" was presented in the Metropolitan.

A large audience, in which there were many representative German-Americans, saw last night's performance. It was an excellent one that demonstrated the high standard of achievement of which the Irving Place organization is capable. The settings were taken from the Metropolitan's inexhaustible storehouse, and with the resources of its stage and many scenes followed in rapid succession.

"Egmont" is considered one of Goethe's best plays. It is a tragedy in five acts subdivided into more than twice as many scenes. This cumbersomeness and the presence of lengthy soliloquies suggest the drama's age more than anything else. There is one speech by Egmont delivered in the seclusion of his cell which covers several pages of printed text.

The play's fourteen scenes are laid in Brussels of the sixteenth century during the time of Spanish dominion in the Netherlands. It tells the story of Count Egmont, Prince of Gaure, the most-beloved of the Princes to whom the people of the Netherlands looked to preserve their rights under the oppression of Philip II. But the Duke of Alva came with an army and superseded Margaret of Parma as Regent, and being jealous and fearful of Egmont, imprisoned him by a trick and then caused him to be executed. The fate of Egmont and of his sweetheart, who kills herself when she realizes he is to die, are the points of highest interest of the play.

Although rarely given in this country, "Egmonta" is still often acted in Germany. The military atmosphere that pervades it naturally makes it unusually appropriate for presentation at this time. When it is remembered that the action transpires in Brussels, one of the speeches early in the play is remarkably pertinent. A group of citizens are talking of war and boasting of deeds of valor, when one of them proposes a toast to all soldiers and war.

"War! War!" responds one of them. "Do you know what you say? It comes easily enough to your mouths, as it is natural; but I can't tell you what a vexatious business it is to us. To have the drum in one's ears the whole year round; to hear of nothing but how one troop came driving up here, and another there; how they came over a hill, and halted near a mill; how many were killed here and how many there; how they rushed on, and one gained and the other lost, without being able to find in one's born days, who won and who lost anything; how a town is taken, the citizens murdered, and how it fares with the poor women and innocent children—this is distress and misery indeed! One can't help saying every moment: 'Here they come! It's our turn next.'"

Mr. Christians in the title rôle, Ernst Holzangel as William of Orange, and Richard Feist as Wame Vansen in the part of Vansen were particularly successful in their characterizations. Then there were Heinrich Marlow, Hans Unterkircher, Ilse Wehrmann, Heinrich Matthaes, Christian Rub, Rudi Rahe, Willy Frey, Ernst Robert and Otto Meyer in other parts.

STUDENTS IN FRENCH PLAYS

Columbia and Barnard Join in Two Successful Performances.

Columbia and Barnard students joined forces last night and produced with much success two French plays. The performances were given in the Earl Hall Auditorium, and not a word of English was spoken during the entire evening.

Three of Barnard's prettiest girls took part, two in the play, "Le Serment de Horace," by Murger, and one in the second play, "Un Mariage Electrique." There were three Columbia men playing opposite them.

This is the first time in two years that the two colleges have attempted to produce a French play together. The Barnard girls have been the better students of the French dramatics and have not missed a season in producing a play. But the Columbia men last year did not show the necessary persistence to master the difficult parts and more difficult lines.

The first play is an amusing skit which depicts the adventures of a man who has received the wrong message on coming out of the opera. He finds in the pocket a memorandum which he vows to carry out to the letter in order to provide some amusement in his uneventful life. He got into much trouble, but it turns out happily for all concerned. The four parts were: Horace, taken by W. Ilsen, '17, Law; Dubreuil, R. Loiseaux, '18; Juliette, Miss A. Jordon, '15, Barnard, and Rose, Miss M. Herbert, '17, Barnard.

The second play is a story of a young woman who falls in love with a telegraph operator, and the only way in which he can communicate with her and avoid the vigilance of her mother is by sending telegrams. Since he must put an address on them he invents a fictitious one, which happens to be real, and the girl receives them. The result is a happy ending to the young man's day-dreams. The two in the cast are Miss G. Bergstrom, '17, Barnard, and H. A. Passarelli, '16.

Both of the plays were coached by Professor Loiseaux of the French Department at Columbia. A large audience filled the auditorium and the student actors were applauded.

Open Eastern Parkway Subway Bids

The contract for the construction of Section 2 of the Eastern Parkway subway under Prospect Park, between the Plaza and Nostrand Avenue, may be awarded to the Inter-Continental Construction Company of 26 Cortlandt Street. Bids were opened yesterday for this section by the Public Service Commission, and according to the unofficial figures it was the lowest, $2,734,000. The competition was notable for the large number of firms that entered. Nineteen submitted bids, which ran from $2,764,000 to $3,800,000.

MUSIC NOTES.

It was announced yesterday that the New York Symphony Orchestra, under Walter Damrosch, would make a transcontinental tour beginning March 15, 1916, with Josef Hofman as soloist. The tour, which will take in most of the principal cities between the two coasts, will last two months, and sixty concerts are scheduled.

The Abern English Grand Opera Company will present "Faust" at the Brooklyn Academy of Music this afternoon and evening with different casts, in which the rôle of Marguerite will be sung by Estelle Wentworth and Lydia Locke, the latter having made her first appearance in this country last night with the company.

CONCERT AIDS WAR ORPHANS

Gabrilowitsch and Others Appear for Oberammergau Children.

To raise funds for the children of Oberammergau, Bavaria, a concert was given yesterday afternoon in Aeolian Hall by Ossip Gabrilowitsch, pianist; Heinrich Meyn, baritone, and Paul Reimers, tenor, with Kurt Schindler at the piano. The concert was arranged by Mr. Meyn as the result of a letter he received from Anton Lang, famous in connection with the Passion Play at Oberammergau, asking him to help raise funds in America, since many children, made orphans by the war, were destitute in the village, where he was the only man left to take care of them. It was estimated that the concert, which was attended by a large audience, raised more than $600 for the fund.

Mr. Meyn sang six songs in German, two of which were by Kurt Schindler; Mr. Reimers sang Mendelssohn's "Auf Fluegeln des Gesanges" and three songs of Grieg, together with a group of folk songs of different nationality, while Mr. Gabrilowitsch's contribution was a group of piano pieces by Schumann, Jenselt, Gluck, and Brahms. Each artist added encores.

CARUSO HERE NEXT SEASON.

Rumors of Tenor's Not Returning Quieted—Toscanini Still Ill.

General Manager Gatti-Casazza of the Metropolitan Opera House took occasion yesterday to issue a statement saying positively that Caruso will sing at the eMtropolitan next year through the entire season. He said he issued the statement because so many rumors have been heard lately about the tenor's not returning, due to his engagement in Buenos Aires, which will end June 30.

Word circulated around the opera house yesterday was to the effect that Arturo Toscanini's condition is such as to demand complete rest and he is not expected to conduct again this season, which is now in its last week.

Music Teachers' Convention Plans.

David Bispham and Franz Arens were guests at the dinner of the New York State Music Teachers' Association at the McAlpin last night, when plans were discussed for the annual convention of the association, which is to be held at the McAlpin June 15, 16 and 17. Mr. Bispham said that the proposed standardization of music teachers and music teaching will come before the convention, and that a system of examination for teachers of music was being formulated to present to the body at its meeting. What the music teachers of New York accomplish in this respect, he added, will be closely watched throughout the country, some of the Western States having already taken steps toward standard examinations.

A Klein Play for Julian Eltinge.

Charles Klein, the playwright, who arrived recently from London, has sold A. H. Woods a new farce comedy for the use of Julian Eltinge next season. The play is said to be a wide departure from anything which the impersonator of women has heretofore appeared. Its scenes are laid in a New York modiste's shop. Mr. Eltinge will conclude his present season in Minneapolis next week, and come here to begin work on the new play in which he will be seen in the Eltinge Theatre early next season.

Melbourne MacDowell in Bellevue.

Melbourne MacDowell, the actor husband of the late Fanny Davenport, was taken to Bellevue Hospital last night, accompanied by Charles A. Hollingsworth, suffering from acute gastritis. He was taken ill in the new Victoria Hotel, where he makes his home. The doctors said he was not in a dangerous condition.

FOUR ENGAGEMENTS.

Misses Steele, Gleaves, Andrews, and Duval Are Brides-to-Be.

Several engagements of interest to society have just been announced.

Mr. and Mrs. Charles Steele of 11 East Sixty-second Street have announced the engagement of their daughter, Miss Kathryn N. Steele, to F. Skiddy von Stade, a well-known polo player. Their engagement follows close upon their return from San Francisco, where they went with a party of friends, including Miss Steele's brother-in-law and sister, Mr. and Mrs. Devereux Milburn, Mr. von Stade taking part in the polo tournaments at the Panama-Pacific Exposition.

Another sister of Miss Steele's is the Countess Jean de La Graze, who was married in October, 1910. Mr. von Stade is a son of Frederic von Stade and is a graduate of Harvard University, Class of '07. He belongs to the Union, Racquet and Tennis, Meadow Brook, Piping Rock, Knickerbocker, Turf and Field, and Riding Clubs.

Captain Albert Gleaves, U. S. N., and Mrs. Gleaves have announced the engagement of their daughter, Miss Anne H. Gleaves, to Lieutenant Thomas Earle Van Metre, U. S. N., now stationed on the New York. Captain Gleaves is in command of the Utah.

Announcement has been made of the engagement of Miss Mollie Andrews, daughter of the late Mr. and Mrs. Samuel Andrews of this city, to Louis E. Stoddard, son of Mr. and Mrs. E. C. Stoddard of New Haven, Conn. Miss Andrews, who lives at 70 West Fifty-ninth Street, is a sister of Mrs. Roy A. Rainey and Mrs. Jerome L. Andrews. Mr. Stoddard is prominent as a polo player, and was a substitute at the international game at Meadow Brook in 1913, when J. M. Waterbury, Jr., was injured. He is a graduate of Yale University, Class of '99, and is a member of the University, Racquet and Tennis, Piping Rock, Meadow Brook, and Rockaway Hunt Clubs.

Mr. and Mrs. Louis Duval of 117 West Ninetieth Street announce the engagement of their daughter, Miss Frances May Duval, to Charles William Sommer, son of William Sommer of 925 West End Avenue. The wedding is to take place on June 1 in this city.

Sand-Helm Wedding Tomorrow.

The marriage of Miss Jeannette Isabel Helm, daughter of Mrs. Du Plessis Morney Helm, to Ethelbert Low Sand of 48 East Seventy-eighth Street, will take place tomorrow at The Pines, the former home of the bride's uncle, the late D. Noble Rowan, at Irvington-on-Hudson. Miss Florence Helm will be her sister's only attendant, and Harold Ellsworth is to be best man. The ushers will be Max Low Sand and William Lloyd Helm. Owing to both families being in mourning, only the near relatives and a few intimate friends will attend.

Vanderbilt Leases Dugmore Home.

Cornelius Vanderbilt has leased, through the agency of Kehoe & Gilliar of Great Neck, L. I., Sunshine, the residence of Mrs. Patrick Dugmore on Long Island Sound. The estate comprises twenty-nine acres. The house, which commands a fine view of the Sound, was built by H. B. Gilbert, Mrs. Dugmore's former husband. Mrs. Dugmore will occupy the Alger estate this Summer. It is understood that Mr. Vanderbilt will spend the Summer at Great Neck instead of, as has been his custom, at Newport.

Vermont Society Dinner Saturday.

The Vermont Society will hold its annual reception and dinner on Saturday evening at Delmonico's, when Governor Charles W. Gates of Vermont will be among the speakers. Dancing will follow the dinner. Herbert K. Twichell is President of the society, Andrew W. Edson, Vice President; John L. Burdett, Treasurer, and Joseph L. Barker, Secretary.

PECK—ZUCKERMAN.

The engagement of Miss Selina L. Peck, daughter of Mrs. L. Peck of 44 West Seventy-seventh Street, to Dr. Jerome Zuckerman of this city, has been announced. No date has been set for the wedding.

EMILY COE, BRIDE IN GRACE CHURCH

Married to Harley L. Stowell by the Rev. Dr. Slattery—Sister Is Maid of Honor.

DECORATIONS OF LILIES

Bride Wears a Diamond Necklace, Gift of Bridegroom—Bridesmaids in Latest Design in Dress Skirts.

Grace Church, at Tenth Street and Broadway, was filled yesterday with guests to witness the wedding of Harley Lord Stowell, a son of the late Mr. and Mrs. Calvin D. Stowell of Utica, N. Y., and Miss Emily E. Coe, the elder daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Henry E. Coe, which was solemnized at 4 o'clock in the afternoon. The church was simply decorated with clusters of Easter lillies on the pews and a huge vase of the lilies at each side of the chancel. The Rev. Dr. Charles Lewis Slattery, rector of Grace Church, performed the ceremony.

The bride, who walked up the nave with her father, wore a white satin wedding gown fashioned on long, graceful lines. The corsage was cut very low and filled in with tulle, and the top of the long court train was cut out in a V in the centre back and was held to the shoulders with pearl clasps and thence hung straight and plain. The skirt, embroidered in pearls, opened in front over a net petticoat, showing crossing bars of rhinestones, and rhinestones also formed a tracery across the top of the elbow length tulle sleeves and the corsage, and at one side gathered a large brooch. She also wore a diamond necklace and pendant, the gift of the bridegroom.

The long point applique veil was also worn by her great-grandmother on the distaff side, and was arranged with a flat curved plastron at each side of her golden coiffure, falling smoothly and showing the entire top and front of the head. A few tiny sprays of orange blossoms were placed in the lace. Her flowers were a large round bouquet of lillies of the valley.

Rosalie Coe, Maid of Honor.

The maid of honor was her younger sister, Miss Rosalie Coe, who wore, as did all of the bridesmaids, the latest thing in dress skirts, the long, round variety that sweeps the floor an inch or two all around. The foundation was striped pink satin and over it came an overdess of mauve tulle that opened up the front, and mauve lovers' knots were caught on the satin skirt at the back and front.

The low corsage was arranged in Bertha effect, the tulle scarf coming from the back to the front and running down the front, but not crossing, and turning back to the sides. Transparent short tulle sleeves could be discerned under the fichus, and mauve knots appeared on the corsage front, and tiny sprays of pink roses and ferns were caught on the shoulders. The bridesmaids wore gowns of the same style, but the foundation robes were mauve taffeta shot with blue, and the overdresses were blue tulle finished with edges of pale leaf green at the hems.

All of the attendants wore pale green tulle hats, the brims faced with white chip and the crowns wreathed with maidenhair ferns and tiny pink roses. Narrow green velvet ribbons came from the brims and passing under the chin were knotted at one side. Each girl carried an armful of maiden ferns with clusters of pink mignon roses. The bridesmaids were the Misses Gertrude Mali, a cousin of the bride; Sarah Cheney, Dorothy Weir, Helen Le Roy Miller, Alice Pine, and Eleanor Rodman Townsend.

Edward E. Stowell Best Man.

Mr. Stowell had his brother, Edward Estey Stowell, as his best man, and the ushers were Colles Johnston Coe, a brother of the bride; Elihu Root, Jr., George Roberts, Martin J. Keogh, Jr., Edward Wales Root, and Sidney P. Henshaw, all of New York; William A. Percy of Greenville, Miss., and Richard H. Sherman of Utica, N. Y.

The ceremony was followed by a reception at the home of the bride's parents, 5 East Tenth Street. The large hall was decorated with ferns and pots of pink azaleas, and the bride and bridegroom received congratulations in the drawing room on the second floor against a background of ferns. Jonquils were arranged with ferns on the mantels and window seats, and in the square hall on the second floor huge pots of deep pink azaleas filled the open windows, banked against palms. Mrs. Coe, who received, wore a gown of gold embroidered brown net over flesh colored satin, topped by a brown picture hat with ostrich plumes.

Mr. and Mrs. Stowell have taken a house at 13 West Eleventh Street, which they will occupy on their return from their honeymoon.

The Guests.

The guests included Mrs. Edward Esty Swowell, Mr. and Mrs. Archibald Davidson, Mr. and Mrs. C. H. Esty of Boston, H. E. Coe, Jr.; Mr. and Mrs. J. Herbert Johnston, Mr. and Mrs. Robert W. de Forest, Mr. and Mrs. Pierre Mali, Mr. and Mrs. J. S. Auerbach, Mr. and Mrs. William Baylis, Jr.; Dr. C. J. Colles, Mrs. Colles, the Misses Elizabeth, Minnie, and Cornelia Colles, Mr. and Mrs. Delevan Baldwin, Mr. and Mrs. Henry L. de Forest, Mr. and Mrs. Hermann Le R. Emmet, Mrs. E. M. House, Dr. George N. Miller and Mrs. Miller, Mr. and Mrs. Colles, Miss Mali, Miss Isle Mells, Earl of Orkney, A. Norris Perry, H. W. Southworth, Alexander Stuart, Miss Ida M. Wilson, and W. P. Henry.

W. R. NELSON'S WILL FILED.

Directs Sale of Star After Death of Wife and Daughter.

KANSAS CITY, April 20.—The will of William R. Nelson, editor and owner of The Kansas City Star, filed for probate today, makes the widow and Mrs. Laura Nelson Kirkwood, their daughter, trustees for life of the greater part of his property.

The instrument provides that they shall have the income, but the principal is to be kept intact for the creation after their death of a fund, the proceeds of which, after providing for any children that may be born to Mrs. Kirkwood, are to be used for the public benefit.

A farm of 1,750 acres in Jackson County, Mo., is set aside to be a model farm for thirty years for the purpose of instructing neighbors in stock raising and farming. On the death of both Mrs. Nelson and Mrs. Kirkwood the management of the property is to be placed in the hands of a Board of Trustees.

The trustees are required to set aside for each of the children of Mrs. Kirkwood, if any, property "of the reasonable value of $1,000,000." The residue is to be managed for public purposes in the name of "The William Rockhill Nelson Trust."

It is provided that the net income "shall be used and expended for the purchase of works and reproductions of works of fine arts, such as paintings, engravings, sculpture, tapestries, and rare books, the purpose being to procure in this manner works which will contribute to the enjoyment of the public generally, but are not usually provided for by public funds."

The sale of The Kansas City Star is directed, "if at the time when the property shall come into the hands of the university trustees the estate owns and is publishing a newspaper or newspapers. The trustees must sell the newspaper as soon as this can be done, without sacrifice," not later than two years from the death of Mr. Nelson's wife and daughter. It is directed that the money thus derived shall be invested.

BRYAN IN TEMPERANCE FILM.

Poses for Prohibition Movie to be Shown in Congress.

Secretary Bryan's portrait, together with those of Secretary of the Navy Daniels, Congressman Richmond P. Hobson, and Senators Burton of Ohio, Clark of Wyoming, and Jones of Washington, and many other ardent advocates of temperance, are included in the film, "Prohibition," which the advocates of temperance are now planning to flash on the walls of the Capitol in Washington by way of opening their national prohibition campaign. Dr. P. A. Baker, General Superintendent of the Anti-Saloon League of America, who is in charge of the "dry" legation at Washington, said yesterday that the temperance issue could be brought to the greatest number in the shortest possible time by the use of the motion picture.

Secretary Bryan, who heads the national movement, was photographed for the first time in his office. One view shows him signing a copy of the national pledge, subscribed to by boys all over the country.

"In planning to launch the movement from the point of greatest vantage to our cause, we chose the walls of Congress because nowhere is there more interest centred," said Dr. Baker. "Our film is not a sermon, not a lecture, but the unfolding of a story of the lives of those who fell, either through inheritance or through misfortune, and who subsequently conquered the evil habit and came forth to triumph and happiness."

NEWSBOYS' CLUB CAMPAIGN.

Effort to Raise $250,000 Fund to Start May 4.

The active campaign in behalf of the $250,000 fund for the Newsboys' Club will open Tuesday evening, May 4, with a dinner at the Aldine Club, which will be attended by members of the General Committee, the Women's Committee, of which Miss Anne Rhodes is Chairman, and by the members of the men's and women's teams.

Dr. Franklin H. Giddings, Professor of Sociology in Columbia University, said yesterday that a well-equipped club, managed along lines that would meet the needs of boys not reached by existing institutions, would be a distinct benefit to Greater New York.

"There are thousands of boys between the ages of ten and eighteen," he said, "whose parents permit them to roam the streets between school time and bedtime without any supervision, which ever, and from among these boys will be recruited a large proportion of the paupers and the criminals of the next generation. The very fact that these boys are on the streets prove that they have no more attractive place in which to spend their time. As I understand it, the purpose of the Newsboys' Club is to provide a clubhouse containing assembly rooms, gymnasiums, swimming pool, class rooms and work shops for the use of boys between the ages of twelve and sixteen and to help these boys to develop into useful citizens. I am heartily in sympathy with such a project. The imperative need for an adequate plant for this club, which has been struggling along for several years under very discouraging conditions, is obvious."

BART DUNN STILL MISSING.

Fails to Surrender Himself—His Arrest Expected Here Soon.

Special to The New York Times.

HAVERSTRAW, April 20.—Bart Dunn, who is wanted as a fugitive from justice since Jan. 9, by the officials of Rockland county on his conviction of conspiracy in the building of State roads, did not appear at New City to surrender himself to District Attorney Gaghan as he was expected to do today.

Special Attorney Smith, who was at New City awaiting Dunn's arrival, informed Sheriff Larry Sarven that officials of the District Attorney's office of New York City would certainly learn of his whereabouts today and that he would probably be arrested.

PASTOR WEDS DEACONESS.

Rev. Dr. Frank L. Wilson of Tremont Marries Kathryn M. Sehnert.

The Rev. Dr. Frank Liddle Wilson, pastor of the Tremont Methodist Episcopal Church, and Deaconess Kathryn Marie Sehnert were married yesterday morning at 11 o'clock at the parsonage of the Park Avenue Church, 106 East Eighty-sixth Street. The ceremony was performed by the bride's brother, the Rev. H. B. Sehnert of Cleveland, Ohio, assisted by the Rev. Dr. Arthur Jamieson of the Park Avenue Church.

Dr. Wilson and his bride will be at home to their friends after May 1, at which time the congregation of the Tremont Church will give a reception in their honor.

Today's Weddings.

The wedding of Miss Rita M. Herbert, daughter of City Magistrate Henry W. Herbert and Mrs. Herbert, and George M. O'Neil will take place in Holy Trinity Church, Broadway and Eighty-second Street, at 11 o'clock this morning. A bridal breakfast will follow at the Hotel St. Regis.

Miss Cornelia De Lancey Cammann, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Charles P. Cammann, Jr., and William S. Fairchild will be married at 4 o'clock this afternoon in the Church of St. Mary the Virgin.

At 6 o'clock this evening Miss Mabel C. Keating, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Thomas F. P. Keating, will become the bride of John McLaughlin Demarest, in the Church of St. Ignatius Loyola in East Eighty-fourth Street. A large reception will follow at the Hotel Gotham.

The marriage of Miss Marcelite Ann Farris, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Charles E. Farris, and Frank Griswold Barry will be celebrated at 7 o'clock this evening in the Cathedral of St. John the Divine.

In Suffern, N. Y., this afternoon at 3:30 o'clock, Miss Dorothy R. Cutler, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Otis H. Cutler of Suffern, will be married to Alexander S. Banks of New York in Christ Episcopal Church. A special train will take the guests from this city, leaving Jersey City, on the Erie Railroad, at 2:15 o'clock.

SARGENT WILL PAINT THE HIGHEST BIDDER

$50,000 Offer Starts Auction for British Red Cross and a London Hospital.

CONTEST ENDS TOMORROW

Sir Hugh Lane in New York to Get Bids—Probably Last Portrait the Artist Will Do.

Bids are now open for the distinction of sitting for what probably will be the last portrait painted by John Singer Sargent, R. A., according to an announcement made last night at the St. Regis by Sir Hugh Lane, Director and Curator of the National Gallery of Ireland and well known throughout the British Isles as a patron of art.

Mr. Sargent, who lives in London, has for some years refused commissions to paint portraits at any price, and has practically given up active work in his art, except for chalk sketches of his friends, which he occasionally makes. But recently he has been persuaded by those at the head of the sale now being held in London for the benefit of the British Red Cross Society and the Hospital of St. John of Jerusalem in London, to paint at least one more portrait in oils.

The sitting for this will be auctioned off to the highest bidder, the proceeds to go to the British Red Cross and the Hospital of St. John, following a custom which has been adopted by several well-known portrait painters since the present sale began. The honor will not come cheaply, however, for Sir Hugh Lane, whose present visit in America was made partly with the object of interesting wealthy American art lovers in the work, has started the bidding himself at $50,000. This is a notable sum, especially in view of the fact that although many artists who have similarly auctioned off blank canvases in the present Red Cross sale none has brought a higher price than $3,500.

Such opportunity for bid in the auction will be open only until tomorrow night, as the sale of which it is a part now being held at Christie's in London, closes on Friday.

"Shortly before I left England," said Sir Hugh, "a number of the committee put it to Mr. Sargent that at least $50,000 would be obtained for the fund if he were to make an exception to the rule, which, to the regret of his friends and admirers, he has kept for some years past, of accepting no portrait commissions. The answer was characteristic of the man: 'Well, then, I suppose I cannot refuse.'

"I have brought his answer to America. If any man or women of Sargent's country wishes to make me an offer, will that person communicate with me before Thursday evening next, as I must cable the result for the announcement on the last day of the sale? I make the first bid at $50,000, but I feel sure that a great deal more will be bid for the satisfaction of giving to so great a cause and being immortalized by Sargent's brush."

Inasmuch as the total proceeds of the sale, to which many articles were contributed by members of the British royal family and nobility from their personal possessions, had amounted to only $115,000 up to last Monday, it is evident that Mr. Sargent's contribution will be a very considerable per cent. of the total, with the assistance of the original bid by Sir Hugh Lane.

Sir Hugh has been Director of the National Gallery of Ireland for about a year, but has been active for a long time in the revival of Irish art and of art collecting in Ireland. He has also performed a similar service for South Africa. One of the things for which he is known in this country is the sale of Titian's portrait of Philip II. to Mrs. T. J. Emery of Cincinnati in December, 1913, at a price reputed to be $350,000.

CATCH BOGUS ARMY OFFICER

Deserter Who Impersonated Captain Snow Passed Many Bad Checks.

Government detectives are rejoicing over the fact that James M. Keegan, an ex-United States soldier who, for more than a year, has been hunted all over the country on a series of swindling charges, is in custody in Baltimore. With Keegan under lock and key, Chief Flynn of the Secret Service, Captain William Offley of the Department of Justice, and Federal Marshal Thomas D. McCarthy are pushing search for his still more elusive and accomplished comrade, Romney T. Jewell, alias Captain Richard Wainwright, Jr., alias Captain A. B. Barber, alias Captain Russell, alias Lieutenant P. B. Fleming, alias J. C. Henning.

Keegan will be brought here to answer six indictments charging him with having on his last trip to this city falsely represented himself to be Captain Corydon G. Snow, a respected member of the Army Medical Corps, to obtain money and merchandise on worthless checks.

While in the service Keegan, who, in 1910, was punished as a deserter, served as Captain Snow's orderly at San Francisco, and shortly after began to impersonate the officer. When he registered at the Hotel Astor on Jan. 30 last in the assumed rôle of "Captain Snow," he occupied a choice apartment and departed with $50 which he got as the balance of one of his bogus checks. During the week that he was here the indictments charge, Keegan, by falsely representing himself to be an army officer obtained $10 from John H. Strahan, $25 from Martin & Martin, $10 from Ridabock & Co., $16 from James T. Dougherty, and $19 from W. R. Jenkins & Co.

$2,400 for Seamen's Institute.

Edmund L. Baylies announced yesterday at the meeting of the Board of Managers of the Seamen's Church Institute that $2,475 had been received since last Friday toward the debt of $150,000 on the building. This makes a total of $53,000 received. Among the contributors to yesterday's fund were R. Fulton Cutting, $500; P. Ambrose Clark, $200, and William G. Low, Lloyd Phoenix, W. R. Coe, Mrs. R. M. Hoe, Jonathan Thorne, Miss T. Bulkeley, and W. A. Harriman, $100 each.

Artists to Honor Bitter's Memory.

A public memorial meeting in honor of Karl Bitter, the sculptor, who was recently killed by an automobile, will be held on Wednesday, May 5, at the meeting hall of the Society for Ethical Culture, at 2 West Sixty-fourth Street. The invitations are issued in the name of the National Sculptors' Society, the National Academy of Design, the Architectural League of New York, the National Institute of Arts and Letters, the Art Commission Associates, and the Century Association.

The speakers at the meeting will be Dr. Felix Adler, George McAneny, Herbert Adams, John G. Milburn, and others.

A Sale of Old Furniture and China.

Interesting old furniture, china, English and Irish glass, Sheffield plate, &c., consigned by G. G. Craven of Wilton Croft, St. Lawrence, Thanet, England, with some other antiques, will be sold at the Fifth Avenue Art Galleries beginning this afternoon and continuing every afternoon during the week. The furniture includes that of the walnut and mahogany periods, Jacobean, William and Mary, Queen Anne, Sheraton, Chippendale, Hepplewhite, Adam, and some of the French periods. Crown Derby, Lowestoft, Staffordshire, Wedgwood, Chelsea, and lustre are among the porcelains and pottery.

M. A. Bowe
FLORIST,
6 East 33d Street
is making tributes in flowers unlike the ordinary for $3 & $5. Phone Murray Hill 1443-1441.

ALIENATION SUIT ARREST.

Anton Hehn Alleged to Have Won Love of Mrs. Graham.

Anton Hehn, a prosperous provision merchant of Brooklyn, was arrested yesterday afternoon in an alienation suit for $50,000 which Alfred J. Graham has brought against him. Graham charges that Hehn alienated the affections of Mrs. Graham, and induced her to accompany him to the Panama-Pacific Exposition.

A letter was sent to Hehn for the purpose of luring him back to New York telling him of the illness of his daughter. He was arrested in his home at 1,042 Flatbush Avenue.

MISSOURI MOB ATTACKS JAIL

Bent on Lynching Negro Who Stabbed a White Man.

LOUISIANA, Mo., April 20.—A mob of 150 men attacked the city jail here today in an effort to lynch John Eaton, a negro, who was arrested Saturday on a charge of stabbing William Prettyman, an employe in a shoe factory.

Policemen fired into the crowd, causing it to disperse. The jail door was splintered with axes. It is not thought any one in the mob was injured.

FALLS DEAD IN SURFACE CAR

Stern's Store Department Manager Stricken with Apoplexy.

Henry C. Schumacher, 57 years old, of 530 West 136th Street, a department manager in Stern Brothers' store, was standing in a crowded northbound Broadway surface car last evening when he suddenly fell forward into the lap of Miss E. C. Adams of 664 West 109th Street. Miss Adams sprang up, ran to the front door, and cried to the motorman that a man was dying.

Traffic Patrolman Kupfrain of Traffic Squad B, a passenger in the car, jumped out and called for an ambulance. Then he and Miss Adams worked over Schumacher, trying to resuscitate him. Dr. Frascola, arriving from the Knickerbocker Hospital, pronounced the man dead, probably from apoplexy.

The body was removed to the West 125th Street Police Station, where it was identified by Mrs. Schumacher and her daughter. They said that Mr. Schumacher had been in poor health for some time.

Daughter Follows Mother in Death.

Mrs. Agnes White Holt, wife of Philetus H. Holt of Holt & Co., flour exporters of 95 Broad Street, died yesterday at her home, 70 Oak Ridge Avenue, Summit, N. J. Her mother, Mrs. Agnes White, died six days before in San Francisco, Cal., where she had gone on a visit to her son. She was taken ill on the train and died shortly after reaching the Coast. Besides her husband, Mrs. Holt is survived by three daughters and a son.

George Dexter Eustis.

George Dexter Eustis, head of George Eustis & Co., brokers, of Cincinnati, Ohio, died Monday night in Roosevelt Hospital, after an operation for appendicitis. He was one of the best known bankers in the Middle West, and was a native of Cincinnati, where he was born in 1851. Mr. Eustis was a Director of the Little Miami Railroad Company and Vice President of the Cincinnati Gas and Electric Company. He was a member of the Cincinnati Country Club and the Queen City Club, and is survived by his widow and two sons.

Obituary Notes.

WILLIAM BRUORTON, a well-known lawyer with offices at 76 William Street, who had practiced in this city for the last sixty-five years, died yesterday at his residence, 394 Degraw Street, Brooklyn, in his eighty-seventh year. Mr. Bruorton was born in this city, but had lived in Brooklyn for almost fifty years. He is survived by three daughters.

EDWARD F. HENESEY, a civil war veteran and member of Harry Lee Post No. 22, G. A. R., died yesterday at the home of his daughter, Mrs. M. E. Moseman, 120 Oak Street, Richmond Hill, L. I., in his eighty-eighth year.

BENJAMIN H. WEBER, a retired contractor and builder of Manhattan, died yesterday at his home, 21 West Twenty-first Street, Whitestone, L. I., at the age of 50 years. He is survived by four sons.

ANTOINE FLORENT GUILLAIN, President of the Association of Metal and Mining Industries of France and of the Association of Electrical Companies, died yesterday in Paris at the age of 77. M. Guillain was a Director of the Suez Canal Company and was connected with other important enterprises in France and abroad.

LOUIS KAUFMANN, a shoe merchant with a store at 95 Bowery and the Bowery for forty years, died yesterday at his home, 895 West End Avenue, in his sixty-fifth year. He was born in this city, and shortly after being graduated from the public schools went into the shoe business.

ADOLPH GOLDMARK, brother of Karl Goldmark, the musician who died in Vienna last January, and the President of Rosenstein Brothers, bankers, of 115 Hudson Street, died yesterday at his home, 241 West 104th Street, in his sixty-sixth year. He was born in Hungary and came to this country when a young man. Mr. Goldmark for years sang in choral societies, and was a former member of several Hungarian and charitable organizations. His widow, four sons and a daughter survive him.

FRANK B. SITLEY, President of Sitley & Co., wholesale and retail dealers in grain, flour, and agricultural implements, with elevators and plants in Camden, Gloucester City, Cape May, and Atlantic City, died at his home in Haddonfield, N. J., yesterday. He was 50 years old.

ABRAM WINANT, who was Sheriff of Richmond County shortly after the civil war, ended Monday night at his home, 2,351 Fresh Kill Road, Rossville, Richmond Borough. He was born July 24, 1834, at Rossville. Besides being Sheriff, Mr. Winant at one time was County Treasurer. He held many town offices, and after consolidation was made an Inspector of street cleaning in Richmond and served in that capacity up to the time of his death.

Marriage and death notices intended for insertion in The New York Times may be telephoned to 1000 Bryant.

Born

CHERTOFF.—To Dr. and Mrs. Paul Chertoff, April 12, Rochester, N. Y., a boy.

Married.

STOWELL—COE.—On Tuesday, April 20, 1915, at Grace Church, by the Rev. Charles L. Slattery, Emily, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Henry E. Coe, to Harley Lord Stowell.

VAN DAHL—BANCKER.—On Tuesday, April 20, 1915, at the residence of the bride's parents, West New Brighton, Staten Island, by the Rev. Robert M. Aylsworth, Lillian, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. William F. Bancker, to Charles Van Dahl of Brooklyn, N. Y.

Brooklyn.

GOEPPER — MacNAUGHTON. — April 19, Edith R. MacNaughton to Albert G. Goepper.

PORCHER—WELCHER.—April 17, Florence E. Welcher to Zachariah D. Porcher.

Died

APPLEGATE.—April 19, 1915, Charles L., beloved husband of Harriet V. Applegate. Funeral service at 78 Downing St., Brooklyn, Thursday, 8 P. M.

AVERY.—At Katonah, N. Y., Sunday morning, April 18, 1915, Alfred F. Avery, in his 79th year. Funeral services from the First Presbyterian Church, Katonah, N. Y., Wednesday, April 21, at 1:30 P. M. Train leaves Grand Central Depot at 11:14 A. M. Interment at Kensico Cemetery on arrival at 3:09 train.

BOOTH.—At Hotel San Remo, on Monday, April 19, 1915, Edwin Rhodes Booth of the Ontwood Hotel, Mount Pocono, Penn., son of the late Edwin and Helen Booth of Philadelphia and husband of Jennie Foulke Booth. Services at THE FUNERAL CHURCH, 241 West 23d St., (Frank E. Campbell Building,) Wednesday afternoon, 2 o'clock. Philadelphia and Stroudsburg papers please copy.

BRUORTON.—On Monday, April 19, 1915, William Bruorton, in his 87th year. Funeral service at his late residence, 394 Degraw St., Brooklyn, N. Y., on Wednesday, April 21, at 8 P. M.

Crocker MOURNING HOUSE
HATS, GOWNS, WAISTS, VEILS, NECKWEAR, FURS.
375 5th Av. at 35th St.

AUCTIONS TOTAL A MILLION DOLLARS

This Amount Was Realized at Yesterday's Trade Sales of Carpets and Rugs.

PRICES WELL MAINTAINED

Bidding by Jobbers, Department Stores, and Retailers from All Over the Country.

Transactions at the second day's auctions of rugs and carpets conducted by the Alexander Smith & Sons' Company and Stephen Sanford & Sons, Inc., totaled about $1,000,000, of which the Smith concern was credited with sales amounting to $750,000 and the Sanford firm with $250,000. Monday, the first day of the sales, netted the Smith Company around $600,000 and its competitor $200,000. Yesterday's auctions were greeted by big crowds, which had been reinforced over night by many late arrivals from all sections of the country. The bidding was of the most lively character, and at times at prices almost up to the level of the price lists. In other instances the sale prices sagged, as on Monday, 5 to 10 per cent. below regular rates.

The vim with which the bidding went along all day yesterday was very encouraging to the two manufacturing concerns involved, and was taken by men in the trade to be a clear indication of the improvement in general conditions throughout the country. As on the first day of the sale, the big jobbers and department store interests of the East, including the city, and the Middle West and Pacific Coast, continued their purchases on a large scale, while buying by Southern concerns was on a conservative basis, but much more extensive, it was said, than would have been the case had the auctions come two or three months ago.

Wilmerding, Morris & Mitchell, auctioneers for the Smith Company, began with lot 330, covering 12-4 Smith Axminster rugs, 9 by 12 feet, three rugs alike to a bale. The offerings in this rug comprised forty-six lots and brought out keen competition among the buyers. These goods went at from $14.50 to $14.80 as compared with $16.90, the list price. Following these came the Axminster 11-4s, 8 feet 3 inches by 10 feet 6 inches, ranging in price from $12.30 to $11.75. Next in order were the 10-4's, 7 feet 6 inches by 9 feet, and the 8-4's, 6 feet by 9 feet, the highest prices obtained for the sample lots being, respectively, $10.70 and $8.70. Katonah velvet rugs of the 12-4 variety, seamless, 9 by 12 feet, brought $9 to $8.60, while E. Katonah velvets, 27 by 52, were handed over to the highest bidders at 70 cents to 65 cents each.

When the 12-4 Palisade rugs, 9 by 12 feet, were reached in the morning session many jobbers and department store buyers displayed the warmest interest in the twenty-seven lots with the result that the auctioneer had no trouble in disposing of the offerings at prices ranging from $11.85 for the most desirable patterns, to $11.10 for those less popular. The regular price of these goods is $13.50. Some of the firms taking this line were A. D. Matthews's Sons, Carson, Pirie, Scott & Co., Marshal Field & Co., the H. B. Claflin Corporation, James H. Dunham & Co., Goldenberg Brothers & Co., the Charlotte Carpet Company, Mills & Gibb, A. Bartels, Taylor Carpet Company, a Jersey City Goods Company, William Faulkner, J. M. Bangs, Frank Rogers, Roberts Brothers, Syndicate Trading Company, Dry Goods Alliance and the Ely-Walker Dry Goods Company. Retailers, too, managed to come in on these offerings.

E. Palisade rugs of velvet, 27 inches by 54 inches, 20 rugs alike to a bale, found ready purchasers at prices ranging from 80 cents, to 82½ cents, although a few lots of duplicates were disposed of at 78½ cents per rug. While this lot was under the hammer, there were frequently twenty-five excited bidders on their feet at one time. The goods were considered excellent bargains, as the new Fall price list is 87½ cents, while the old regular price was 99½ cents.

Other offerings and prices at the Smith sale included J. Palisade velvet rugs, 36 by 72, $1.70 to $1.65; 12-4 Carlton Axminster rugs, 9 by 12 feet, seamless, $14.75 to $14.20; 8-4 Carlton Axminster rugs, 6 by 9 feet, seamless, $8.25 to $7.65; 6-4 Carltons, 4 feet, 6 inches, by 6 feet, 6 inches, $4.35 to $4.05; Kirman Axminsters, 9 by 12 feet, seamless, $16.75 to $14.75, and Manor tapestry rugs, 9 by 12 feet, seamless, $8.25 to $8.

Across the street at the Sanford auction, Beauvais seamless Axminster rugs were offered at prices somewhat higher than the same goods sold for on Monday. Double extra tapestry rugs of the same concern 9 by 12 feet went at $8.50, or 7 per cent. below regular card price. Hurlikana Axminsters sold for $12, against $14 the regular price.

Today's auction at the Smith salesroom starts with lot 738, comprising 11-4 Nepperhan tapestry rugs, while the Sanford auctioneers will lead off this morning with lot 472 covering Beauvais Axminster rugs, 36 by 70 inches.

EXPORTS TAKE A DROP

But Still Were Much More Last Week Than a Year Ago.

Last week's exports from this port took a downward turn, according to the Custom House report given out yesterday and amounted to only $20,565,585, as compared with $26,400,015 in the week before and $16,043,511 in the corresponding week last year. The total to date this year is $414,654,985, as against $319,496,083 in 1914.

England led last week's shipments with the aggregate of $4,438,369, while Scotland took goods worth $586,208. The British possessions purchased supplies valued at $893,920. French purchases amounted to $3,030,594, and those of the Netherlands $2,601,292. Exports to Russia, via the Panama Canal and Vladivostok, totaled $1,486,780, and to Russia direct $35,282, mostly war supplies, including motor trucks. Denmark's share in the week's trade was $1,621,-373, and that of Italy $1,001,962. Exports to Cuba were set down at $779,606 and to Brazil, which led in South American countries, $555,673.

Exports of domestics for the week totaled $296,786, and of duck $131,187. In detail, exports of domestics were as follows: Chile, $40,170; Cuba, $38,259; Haiti, $51,384, and San Domingto, $61,-641. Chief duck exports were to London, $79,265; Glasgow, $13,568; and Copenhagen, $12,179.

ATTACKS GREENHUT SUIT.

Creditors' Committee Opposes "Friendly" Equity Proceedings.

The Independent Creditors' Committee of J. B. Greenhut Company, of which William M. Ivins is Chairman, issued a circular yesterday to the creditors in which it attacked the thoroughness of the equity proceedings. These, it said, had been "brought practically by one Greenhut as a member of the Monmouth Securities Company against the J. B. Greenhut Company, which immediately consents to the appointment of receivers and to have all its creditors restrained from suing it in what is known as a 'friendly' suit.

"The latest statement of assets and liabilities of the J. B. Greenhut Company given to the mercantile agencies showed tangible assets of more than $6,000,000 in excess of the indebtedness of $18,000,000. What has become of these?

"Unless some body of creditors makes up its mind to get at the bottom of the matter the proceedings will quietly go on as a 'friendly' one, to result in covering all past transactions with the 'friendly' blanket of a composition, without the creditors knowing what lies back of it all or what rights they are giving up in accepting a composition."

FINDS POLICEMEN AT STUDY.

Woods Praises 300 Who Spend Nights Off at School.

Police Commissioner Arthur Woods yesterday said he had a pleasant experience Monday night when he visited Public School 2, where he found nearly 300 patrolmen engaged in studies that would qualify them for promotion in the department. He addressed the men on police topics and congratulated them on spending their evenings off in such a profitable manner.

Mr. Woods asked the men whether they thought more worthy the policeman who gains promotions through good and faithful service or the one who is generally diffident in regard to his duties but who gains promotion by an examination. The patrolmen were unanimous in stating that duty first was the thing that counts.

Six months ago Commissioner Woods offered a medal to the writer of the best essay in regard to work in the department, including suggestions. A committee of award selected twelve of 102 essays submitted, and these the Commissioner personally considered, but he could not find one of sufficient originality to warrant the award. Yesterday the Police Commissioner read the essays to the nineteen Inspectors at their regular weekly meeting, and they did not think that any composition was worthy of the medal.

POLICEMEN IN MEDAL SHOOT

Six Men to Compete with Representatives of 35 Other Cities.

At the request of the United States Revolver Association of Springfield, Mass., Police Commissioner Woods will allow six members of the department to compete with the Police Departments of thirty-five cities for three medals of gold, silver, and bronze. The New York police will shoot in the Seventy-first Regiment Armory on Saturday night, and the targets will be shipped to the Trustees of the revolver association.

The men who will represent the department are: Inspector James S. Bolan of the Fifth Inspection District, Acting Captain William A. Jones, in charge of the Third Detective Branch, the revolver expert of the department; Sergeant George F. Darrow of Traffic Squad C, Detective Stanley F. Gorman of the First Branch Detective Bureau, Harry Butts of the Fourth Branch, and Patrolman Thomas Elroy of the School of Recruits.

Each man will be allowed twenty shots with either the 32 or 38 calibre regulation revolver at a target with a two and three - quarter - inch bullseye at twenty yards.

THE UNITED SERVICE.

Army.

Special to The New York Times

WASHINGTON, April 20.—Following officers who are now on duty at Army War College in this city will report at proper time to President of War College for duty as assistant instructors during session of 1915-16: Majors: G. P. Howell, Engineer Corps; L. L. Durfee, 20th Inf.; M. W. Rowell, 11th Cav., and E. Sigerfoos, 7th Inf.

Major W. F. Clark, 2d Cav., is detailed for service in Q. M. Corps.

Resignations of First Lieut. E. R. McGuire, M. R. C.; First Lieut. F. R. Zelt, M. R. C., and First Lieut. A. A. Small, M. R. C., accepted.

Major A. S. Frost, retired, recruiting office, Memphis, Tenn., proceed to Jefferson Barracks, Mo., as a witness before General Court-Martial there, then to his proper station.

Orders of April 12, relating to First Lieut. S. L. Chappell, Medical Corps, suspended until returned to duty at Fort Sam Houston, Texas, of Capt. C. L. Cole, Medical Corps.

Capt. M. Churchill, F. A., to Tobyhanna, Penn., about May 28, for duty in connection with practice target practice of 30th Coast Artillery field artillery of regular army and organized militia, then to his station.

An army retiring board is appointed to meet at Governors Island, N. Y., from time to time for examination of officers. Detail for board: Cols. W. A. Simpson, Adjt. General; L. M. Maus, Medical Corps; J. V. White, C. E.; Lieut. Col. A. Bellinger, M. C. Corps, and Lieut. Col. A. E. Bradley, Medical Corps; Capt. Leo. A. Dewey, Acting Judge Advocate, recorder.

Major E. Tribby and Capt. G. H. Scott, Medical Corps, are detailed as medical examiners and witnesses before the Army Retiring Board at Governors Island.

Lieut. Col. H. G. Schuman, C. A. C., will report to Col. W. A. Simpson, President of the Army Retiring Board at Governors Island for examination.

Following officers are relieved from duty at Army War College in this city June 30, and will then, on expiration of any leave granted them, proceed to join the stations to which they have been or may be assigned: Cols. E. E. Hatch, 4th Inf., and A. C. Macomb, cav.; Lieut. Cols. C. A. F. Flagler, Corps of Engineers; H. Perkins, 20th Inf., and J. P. Finley, 30th Inf.; Majors R. E. Albright, 14th Inf.; W. R. Dashiell, 27th Inf.; M. H. Barnum, 9th Cav.; F. H. Beach, 8d Cav.; S. C. Vestal, C. A. C.; C. F. Hartmann, Signal Corps; M. C. Butler, 2d Cav., and M. Morrow, 11th Inf., and J. C. Castner, infantry.

Majors M. A. W. Shockley and J. M. Phalen, Medical Corps, to Fort D. A. R. Russell, Wyo., for duty not later than May 29 at camp of instruction for sanitary troops to be held there, then return to their stations.

A Board of Officers of Ordnance Department, to consist of Col. W. W. Gibson, Lieut. Col. J. E. Hoffer, and Majors J. C. Nichols, Lieut. Col. Hawkins is appointed to meet at Sandy Hook Proving Ground, N. J., April 23 to make recommendation for detail of officers to Ordnance Department in grades of Major, Captain, and First Lieutenants.

Following promotions of officers of C. A. C. announced: C. H. Hilton, from Captain to Major; T. M. Spaulding, from 1st Lieut. to Captain, and W. K. Richards, from 2d Lieut. to 1st Lieut.

Maj. W. F. Clark, Q. M. Corps, to Plattsburg Barracks, N. Y., for duty as Quartermaster.

2d Lieut. U. Nadal, Porto Rico Reg. of Inf., from treatment at Fort Bayard, N. M. hospital, to his regiment.

Major H. E. Ely, 7th Inf., to service in Q. M. Corps, May 11, vice Major W. Uline, Q. M. Corps, relieved May 10.

Capt. J. R. Brand, 5th F. A., detailed as insp. instr. Field Artillery Militia of Ohio, Michigan, and Indiana, and will proceed on July 1 to Indianapolis, Ind., for duty, relieving First Lieut. A. L. Conger, F. A.

2d Lieut. J. C. MacDonnell, 11th Cav., to Walter Reed Hospital for treatment.

1st Lieut. J. W. Stilwell, 12th Inf., from the military academy to his regiment.

Major G. A. Skinner, Medical Corps, on arrival at San Francisco, will proceed to Fort Strong, Mass., for duty and by letter to the Commanding General, Eastern Department.

Major R. Brooke, Medical Corps, having completed the duty for which he was ordered to this city, will return to his station.

Leaves: First Lieut. W. E. Hall, Medical Corps, 2 months; First Lieut. G. Compton, 18th Inf., 2 months; 2d Lieut. W. R. Weaver, 15th Inf., 2 months; First Lieut. C. J. Naylor, 4th Cav., 2 months extension; First Lieut. C. H. Wright, 2d Inf., 2 months; Capt. M. M. Culler, Medical Corps, 12 days, and 2d Lieut. A. N. Gardner, 18th Inf., 2 months.

Navy.

Capt. E. E. Capehart, Special Board on Naval Ordnance, to six months' sick leave.

Commander C. P. Plunkett, from command of the Ohio to connection fitting out the Oklahoma and duty as executive officer when commissioned, and N. C. Twining, from command of the Chester to Atlantic reserve fleet.

Lieuts. P. P. Bassett, the Delaware, home wait orders and J. W. Hayward, Charleston, from the Ohio, to the Delaware as engineer officer May 3.

Junior Gr. Lieut. B. B. Taylor to Charleston, S. C., yard.

Ensigns R. Grayson, the Brooklyn, to the Marietta and J. C. Clark, the Brooklyn, to the Marietta.

Chaplain J. M. F. McGinty, the Minnesota, to the Wisconsin.

Gunner A. M. Hinman, receiving ship at Philadelphia, to the Ohio.

Pay Clerk A. O. Hancock, retired, died at Brooklyn, N. Y., April 19.

Movements of Naval Vessels.

Arrived: Vulcan, at Beirut; Wheeling, at Guantanamo; Galveston, at Nagaski; Caesar, at Philadelphia; Adams, at Hoboken, and the Neptune and Yankton, at Hampton Roads.

Sailed: Colorado, Mazatlan for La Paz; Annapolis, San Diego for west coast of Mexico; Downes, Annapolis for cruise in Chesapeake Bay; Brutus, Philadelphia for Vera Cruz.

The Machias will leave New York for Vera Cruz about the 5th proximo.

The Wheeling, now at Guantanamo Bay, ordered to Vera Cruz.

On arrival of the Wheeling at Vera Cruz the Georgia will proceed from that port to Hampton Roads.

The Castine, now at Charleston, S. C., ordered to New Orleans.

The Patton, G-1 and G-2 ordered to remain at Charleston, S. C., yard under further orders.

The Des Moines, at Santo Domingo City, ordered to Guantanamo Bay to fit out for a cruise to the Mediterranean.

The Mars, now at Mare Island Yard, ordered to Philadelphia via Panama Canal.

The A-3, A-5, and B-1 ordered placed in full commission.

BUSINESS WORLD

Buyers' Wants

45 Cents per agate line each insertion. Count six words agate to a line.

2,000 MEN'S SPRING SUITS
TO CLOSE AT BIG REDUCTIONS.
BARGAIN HUNTERS, HERE'S YOUR CHANCE
S. J. NATHAN SON & CO.,
84 FIFTH AV.

LADIES' COATS, all wool serge, half satin-lined, color black, at $2.75; also lot of cravenettes and Balmacaan coats to close.
THE PANARD COMPANY,
34 West 27th St., City.

Manufacturer wants wash skirts; contractors to submit samples Wednesday and Thursday; big business for clean and snappy merchandise. 138 6th Av., 3d floor.

SALESMAN with big following and New York uptown office is open for a strong line of muslin underwear; catering to jobbing, mail order, and large retail trade. 2 200 Times Annex.

2,000 MEN'S SPRING SUITS
To Close at Big Reductions.
Bargain Hunters, here's your chance.
S. J. NATHAN SON & CO.,
84 Fifth Av.

Large jobbing house ready to look at Fall samples of children's, junior misses', and ladies' coats, and junior misses' and ladies' suits; write immediately for appointment. R. H., 241 Times Downtown.

OUR NEW TELEPHONE NUMBERS ARE CHELSEA 8148-9.
R. KRAUSE & SON,
22 WEST 19TH STREET.

BIG JOB OF COLORED AND WHITE DRESSES, also silk waists, to close out at low price.
SCHWARTZ BROS., 89 West 19th St.

SALESMAN on kimonas and negligees with good following in New England States; only one with experience and ability need apply; drawing account. Salim Shohfi, 151 W. 19th.

Jobber looking at infants', children's, ladies', and juniors' pile fabric coats; all week from 9 A. M. to 12. 5 W. 17th St., 9th floor.

SALESMAN.—Cloak salesman for jobbing, catalogue, and retail trade desires connection. S 125 Times.

Buyer for general stores desires jobs, cheap for cash, in ladies' and misses' apparel. B. R. S. Co., 32 Greene St., Tel. Spring 3868.

Job of 200 lingerie and colored dresses to sell at popular prices. 5 W. 20th, 3d floor.

HAVE to close out at once 1,000 crepe de chine and silk poplin dresses at very low price. Charles Steger, 60 West 33d St.

Cash for dresses, suits, coats, skirts, waists, National Purchasing Co., 8 Lispenard St. Franklin 4345.

BIG LOTS of shappy Spring coats to close out, at low prices. Uhlfelder Bros., 54-56 West 33d St.

CASH FOR JOBS ladies', misses' wearing apparel. Gross, 29 Greene St. Spring 886.

WILL LOOK AT Fall cloth and pile fabric coats. Rubin & Seiff, 39 West 32d St.

OPEN FOR JOBS COATS, SUITS, and dresses, for cash. Handel's, 886 6th Av.

COMMERCIAL PAPER.

Yesterday...3¼@4 per cent. for the best names
Monday.....3½@4 " " " " "
The quotation is for six months' paper.

Crude Rubber Prices Steady.

There has been little change in the price situation in the local crude rubber market in the last week beyond a slight advance in up-river fine. This grade is now held here at 60 cents a pound for spot delivery. The plantation rubbers show no weakness, despite the quiet in this market at the moment and recent receipts of these sorts from the other side. Smoked sheets continue firm at 66 cents, while for pale crêpe the dealers are asking 65 cents. The manufacturing trades are not buying this crude material any too freely just now, but there is more trading reported among the dealers than was the case a week or so ago.

Anthracite Trade Normal.

The Coal Trade Journal will say today that the anthracite trade, as regards the amount of coal being mined and shipped, is about normal for April. "Practically all collieries are working full time," it continues, "except for the usual number of breakdowns and other causes of stoppage, and the output is being absorbed as fast as produced. The only differences between this month and other Aprils lies in the fact that the demand is supplied to orders rather than as usual. There is a better tone to the bituminous market, based partly on improved sentiment."

Black Kid Coming Back.

There is a strong tendency toward black kid coming back to its own for use in women's shoes, according to the Morse & Rogers bulletin, but in the prettier styles, such as narrow toes, diamond tips, and Spanish heels in both the button and lace styles. The lace shoes will have small invisible eyelets instead of blind ones. Patent leather shoes with black cloth tops are the one best bet so far, it adds. The bulletin also warns shoe retailers not to get caught short on white goods, telling them that, just as soon as the real warm weather sets in, these shoes will be needed badly, mostly in low cuts for men, women, and children. Both rubber and leather soled white shoes will be wanted.

Heavy Burlaps Are High.

The features of the local burlap market at the moment are the demand for heavy burlaps and the prices that are being paid for them. So good is this demand that actual spot goods are bringing premiums over goods to arrive. Sales of 40-inch 10-ounce burlaps have been made at 6.40 cents to arrive in late April, while 10½-ounce spot goods in the same width sold here yesterday at 6.60 cents. According to R. N. Gildea, burlap broker, a good demand for heavy merchandise of this kind is coming from the local bag trade, as well as from Philadelphia, Baltimore, Memphis, Richmond, Nashville, and New Orleans. Lightweight goods are not in such active demand, and 7½-ounce, 40-inch goods can be had at 5.10 cents. Eight-ounce goods in that width are being held at 5.25 cents. Jute for prompt shipment from Calcutta is held nominally at £22 10 shillings, cost, insurance, and freight, New York.

Gray Goods Prices Firm.

Gray goods prices continued firm here yesterday, but business was not as active as it might have been. More bidding for late deliveries was told of than was the case a few days ago, but the mills are unwilling to look ahead at prices that show less than an eighth to a quarter of a cent advance over current figures. The three principal staple constructions in 39-inch printcloths were sought for delivery beyond July, and bids were also in the market for 38½-inch 64-60s. On 39-inch 64-60s, the spot price is now 5 cents. On 38½-inch 64-56s, which are not over active, there is a difference of opinion regarding the spot price. While in some quarters these goods are being held at 4½ cents, in others they can be had available at 4 cents. Sheetings were very firm and fairly active, while a nice business was told of in fancy goods and specialties. Spot printcloth prices follow:

39-inch, 80-80s.....8½c 38½-inch, 64-56s..4c
39-inch, 72-72s.....5½c 38½-inch, 60-52s..3¾c
39-inch, 68-72s.....5c 38½-inch, 60-48s..3¾c
38½-inch, 64-64s..4¾c 27-inch, 64-60s.....3c
38½-inch, 64-60s..4½c 27-inch, 56-52s.....2½c

Quicker Action Not Needed.

A number of those who have followed the work of the Trade Conference, which represents over a dozen trade organizations in the so-called needle industries, have been striving to have the body take action before the large failures, which the organization handles, occur. The credit manager for one of the associations represented does not believe that this can be done with any better results than are now being obtained. "So far," he said, "the Trade Conference has taken hold of three large failures, and has done much to facilitate early settlements, and in one case a reorganization. If the scope of the organization was enlarged so as to include action before it became generally known that a concern is in financial difficulty, it might have the effect of precipitating trouble that otherwise might not happen."

Variety in Summer Offerings.

The sport coats and Summer dresses that the coat and suit trade has begun to manufacture for the coming season show a wide variety of designs and materials. White chinchilla seems to be as popular as ever for use in sport coats, and in suits and dresses a number of fabrics are being used. The manufacturers, who have kept a close eye on operations so far this year, are inclined to the opinion that the success scored by them has been due mainly to breaking away from traditional modes and materials. This idea, at any rate, seems to be popular in the trade, and is being put to practical use now in making Summer garments. It is very doubtful if the manufacturers will bother themselves much over standard lengths after the experience they have had this season.

Bill Aimed at Coupon Giving.

The National Retail Dry Goods Association has prepared a bill to be introduced in the Legislatures of the various States which would forbid the selling of premium coupons. The bill would empower the Attorney General on relation of any citizen to enjoin the "selling, transferring, or issuing any such coupons, certificates, contracts, or written or printed promises, but without impairing any other remedies of parties aggrieved thereby." This is one step in the comprehensive plan of the association to put a stop to coupon giving.

FIXING CARPET PRICES.

Advances Made by Selling Agents for Some of the Mills.

Opening prices subject to withdrawal without notice were made yesterday by W. & J. Sloane on the carpets, rugs, &c., of McCleary, Wallin & Crouse and C. H. Masland & Sons. Only two declines are shown on the entire list for Fall as compared with the prices set last October. The advances range from 2½ cents to $2.50. On the McCleary candahars the advances, according to the various sizes run from 3 to 50 cents. The Khorassan group shows increases of from 3 to 95 cents; Steuben, two sizes, 36 by 72 and 9 by 12, are priced at $4.10 and $24.50, respectively, the former showing an 80-cent advance and the latter one of $2.50. In carpets two prices are named, $1 for the Axminster ¾ and 95 cents for the ⅝ size. Mats have been advanced 10 cents to $2.25, and Panama tapestry, $1 to $1.75.

The Highapire tapestries of C. H. Masland & Sons have been advanced from 4½ to 95 cents, Rex tapestries 30 to 40 cents, Amber velvets 6½ cents to $1.20, while rugs 6¾ cents to 95 cents, one decline occurring here in the 9 by 12 size, which is priced for Fall at $5.00, the former price being $6. In carpets the increases range from 2½ to 5 cents.

Prices have also been made by the Firth Carpet Company, but they show no change from those which prevailed at the opening of the Spring season. It was said yesterday, however, that advances in the near future are not improbable in view of the increased cost of raw materials. J. R. Shoaff & Co. expect to quote today on the lines they sell. Several openings will take place tomorrow, including those of the Bigelow-Hartford Carpet Company, the Hardwick & Magee Company, the Shuttleworth Bros. Company, the Roxbury Carpet Company, and M. J. Whittall.

WAS NOT A REPAIR

So a Bracelet with Gems Taken from a Pin Must Pay Duty.

In overruling a protest by Max J. Bernheim of this city, the Board of General Appraisers yesterday laid down the rule that, under the present tariff the sending abroad of an article to be combined with another article, although containing the same materials, cannot be regarded as a "repair" within the meaning of the act. It appeared that the wife of the protestant took a breastpin to Europe, where the diamonds in it were removed and placed in a bracelet.

Upon Mrs. Bernheim's return Collector Malone levied duty on the full value of the bracelet, including the stones, on the ground that a piece was a new article. Mr. Bernheim went before the board with the claim that the Collector should properly have taken duty only on the cost of changing the gems from one piece of jewelry to the other, which he characterized as "repairs." Judge Fisk, in his decision upholding the Collector, said that in the judgment of the customs tribunal, to make a bracelet out of the material that composed a breastpin is not to "repair that pin, but rather to create a new and different article.

The decision points out further that Mr. Bernheim failed to comply with the regulations of the Secretary of the Treasury. It was also brought out that both the protestant and his wife were allowed the usual exemption of $100 on articles purchased abroad, so that the incoming passengers' baggage provision does not apply in this case. Mr. Bernheim, it is said, will carry the issue to the Customs Court of Appeals.

GIRL STRIKERS USE AUTO.

Pursue Strikebreakers in Hired Truck and Are Fined $2.

Thirteen girls, ranging in ages from 16 to 25, and five men were arraigned in Morrisania Court before Magistrate Marsh yesterday on charges of disorderly conduct. Each was fined $2. All were former employes of the Piccadilly Shirtwaist Company, 175th Street and Park Avenue, and have been on strike for five weeks.

One of their employers, Hyman Jacolin, of 600 West 165th Street, told the Court that the girls who had taken their places had been assaulted, and in order to protect them he had hired automobiles to take them to and from the factory. Whereupon the strikers hired an automobile truck, and with Silvo Durso of 1,961 Arthur Avenue, the Bronx, as chauffeur, started in pursuit of a machine containing several girl strikebreakers.

The chase continued until a number of missiles were thrown, and then Jacolin notified the police. Two patrolmen waited at 187th Street and Crotona Avenue, and as the strikers' automobile passed they followed in a second car and overtook the machine at 183d Street.

BUSINESS NOTES.

The Hunter Manufacturing and Commission Company of this city has opened a permanent Chicago office at 228 West Jackson Boulevard. J. B. Merritt, who is well known to the local dry goods trade, is in charge.

The local office of the Maison Blanche Company, New Orleans, will be removed today from 114 Fifth Avenue to 118 West Thirty-second Street. M. H. Gradwohl is managing this office.

A meeting of the men's clothing buyers of the May Department Stores will be held today at 37 West Twenty-sixth Street.

The Ford Clothing Company, of which Morris Golland, well known in the clothing trade, is proprietor, has been formed, and will start in business to specialize in the manufacturing of one overcoat model at a set price.

Buyers From
LORD & GAGE, Reading, Pa.,
for all kinds of piece goods, Ready-to-wear department, Underwear, Handkerchiefs, and Fancy Goods
ARE READY TO LOOK AT ATTRACTIVE OFFERINGS
at their office, 23-25 East 26th Street, Eighth Floor, from 8:30 to 10:00 A. M. this Wednesday and Thursday, April 21st and 22nd.

PACIFIC COAST
SELLING AGENT
with wide connections with Jobbers and Dept. Store Trade is open to represent one or more Reliable Mfrs. or Houses. Those of highest standing only will be considered. Address JOSEPH H. CLARK, Palace Hotel, San Francisco.

5c & 10c EXCHANGE
50,000 ARTICLES ON DISPLAY
GENERAL MDSE. EXCHANGE
Everything for the
Bargain Basement
10 W. 20th St. and 11 W. 19th St., N.Y.

SKIRTS
Headquarters for Wash, Gabardine, and Palm Beaches. Linenes at $4.50.
HIRSCH BROS., 23 West 27th Street.

FIGHT THIRD TRACKING.

Fulton Street Property Owner Would Enjoin B. R. T.

The fight which the property owners of Fulton Street, Brooklyn, have been making against the third tracking of the elevated railroad got into court yesterday when one of their number, David Kaplan, asked Justice Blackmar for an injunction restroining the Brooklyn Rapid Transit Company from carrying on the work in front of his property.

Justice Blackmar granted temporary injunctions restraining the company from proceeding with the work in front of the property owned by Kaplan until the motion of the commission to condemn the easements on the property had been decided. This notice affects only the work at one point, 1,423-1,425 Fulton Street, near Tompkins Avenue, which is owned by Kaplan, a point which has not yet been reached. The decision will be given April 29.

AID FOR HEBREW ORPHANS.

Principal of Sheltering Guardian Society Tells of Its Aims.

Additional contributing members to aid it in transforming orphans and destitute children into useful citizens are sought in an appeal issued by the Hebrew Sheltering Guardian Society of New York, of which Adolph Lewisohn is President. In the appeal, Michael Sharlitt, the Principal of the society's school at Pleasantville, N. Y., explains as follows how the children are taught civic pride:

"The girls and boys have separate republics, each with its own President, council, and necessary committees. The republic activities enter into every corner of the institution life, and in many cases are the only effective agencies for order, dignity, and efficiency. This motivation of conduct and service on a personal yet social basis, is as necessary today as brute force was years ago. The teachers and cottage mothers employed at the institution are learning an inspiring lesson in the idea of discipline through democracy. The judgment passed by the Republic Courts is respected and feared as much as the edict of the head supervisor ever was in the history of the institution."

ARRIVAL OF BUYERS

Arriving Buyers may register in this column by telephoning 1000 Bryant.

AKRON—M. O'Neil Co.: J. T. Marshall, clothing; 37 W. 26th.
ALLENTOWN—Allentown Housefur. Co.; F. O. Raymond, furniture; Wallick's.
AMSTERDAM, N. Y.—A. Myrick's Sons; Chas. Marks, cloaks, suits, waists; Flanders.
ATLANTA—Davison, Paxon, Stokes, Co.; M. Donthit, rugs; 71 W. 23d; Longacre.
ATLANTA—M. Rich & Bros. Co.; D. Rich, dry goods; 148 W. 23d.
BALTIMORE—The Hub; Mrs. H. Sloman, Mrs. F. Budnitz, women's ready to wear; Gregorian.
BALTIMORE—I. X. L. Mfg. Co.; T. Silberman, piece goods; Room 901, 1,261 B'way.
BALTIMORE—Baltimore Bargain House; P. L. Beck, hose; 354 4th Av.
BALTIMORE—Joel Gutman & Co.; J. G. Nassauer, cloaks, suits, dresses; 200 5th Av.
BALTIMORE—Eisenberg Underprice Store; A. Breslau, shoes; McAlpine.
BALTIMORE—J. Goldberg, cloaks, suits; Broadway Central.
BALTIMORE—D. Cohn Co.; Miss B. Cohn, ladies' wear; Breslin.
BALTIMORE—Rosenbloom & Levy; S. Levy, shirts; 350 Broadway; Broadway Central.
BALTIMORE—Hochschild, Kohn & Co.; Miss L. Hochsmit, ready-to-wear; 220 5th Av.
BATTLE CREEK—Specialty Store; J. Seaman, notions; Strand.
BENNINGTON—Bottum & Torrence Co.; F. Bottum, waists; Albert.
BINGHAMTON, N. Y.—Smith-Kinney Co.; H. M. Smith, overalls; Imperial.
BIRMINGHAM, Ala.—Goodall-Brown D. G. Co.; J. R. Sellers, notions, furn. goods; hosiery; L. C. Wilson, housefurn. goods; Martinique.
BOSTON—Cohen Bros.; J. Cohen, cloaks; 1261 B'way Central.
BOSTON—W. J. Covill, woolens; Wallick's.
BOSTON—D. A. Mariner & Co.; J. E. Cotter, furs; Breslin.
BOSTON—Shapiro & Adams; C. A. Adams, dry goods; Breslin.
BOSTON—Moore-Smith Co.; J. Redihg, hats, gloves; Murray Hill.
BOSTON—Shepard-Norwell Co.; E. Gillis, wash goods; 220 5th Av.
BOSTON—O'Connor & Co.; P. L. Flynn, ready to wear; Great Northern.
BOSTON—C. F. Hovey Co.; Mrs. M. E. Lynch, millinery, corsets; 243 Church; Algonquin.
BOSTON—Gilchrist Co.; J. F. Ross, carpets, rugs; N. Mendelson, furnishing goods, knit underwear, hosiery, umbrellas; 432 4th Av.
BOSTON—W. & A. Bacon & Co.; J. W. Watters, mdse., rugs, women's, misses' children's ready-to-wear; 1,133 Broadway.
BOSTON—W. Filene's Sons Co.; C. E. Bradley, men's, boys' furnishing goods; Mr. King, women's machine made dresses; Miss Hadlock, misses' waists; Miss Griffin, women's waists; F. Phillips, women's coats; Miss Murphy, infants' dresses. Basement: C. O. Cooper, women's coats, suits; Mr. Tobey, shoes; Mr. Schroeder, knit underwear, aprons; Mr. Silberman, skirts; Mrs. Kasanos, women's neckwear; Mr. Levy, waists; Mr. Koenigsthal, men's, boys' clothing; Mr. Ring, furnishings; Mr. Tomlinson, notions, negligees corsets; Mr. Fanning, men's furnishing goods, knit underwear, hosiery, gloves; A. C. Smith, infants', children's, juniors' coats, dresses; Mr. Koch, millinery; 119 W. 32d.
BRADFORD, Penn.—Johnston Store; R. B. Johnston, furn. goods, millinery, cloaks; Imperial.
BRIDGEPORT—C. Misch's; H. Walder, ready to wear; 33 Union Square.
BUFFALO—Hens & Kelly Co.; C. E. Bassett, millinery; 116 W. 32d.
BUFFALO—Bessers; G. H. Ankerman, books; Marie Antoinette.
BUFFALO—Adam, Meldrum & Anderson Co.; W. Brydon, domestics, wash goods, linens, white goods; P. Schaeffer, house furn. goods; 2 Walker.
CHARLOTTE, N. C.—Pelk Bros.; G. H. McDonald, women's ready to wear; Aberdeen.
CHICAGO—Charles A. Stevens & Brothers; A. H. Winkler, waists, petticoats; 40 East 22d.
CHICAGO—Rosenwald & Weil; J. E. Weil, sweatings; 200 5 Av.
CHICAGO—Carson, Pirie, Scott & Co.; L. A. Stahl, cloaks, suits; 115 Worth.
CHICAGO—Chas. A. Stevens; A. H. Winkler, waists; 40 East 22d.
CHICAGO—P. B. Palmer Co.; D. C. Palmer, coaks, suits; 1,182 B'way.
CHICAGO—The Catalogue House; J. N. Rosenthal, ladies' furs, fur coats; 132 West 21st.
CINCINNATI—J. Lazarus Co.; J. Lazarus, silks, ribbons; 640 B'way.
CINCINNATI—H. & A. Pogue Co.; E. Ganspohl, rugs; 200 5th Av.
CINCINNATI—The Fair; H. Alexander, piece goods; 23 E. 26th
CLEVELAND—May Co.; E. Hirsch, clothing; 37 W. 26th.
CLEVELAND—J. Wolpaw & Co.; J. Wolpaw, clothing; Broadway Central.
CLEVELAND—Halle Co.; S. Samuel, jobs ribbons, neckwear; 71 W. 23d.
CLEVELAND—Sunshine Cloak and Suit Co.; Mr. Cramer, ready-to-wear; 1,132 Broadway.
CLEVELAND—Harrington Millinery Co.; G. L. Harrington, millinery; Breslin.
CONNELLSVILLE, Penn.—Wright-Metzler Co.; Mr. Wright, ready-to-wear; 1,270 Broadway.
DALLAS—Sanger Bros.; R. Miller, cloaks, suits, hosiery; 19 E. 24th; Flanders.
DENVER—Golden Eagle D. G. Co.; A. Nelson, silks, dress goods; T. Morris, clothing, furn. goods; 315 4th Av.; Flanders.
DENVER—May Co.; A. G. Morse, W. I. Mead, clothing; 37 W. 26th.
DENVER—Neusteter Co.; Meyer Neusteter, waists, suits; 320 5th Av.
DES MOINES—L. Oransky & Son; D. Oransky, ladies' ready-to-wear; 170 5th Av.
DETROIT—Field's Cloak & Suit Co.; Miss A. M. Eckhert, children's, misses' wear; 96 Madison Av.
DETROIT—E. G. Merrell Co.; E. G. Merrell, millinery; Broadway Central.
DETROIT—Scotten-Dillon Co.; E. M. Adler, carpets; Cumberland.
EASTON—Ralph Bros.; L. M. Ralph, carpets; Broadway Central.
EL PASO—J. Stolaroff; millinery; 470 4th Av.; Park Avenue.
ERIE—Trask, Prescott & Richardson; D. Mackay, general mdse; 320 Church.
EVANSVILLE—Mackey-Nisbet Co.; R. Davidson, notions, laces; 51 Leonard St.
FALL RIVER—The Fashion; V. Fox, waists, dresses; 1,161 B'way.
F

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FINANCIAL MARKETS

Stocks Renew Advancing Movement in the Face of Heavy Selling.

From the constructive point of view yesterday's stock market appeared to derive considerable benefit from the previous session's reaction. The sixth consecutive million share day reflected the results of conflicting forces, but demand proved still to be more insistent than the pressure of offerings. An early advance, in which most of the issues which latterly have been lifted with violence at times were again prominent, was followed by a turn toward heaviness, and this period was followed in late dealings with such urgent purchases that the stock list with few exceptions swung forward to a strong close.

The underlying strength of stocks was especially demonstrated in the reception given news of a receivership for the Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific Railway. The unfortunate developments that had of late attracted much attention to this property probably forecast to many market followers the final climax, but all evidence presented in the market yesterday was to the effect that a resort to the courts had not been expected at this time. Weakness of the Rock Island stock and debenture bonds on Monday had attracted attention, but the whole market was in process of reaction then, and the significance of the decline was lost sight of by the rank and file of traders in the general welter of crumbling quotations. Rock Island started off at the opening with renewed weakness, and shortly after the receivership was announced registered a gross decline of nearly 13 points. The bonds also fell several points.

Rock Island's fall enticed many traders to the short side of the railroads with the hope of grasping profits before the shock had worn away, but the absorption was excellent. In the afternoon the pace quickened, considerable irregularity was removed, and buying of the final hour was thought in commission houses to show that the public had not been frightened to an appreciative degree by the recession of the day before. The copper shares, with Amalgamated in the lead, stood in the limelight along with Bethlehem Steel, American Locomotive, and the motor shares at the close, although the prominent railroad issues left off with comfortable gains.

The day brought little news developments of the sort to affect either stocks or other departments of the financial structure. In the commercial paper market six months' loans were more difficult to discount on a 3½ per cent. basis than before, and an increased business was reported at 3¾ per cent. Foreign exchange quotations indicated that a fair volume of bills was coming out, and the tendency was toward slight easement where any changes at all occurred. The Federal Reserve Bank's announcement of its plan for intra-district check collections showed that the proposal was in line with those devised by other Reserve institutions, and was received by bankers as an important addition to the functions of the banking machinery of the country.

MONEY AND EXCHANGE.

RESERVE BANKS DISCOUNT RATES.

	Days. 30 or Less.	30 to 60.	60 to 90.	Over 90.
Boston	4	4	4½	5
New York	4	4	4	5
Philadelphia	4	4	4½	5
Cleveland	4	4	4½	5
Richmond	4½	4½	4½	5
Atlanta	4½	5	5	5
Chicago	4	4	4½	5
St. Louis	4	4	4½	5½
Minneapolis	4	4½	5	5
Kansas City	4	4	4½	5½
Dallas	4	4	4½	6
San Francisco	4	4	4½	6

BANK ACCEPTANCES.

Sixty days	2¼@2⅛
Ninety days	2½@2⅜

COLLATERAL LOANS.

	High.	Low.	Last.	Renew. Rate.
On call	2½	1¾	2¼	2

ON TIME.

60 days	2⅝@2¾	5 & 6 mos	3¼@3½
90 days	2¾@3	8 & 10 mos	3½@3¾
4 mos	3¼@3½	11 & 12 mos	4 @4¼

COMMERCIAL PAPER.

Best Known Names.

4 months	3 @3½	6 months	3¾@4
Sixty to ninety days			3 @3½

Other Names.

4 months	4	6 months	4 @4¼

FOREIGN EXCHANGE RATES.

Range of Sterling.

	High.	Low.	Last.
Demand sterling	$4.76⅝	$4.75¾	$4.76¼
Cables	4.76⅝	4.75¾	4.76¼

Closing Rates.

	Demand (or check.)	Cable.
London	$4.76¼	$4.76⅝
Paris	5.32	5.31⅜
Berlin	.82⅞	.83
Austria	15.60	15.65
China—		
Hongkong	44.50	44.65
Shanghai	57.00	57.25
Singapore	57.50	
Greece	5.26	5.28
Holland	.39⅝	.39⅞
India—		
Bombay	33.50	..
Calcutta	33.50	..
Italy	5.79¼	5.78¾
Japan—		
Kobe	49.37	49.45
Yokohama	49.37	49.45
Philippine Islands—		
Manila	49.62	49.75
Russia		43.00
Switzerland	5.32¾	5.32
Scandinavia	25.60	25.65
South America—		
Buenos Aires	42.15	42.25
Rio	25.50	25.60

TIME BILLS ON LONDON.

Bankers. 60 Days.	90 Days.	Commercial.— 60 Days.	90 Days.
$4.76⅜	$4.75¼	$4.76¼	$4.75⅛

Clearing House Figures.

New York Clearing House exchanges, $427,584,029; balances, $19,835,177; Sub-Treasury debit balance, $482,295.

The local banks have gained $3,992,000 on their Sub-Treasury operations since Friday.

Domestic Exchange.

Exchange on New York at domestic centres: Boston, par; Chicago, 25c. premium; St. Louis, par; San Francisco, 60c. premium; Minneapolis, 45c. premium; Cincinnati, par; Montreal, 7.18¾c. premium.

Bar Silver.

London, 23¾d., unchanged; New York, 50¾c., unchanged.

RAILWAY EQUIPMENT BONDS.

The following are quoted on a percentage basis:

Name.	Maturity.	Rate.	Bid.	Ask.
At. Coast Line	1914-'23	4 @4½	4.55	4.45
Baltimore & Ohio	1914-'23	4½	4.55	4.45
Buff., Roch. & P.	1914-'30	4½@5	4.60	4.40
Canadian Pacific	1915-'28	4½	4.85	4.80
Car., Clinch. & O.	1915-'24	5	5.25	5.05
Ches. & Ohio	1914-'24	4½	4.80	4.60
Chicago & N. W.	1914-'23	4½	4.50	4.25
Chic. Ind. & Louis.	1914-'23	4½	4.95	4.75
C., R. I. & Pac.	1910-'25	4½	5.50	5.00
C., St. L. & N. O.	1915-'24	5	4.70	4.60
C., C., C. & St. L.	1915-'29	5	5.10	4.90
Del. & Hudson	1922	4½	4.50	4.35
Erie Railroad	1914-'23	4½@5	5.00	4.80
Hocking Valley	1914-'23	4 @5	4.85	4.65
Illinois Central	1914-'23	4½@5	4.57	4.35
Louis. & Nash.	1914-'23	5	4.50	4.35
Mo., Kan. & T.	1914-'23	5	5.55	5.20
Missouri Pacific	1914-'22	5	6.00	5.25
N. Y. Cent. Lines	1914-'28	4½@5	4.97	4.75
Norfolk & West.	1915-'24	4½	4.50	4.35
N. Y., N. H. & H.	1915-'28	6	5.12	5.00
Penn. General F.	1914-'23	4 @4½	4.40	4.20
St. L., I. M. & S.	1914-'24	5	5.25	4.90
Seaboard Air Line	1914-'23	5	5.00	4.75
Southern Railway	1914-'24	4½@5	4.88	4.62
Southern Pacific	1914-'23	4½	4.55	4.45
Virginian Ry.	1914-'19	5	5.12	4.85

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE

TUESDAY, APRIL 20, 1915.

	Stocks, (Shares.)
Total sales	1,244,406
Same day last year	351,125
Year to date	31,358,883
Same period last year	26,532,695
Average price and change 50 stocks	71.26 + .20
Same day last year	67.22 + .57

	High.		Low.	
Year's range to date	72.96	Apr. 19	58.99	Feb. 24
Same period last year	73.30	Jan. 31	66.51	Apr. 21
Range year 1914	73.30	Jan. 31	57.41	July 30
Range year 1913	79.10	Jan. 9	63.09	June 10

Note.—In stocks in which trades in odd lots were reported on the tape yesterday at prices higher or lower than the range on 100-share lots the range on odd lots is shown separately.

Closing. Bid.	Ask.	Sales.		First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Net Chge.
37	37⅜	6,500	Alaska Gold Mines	36⅜	37⅛	36½	37	— ⅛
17⅛	17¼	7,000	Allis-Chalmers Mfg	17⅛	17⅜	16⅞	17¼	+ ⅛
52⅝	53½	1,500	Allis-Chal. Mfg. pf	52⅞	53⅜	50½	53	
77⅜	77⅞	82,312	Amalgamated Cop	74½	77⅞	74¼	77⅞	+3
55½	55⅝	500	Am. Agricul. Chem	55½	55½	55	55	
47⅞	48	5,400	Am. Beet Sugar	47¼	47⅞	46½	47⅞	+ ⅝
96	97	100	Am. B. S. & F. tr. r	93¼	93¼	93¼	93¼	+2½
37¼	37⅝	33,600	Am. Can	35⅞	37⅛	35	37⅜	+1⅛
98½	99	400	Am. Can pf	98½	98½	98½	98½	
54½	54⅝	3,800	Am. Car & Fdry	53½	55	52⅜	54⅝	+ ½
107	108½	20	Am. Coal Prod. pf	108	108	108	108	
50	51½	400	Am. Cotton Oil	50¼	50¼	50	50	
7⅛	7⅝	1,600	Am. H. & Leather	7½	7⅝	7⅛	7¼	
38½	39	2,750	Am. H. & Leath. pf	39⅜	40	37¾	38⅝	— ⅜
32	32¼	1,900	Am. Ice Securities	32⅜	32⅝	31¼	32¼	— ⅛
12⅝	13	1,200	Am. Linseed	13¼	13¼	12⅝	12⅝	— ⅝
31½	32	200	Am. Linseed pf	31	31	31	31	—2
54	54½	13,400	Am. Locomotive	50	54	48½	54	+4
95	96	200	Am. Locomotive pf	97¼	97¾	97¼	97⅜	+ ¼
4¼	4⅜	100	Am. Malt	4½	4½	4½	4½	— ⅛
25	29	100	Am. Malt pf	25¼	25¼	25½	25½	— ⅝
73⅝	73½	9,100	Am. Smelt. & Ref	73¼	73½	71½	73½	+1⅜
105¼	105⅝	10	Am. Smelt. & R. pf	105½	105½	105½	105½	
34	37	800	Am. Steel Fdries	36	36	34½	35⅝	—1¼
110	111	1,400	Am. Sugar Ref	109	111¼	109	110⅞	— ⅛
122	122½	3,000	Am. Teleph. & Tel	122⅜	123⅛	122	122¾	— ⅝
122	122½	23	do., odd lot	122	122	122	122	
232	232½	600	Am. Tobacco	229¼	232⅜	229¼	232	+2½
28	29	1,120	Am. Woolen	28	29	28	28⅝	— ⅛
84	85¼	400	Am. Woolen pf	85½	85½	85	85	— ½
14	14¾	200	Am. Writing P. pf	14½	15	14⅞	15	— ⅛
37⅝	37⅞	20,610	Anaconda Min. Co	36¼	37⅜	35⅞	37⅜	+1¼
104¼	104½	9,500	Atch., Top. & S. F	103⅜	104½	103⅝	104½	+1½
90½	100	42	Atch., T. & S. F. pf	100	100	100	100	
109	111	100	Atlantic Coast Line	110	110	110	110	— ½
48½	48¾	2,900	Baldwin Loco	47¾	49¾	46	49¼	+1⅝
78½	79	10,700	Baltimore & Ohio	79	79	77½	79	+ ¾
71½	72	200	Baltimore & O. pf	72	72	71½	71½	
71½	72	1	do., odd lot	71½	71½	71½	71½	
1⅞	1¾	1,850	Batopilas Mining	1⅞	2	1⅞	2	+ ¼
143	144	8,700	Bethlehem Steel	132	145	132	143	+9
110	112	500	Bethlehem Steel pf	111	111	111	111	
92¼	92¾	6,500	Bklyn Rapid Tran	92	92⅞	91½	92⅝	+ ⅜
127	130	100	Bklyn Union Gas	120	129	129	129	— ⅞
17⅜	18½	500	California Petro	18⅜	18⅜	17⅝	18	
45	46	200	California Pet. pf	46	46	45¼	45½	— ⅝
170½	171	7,700	Canadian Pacific	170½	171⅜	169¼	170⅞	+1⅝
41½	41⅜	22,150	Central Leather Co	41⅜	41⅝	40	41⅜	+1⅜
102⅞	103¼	100	Cent. Leath. Co. pf	103	103	103	103	— ⅛
48⅞	49	4,300	Chesapeake & Ohio	48⅝	48⅞	47¼	48⅝	+ ⅛
13⅜	13⅜	600	Chi. Gt. Western	13¾	13⅝	13½	13½	
35½	35⅝	2,200	Chi. Gt. West. pf	35¼	35⅝	34⅞	35½	+ ¼
97½	97½	7,950	Chi., Mil. & St. P	97	97½	95⅝	97¼	+ ¼
127½	128⅝	200	Chi., M. & St. P. pf	128¼	128¼	128¼	128¼	+ ¾
131	132	300	Chi. & Northwest	131	131	130¾	131	
24½	24¾	248,800	Chi., Rock Isl. & P	22	23⅝	21¼	24⅛	—0⅝
45½	45⅝	12,500	Chino Copper	44	45⅝	43⅝	45⅝	+1½
64	65¼	100	C., C., C. & St. L. pf	64¾	64¾	64⅜	64⅜	+ ⅜
33½	33⅝	5,550	Col. Fuel & Iron	34½	34⅞	32⅞	33⅝	— ⅜
126½	127	900	Consolidated Gas	126	126½	125¾	126⅛	— ⅜
59	61	700	Continental Can	61	61	60	61	— ⅛
94½	96	200	Continental Can pf	95	95	95	95	+ ¼
15	15⅛	7,700	Corn Products Ref	15	15¼	14¾	15	
79½	80	400	Corn Prod. Ref. pf	78	79⅝	78	79⅞	
152	153	100	Delaware & Hud	153	153	153	153	
420	420½	161	Del., Lack. & West	425	425	425	425	
9⅞	10¼	200	Den. & Rio Grande	9¼	9¼	9	9	—⅛
16	16½	500	Den. & Rio Gr. pf	17	17	16	16⅝	—1⅜
8⅞	9	1,200	Distillers' Securities	9	9¼	8⅞	9	+ ⅛
5	6	200	Dul., S. S. & A	4½	4½	4½	4½	+ ½
9	10	100	Dul., S. S. & A. pf	9½	9½	9½	9½	+ ½
29½	29⅝	30,400	Erie	29¼	29⅝	28⅝	29⅝	+ ¼
45½	45⅞	5,000	Erie 1st pf	45¼	45⅝	44½	45¾	+ ¼
36¼	37	300	Erie 2d pf	36⅜	36⅝	36¼	36½	+ ¼
13	15	500	Federal M. & S	14⅞	14⅞	14½	14½	—1½
31	32⅞	400	Federal M. & S. pf	33½	34	32½	32⅝	—1⅞
210	215	100	Gen. Chem. odd lots	212	212	212	212	
107	108	80	Gen. Chemical pf	108	108	108	108	
133	133¾	400	General Electric	134½	134½	133	133	
146¾	148	2,950	General Motors	157½	147	147	147	+10
101	102	300	General Motors pf	100	100	100	100	— ½
48¾	49	6,800	Goodrich (B. F.) Co	46¼	49	45⅝	48⅞	+2⅞
121¾	122	4,300	Great Northern pf	120⅝	122	120¾	121½	+ ¼
38	38¼	9,230	G. N. certs. ore prop	37¾	38⅛	36	38	
58½	59	1,600	Guggenheim Explor	58	58½	57⅜	58½	+ ⅜
30⅜	30½	12,200	Inspiration Copper	29⅝	30⅝	29	30½	+ ⅛
20⅞	21	27,095	Inter.-Met. v. tr. ctfs	20	21	19¾	21	+1⅛
73⅜	73⅝	14,300	Inter.-Met. pf	71½	73⅞	71¼	73⅝	+2¼
103	104	1,500	Int. Harvester, N. J.	105¼	105¾	102	102	—2
70	80	100	Int. Harvester Corp	75	75	75	75	—3
11⅜	11½	1,000	Int. Paper	11¼	12	11	11⅞	+ ⅝
40¾	41	1,300	Int. Paper pf	41⅜	41⅝	40	40¾	+ ⅛
5¾	6⅜	700	Int. Steam Pump	6⅛	6⅛	6	6	+ ⅛
26⅝	26¾	1,200	Kan. City Southern	26½	26¾	25¾	26¾	+ ¾
60½	60¾	500	Kan. City South. pf	60¼	60½	60	60¾	+ ¾
39½	41	300	Lackawanna Steel	42	42	39½	39½	— ¾
9	9⅛	300	Lake Erie & West	9¼	9¼	9¼	9¼	
144	144½	9,500	Lehigh Valley	145	145	142¼	144¼	+2⅜
123	127	400	Louis. & Nash	122⅞	125½	122⅞	125½	+2½
126	129	100	Manhattan Elev	127⅞	127⅞	127⅞	127⅞	— ⅛
51	51½	12,300	Maxwell Motors	47½	51	45	51	+3
82¼	82⅞	4,000	Max. Motors 1st pf	82	82	80	82½	
39	39¾	3,500	Mex. Mo. Mines	38⅝	40	35½	39½	+2⅜
90	92	28,400	Mexican Petroleum	90	93	88¼	92	+3¼
26	26¼	2,100	Miami Copper	26	26⅛	25½	26⅛	+ ⅛
121	122	700	M., St. P. & S. S. M.	120½	121	120¼	121	
14⅜	14½	6,350	Mo., Kan. & Texas	14½	14⅝	14	14⅜	— ⅛
87	87	300	Mo., Kan. & T. pf	87	87	85	85	—2
17⅛	17⅜	31,800	Missouri Pacific	17½	17⅝	16½	17	
51⅞	52½	200	Montana Power	51¾	51¾	51¾	51½	+ ⅜
122	123	100	Nat. Biscuit Co	122¼	122½	122½	122½	+1½
129	129	100	Nat. Biscuit Co. pf	120½	120½	120½	120½	— ½
69	71½	200	Nat. Cloak & Suit	70¼	70¼	70	70	— ½
105	105½	100	Nat. Cloak & S. pf	105½	105½	105½	105½	— ⅛
15	15½	100	Nat. En. & St. Co	15	15	15	15	— ¾
65	65½	4,500	Nat. Lead Co	65¼	66	64	65¼	
109	110	10	Nat. Lead Co. pf	109¾	109¾	109¾	109¾	
15	15¼	3,000	Nevada Con. Copp	15⅛	15⅜	15	15⅛	
84½	85	1,000	N. Y. Air Brake	82	85½	82	85	
91⅞	92	13,300	N. Y. Central	90½	92	89½	91⅞	+1⅞
69⅝	70	23,700	N. Y., N. H. & H	63½	70⅜	63½	70	+6½
34¼	34¾	17,100	N. Y. Ont. & West	29¾	35	29⅛	34½	+5⅛
103½	103⅝	200	Norfolk & Western	106	106	103½	103⅝	— ½
78	78¼	1,800	North American	78	78¼	76	78	+1
111	111¼	7,550	Northern Pacific	110⅝	111½	109⅝	111½	+1⅛
19	19½	500	Pacific Mail	19⅜	19⅞	18⅝	18⅝	—⅛
35	36½	450	Pacific Tel. & Tel	36½	36½	36	36	—1
110¾	111	4,480	Penn. R. R	110¾	111	110¾	111	+ ½
120½	121	100	People's Gas of Chi	120½	120½	120⅛	120½	+1
23	23¾	1,200	Pittsburgh Coal	24	24	22¾	23⅝	+ ⅝
93¼	94	200	Pittsburgh Coal pf	93½	93½	93¼	93¼	+1¼
43½	44	3,100	Pressed Steel Car	43	43⅞	42⅛	43⅞	+1⅜
106¾		200	Public Service N. J.	106¼	106½	106	106	+ ¼
158	158½	100	Pullman Co	157½	157½	157½	157¼	+ ⅜
1½	1¾	400	Quicksilver pf	1½	1½	1½	1½	+ ⅛
32	33	2,400	Railway Steel Sp	31	33	30¾	33	+3
23⅜	23½	11,600	Ray Con. Copper	22¾	23½	22½	23⅜	+ ⅞
153	155¼	56,050	Reading	154⅜	155⅜	152⅝	155¼	+1¼
88	88½	100	Reading 2d pf	88½	88½	88½	88½	—1
29½	29⅝	4,700	Rep. Iron & Steel	29½	30½	28½	29½	
87	87¼	1,000	Rep. Iron & S. pf	88½	87½	86¼	86¾	+ ¼
	⅛	1,200	Rock Island Co	⅞	⅞	½	¾	— ⅛
1	1	1,900	Rock Island Co. pf	1	1	¾	¾	— ⅛
4	4¼	300	Rumely, (M.,) Co	4	4¼	4	4¼	— ⅛
9	9½	200	Rumely, (M.,) Co. pf	9½	9½	9	9	—1
3	3¾	850	St. L. & San Fran	3¾	3¾	3	3	— ⅞
16¼	16¾	1,600	Seaboard Air Line	16¼	16¾	16¼	16¾	+ ⅜
41½	42	100	Seab. Air Line pf	42	42	41½	42	+ ⅜
138¼	138½	100	Sears, Roeb. & Co	138¼	138¼	138¼	138¼	— ¼
38	39	300	Sloss-S. S. & I. Co	39	39	38	38	—2
93	94½	18,030	Southern Pacific	93	94½	93	94	+1
106¾		200	So. Pacific t. r	106¾	106¾	106¾	106¾	
19½	19¼	3,900	Southern Railway	19½	19¾	18⅝	19¼	— ⅛
66¾	67	10,090	Studebaker Corp	64½	67	64½	67	+3
33⅝	33¾	1,700	Tennessee Copper	33¼	33⅝	33½	33⅝	+ ⅝
140	140½	1,000	Texas Co	139	139	136½	139	—4
17	17½	400	Texas & Pacific	17	17	17	17	
55	56	1,200	Third Avenue	55	55¾	55	55¾	
100½	101	200	Tobacco Prod. pf	100½	100½	100½	100½	+ ¼
99½	100	100	Twin City R. T	99½	99½	99½	99½	+ ½
67	69⅝	200	Underwood Typew	69⅝	69⅝	69⅝	69⅝	—1⅝
102	107	100	Underw. Typew. pf	103	103	103	103	+3
6	6½	400	Union B. & P. Co	6½	6½	6½	6½	— ¼
29	31	100	Un. B. & P. Co. pf	30	30	30	30	— ⅜
131¾	133¾	52,700	Union Pacific	132⅜	133½	131½	133¾	+1⅝
80¾	80⅞	200	Union Pacific pf	80½	80½	80½	80½	+ ¼
12	13	600	United Rys. Invest	12	12½	12	12½	+ ½
31	32	600	Un. Rys. Inv. pf	32	32	30⅜	30⅜	—1½
15	15	300	U. S. C. I. P. & F	15	15	13	13½	—2¾
12¾	13¼	40	do., odd lot	12¾	12¾	12¾	12¾	
28	28	100	U. S. Indus. Alco	28	28	28	28	+ ½
28¼	28¾	50	do., odd lot	28¼	28¼	28¼	28¼	
69½	70⅛	6,000	U. S. Rubber	68½	70¼	68½	70¼	+ ½
108	109	220	U. S. Rub. 1st pf	108	108	107¾	107¾	— ⅛
57⅞	58⅜	138,700	U. S. Steel	57⅞	58⅜	57¼	58⅜	+ ⅜
109½	109½	1,900	U. S. Steel pf	108½	109½	108½	109½	+ ⅛
67¼	67¾	33,850	Utah Copper	65½	67¼	64¼	67¼	+2¼
29	30	200	Va.-Car. Chemical	30	30	30	30	—1
1⅛	1½	200	Wabash	1⅛	1⅛	1⅜	1⅜	— ⅛
3½	4	500	Wabash pf	4	4	3⅝	3⅝	+ ⅛
39	40	100	West. Maryland pf	39¼	39½	39½	39½	+ ⅛
68	68½	900	Western Union Tel	68	68½	68	68½	+ ½
83¾	84	10,800	Westingh. E. & M	84½	84½	81½	84	
2	2¾	100	Wheeling & L. E	2½	2½	2½	2½	
		900	Willys-Overland					
107	108	100	Woolw., (F.W.,) Co	107	107	107	107	—1

LONDON MARKET ACTIVE.

Reaction in Wall Street Reduces Business in American Stocks.

LONDON, April 20.—Money was in shorter supply and discount rates were steadier today. The stock market was active and cheerful with a good business in Chinese and Japanese bonds and home rails, while copper, rubber and oil shares were the most active in the speculative section.

The reaction in Wall Street reduced the volume of business in the American section, but a fair number of markings occurred in United States Steel, Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul, Canadian Pacific, Erie and Union Pacific. The closing was steady.

Prices Firm on Paris Bourse.

PARIS, April 20.—Prices were firm on the Bourse today. Three per cent. rentes, 72 francs 25 centimes for cash. Exchange on London, 25 francs 55 centimes.

MINING STOCK QUOTATIONS.

Special to The New York Times.

SAN FRANCISCO.

Andes	.02	Tonopah Exten	3.30
Caledonia	.18	Tonopah Merger	.39
Con. Cal. & Va	.05	West End	.74
Hale & Norcross	.94	GOLDFIELD.	
Mexican	.33	Atlanta	.41
Occidental Con	.79	Booth	.45
Ophir	.05	C. O. D.	.05
Seg Belcher	.01	Comb. Fraction	.13
Sierra Nevada	.03	Diamondfield D.	.05
Union Con	.20	Diamondf. B. B.	.03
Utah Con	.02	Florence	.57
Yellow Jacket	.19	Goldfield C. M.	1.50
Silver Peak	.50%	Goldfield Merger	.28
TONOPAH.		Jumbo Extension	1.75
Belmont	4.00	Lone Star	.08
Jim Butler	.80	Silver Pick	.12
MacNamara	.03	Vernal	.03
Midway	.15	Nevada Hills	.26
Mizpah Extension	.28	Round Mountain	.43
Montana	.37	MANHATTAN.	
North Star	.15	Manhattan Con	.01
Rescue Eula	.13	Man. Big Four	.05

COLORADO SPRINGS.

	Bid.	Asked.		Bid.	Asked.
Dr. J'pot	.8½	.9	McKinney	.33	.35
Elkton	.44	.45	Old Gold	.1½	.2
El Paso	.110	.130	Portland	.115½	.119
Findley	.3¼	.3½	Vindic

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100 General Baking Pfd. Stock
25 Germania Insurance Stock
100 Ingersoll-Rand Com. Stock
100 Lord & Taylor Com.& 1st Pfd.Stk.
50 Morris & Essex R. R. Stock
100 R. J. Reynolds Tobacco Com. Stk.
50 Phelps Dodge & Co. Stock
10 Winchester Repeat'g Arms Stock

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100 E. W. Bliss Com. Stock
30 Fajardo Sugar Stock
10 Fidelity Phenix Insurance Stock
250 General Baking Com. Stock
10 Hanover Insurance Stock
25 Hercules Powder Com. Stock
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COTTON IRREGULAR ON FOREIGN SELLING

20,000 Bales Sold on Cables from English Market—Prices Recover Later.

LOSS OF 2 TO 3 POINTS ON DAY

Rise in Quotations of New England Mill Shares Indicates Prosperous Business Is Being Done.

Considerable irregularity developed in cotton yesterday and the hesitating tone of cables prompted considerable selling around the opening and prices during the first half hour were generally 8 to 10 points below Monday's close. Offerings were rather liberal during the first half hour and appeared to come generally from Liverpool. About 20,000 bales were sold on cables from the English market. After this pressure subsided the market worked gradually higher and closed at a net loss of 2 to 3 points.

There was little feature to yesterday's news, although sentiment seems to be now on a bullish average. The trade generally seems to have come to the conclusion that the average reduction will be heavy in spite of the advance in cotton prices and it is also believed that consumption, in spite of several abnormal developments already this season, still has some surprises in store. The rise in the quotations of New England mills shares indicates that a very prosperous business is being done. New Bedford advices show that the stock of practically every cloth and yarn mill in that district is commanding higher prices than were current two or three months ago.

Advices from Greenville, S. C., state that shipments of manufacturers from eleven Greenville cotton mills show a gain of 740,000 pounds during March over the same month last year.

The weather is still unsettled in parts of the South. A good deal of rain has fallen in Texas and the detailed report for Texas and Oklahoma show a rain fall ranging from ⅛ of an inch to 3 inches at about forty weather stations.

One of the prominent Liverpool houses writes as follows regarding the situation in the English market: "The investing and speculative public both here and in your market, attracted by the undoubted cheapness of the article when it was in the fourpences, absorbed all the hedges that were put into the market, and have continued to adopt the same policy even as the market rose. The South too, having very skillfully and carefully marketed its crop so that the weight was never really felt, except in the very early stages when the Exchanges were closed, has much assisted the situation. The takings by the trade at large have considerably exceeded our expectations. We are quite of opinion that values may be pushed materially higher under existing circumstances, but at the same time believe that the present situation eventually will be a source of weakness at some future date, even should the next crop prove to be not over-burdensome once."

Southern spot markets as officially reported were, unchanged, 5 to 13 points higher. The local market for spot cotton was steady, unchanged 10.45 for middling upland: The range of contract prices was as follows: (Closed firm.)

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.
May	10.25	10.12	10.25@10.28	10.22@10.23
July	10.47	10.37	10.46@10.50	10.46@10.47
October	10.82	10.70	10.81@10.82	10.82@10.83
December	10.99	10.88	10.98@10.99	11.00@11.01
January	11.02	10.90	11.01@11.02	11.03@11.04
March	11.16	11.10	11.15@11.21	11.21@11.23

RECEIPTS AT LEADING PORTS.

	Yesterday.	Last Week.	Last Year.
Galveston	15,828	17,037	6,259
New Orleans	5,661	11,530	4,683
Mobile		446	109
Savannah	3,381	7,146	2,704
Charleston	1,635	1,172	83
Wilmington	664	385	403
Norfolk	2,068	2,131	759

Total port receipts 30,769 bales, against 16,390 same day last year.

RECEIPTS AT PRINCIPAL INTERIOR PORTS.

	Yesterday.	Last Week.	Last Year.
Augusta	700	721	641
Memphis	438	3,945	805
St. Louis	107	4,183	386
Houston	6,050	10,291	2,697

ESTIMATED RECEIPTS.

	Today.	Last Week.	Last Year.
Galveston	8,000	9,700	4,784
New Orleans	7,000	8,000	4,901

Total exports yesterday, 13,294 bales; so far this season 6,962,362, against 8,123,394 same period last year.

SPOT MARKETS.

	Price.	—Stocks.—	
Sales.	Middling.	1915.	1914.
2,175 New Orleans	9.56	358,528	156,190
100 Mobile	9.25	19,478	18,511
5,402 Savannah	9½	138,598	67,004
1,530 Galveston	10.10	421,188	248,201
Wilmington	9½	50,224	17,801
3,743 Norfolk	9.63	70,498	40,158
788 Augusta	9 63	126,103	43,021
1,500 Memphis	9.50	142,847	94,433
St. Louis	9½	33,760	32,393
892 Houston	9.95	431,637	105,601

The Liverpool market opened quiet. There was a good demand business in spot cotton, with middling 5 points advance at 5.80d.

Sales, 10,000 bales. Receipts, 33,000 bales, including 24,000 American. Closed firm.

TOBACCO STOCKS.

Closing quotations of stocks not quoted elsewhere were:

	Tuesday.	Monday.
	Bid. Asked.	Bid. Asked.
American Cigar	113 120	115 120
American Cigar pf	99 100	99 100
Am. Mach. & Fdy	70 75	70 75
Conley Foil Co	300 325	305 325
Johnston R. F. & M	150 160	150 160
J. S. Young	155 165	155 165
J. S. Young pf	109 111	109 111
MacAndrews & F	195 200	195 200
MacAndrews & F. pf	99 101	99 101
Porto Rico-Am. Tob	180 190	180 195
R. J. Reynolds Tob	305 315	300 310
R. J. Reyn. Tob. pf	119 120	119 120

FINANCIAL NOTES.

Wheatley, Matchett & Co., dealers in unlisted securities, have moved to larger quarters in the Equitable Building.

C. E. Mitchell & Co. and Jerome J. Danzig & Co. will shortly offer at par $500,000 first mortgage 6 per cent. marine equipment bonds of the Luckenbach Company, Inc., guaranteed as to principal and interest by Edgar F. Luckenbach individually.

The International Petroleum Company, Ltd., has shipped to Lagunitas, Peru, a large cargo of oil-well supplies and machinery for the further development of the company's property there.

The Board of Directors of the May Department Stores Company at yesterday's meeting in St. Louis declared a dividend of one-half of 1 per cent. on the common stock, payable June 1 to holders of record May 15. The last dividend was 1½ per cent. on March 1. The general and special surplus of the company is $3,350,000. The sales since Feb. 1 exceeded the sales for the corresponding period last year.

It is estimated by the officials of the Pacific Gas and Electric Company that the contract to supply gas, steam, and electricity for the Panama-Pacific Exposition will bring in $500,000 additional revenue this year.

One hundred shares of Third Avenue Railroad Company stock in the name of Fahnestock & Co. have been lost.

The Commercial Security Company is distributing a booklet on short term bonds.

CONSOLIDATED EXCHANGE.

Prices rallied on the Consolidated Exchange after a degree of unsettlement early, when a receivership was announced for Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific. While the Rock Island shares declined to 21¾, compared with an opening price of 31, and an early high of 32½, there was no decided selling pressure elsewhere. A limited number of stop loss orders were uncovered, with prices giving somewhat, but commission houses executed numerous buying orders on the recession and on the later advance business increased largely.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
20	Alaska Gold	36⅝	36⅝	36⅝	36⅝
140	Allis-Chalmers	17¼	17¼	16¾	17¼
11,520	Amal. Copper	74½	78	74½	78
520	Am. Beet Sugar	47½	47¾	46½	47½
1,080	American Can	36	37⅝	34½	37⅝
30	Am. Car & F	53½	54¾	53½	54¾
20	Am. Cotton Oil	49¾	50	49¾	50
20	Am. Hide & L	7¾	7¾	7¾	7¾
110	Am. H. & L. pf	39⅝	39⅝	38⅝	38⅝
110	Am. Ice Sec	32¾	32¾	31½	31⅝
320	Am. Locomo	50	53½	49	53½
1,080	Am. Smelting	72⅝	73⅝	71⅝	73⅝
30	Am. Sugar	109	110	109	110
440	Anaconda Cop	36¼	37⅝	35¾	37¼
210	Balt. & Ohio	79	79	77¾	79
870	Brooklyn R. T	92	93	91½	92⅝
30	California Pet	17⅝	17⅞	17⅝	17⅞
230	Can. Pacific	171¼	172	169¾	171½
1,680	Cent. Leather	40¾	41¾	39¾	41½
120	Ches. & Ohio	48⅝	48⅞	47¼	48⅝
10	Chi. Gt. West	34⅝	34⅝	34⅛	34⅛
50	C.,M.& St.P.pf	97⅞	97⅞	96	97⅛
4,040	Chi., R. I. & P.	31	32½	21¾	24
140	Chino Copper	44½	45¼	44⅛	45¼
450	Col. Fuel & I.	34½	34⅝	33½	34⅛
450	Corn Products	15⅞	15⅝	14½	14⅝
820	Erie	29½	29⅝	28⅝	29⅜
360	Goodrich Co	46¼	48½	45⅝	48½
30	Gt. North'n ore	38¾	38⅝	37⅝	37⅝
30	Gt. North'n pf	121¾	123	121¾	122
210	Inspirat'n Cop	29⅝	29⅞	29	29⅜
1,690	Inter.-Met	19⅝	21	19⅝	21
220	Inter.-Met. pf	72½	73¾	71⅝	73½
20	Lehigh Valley	142¼	142¼	142¼	142¼
115	Maxw'l Motors	47¼	49	45¼	48½
640	Mex. Petrol'm	90⅝	92⅞	89	92
30	Mo., Kan. & T	14⅝	14⅝	14⅝	14⅝
1,090	Mo. Pacific	17⅛	17⅝	16⅜	17⅛
40	Nat. Lead	66¼	66¼	65¼	65¼
90	Nev. Copper	15⅛	15⅝	15⅛	15¼
500	N. Y. Central	90⅝	92	90	92
10	N. Y. Cen. rts	⅛	⅛	⅛	⅛
1,310	N.Y.,N.H.& H	63¾	70⅝	63⅜	70
410	N.Y.,O. & W	30⅝	34⅞	30⅝	34½
140	Nor. Pacific	110⅝	110¾	110¼	110⅝
10	Pac. Mail	20	20	20	20
20	Pennsylvania	111	111	111	111
20	Pr. Steel Car	43½	43½	41⅞	41⅞
120	Ray Copper	22⅝	23¼	22⅝	23⅛
12,040	Reading	154½	155¼	153	155¼
160	Rep. I. & St	29¾	29¾	29	29½
470	So. Pacific	93	94	92⅞	93⅞
190	Studebaker	63¾	66¾	62½	66¾
50	Tenn. Copper	33	33	32	33
20	Third Av	55½	55½	55¾	55¼
3,660	Union Pacific	132⅝	133½	131⅝	133⅝
360	U. S. Rubber	69¾	70⅝	68⅝	70⅜
18,300	U. S. Steel	57⅞	58⅜	57¼	58⅝
50	U. S. Steel pf	108⅝	108⅝	108⅜	108⅝
390	Utah Copper	65½	67	65½	66⅞
20	W. U. Tel	68	68	68	68
440	Wh'ouse Elec	84¼	84¼	81½	83½

68,075

MINING STOCKS.

1,600	Atlanta	.40½	.42	.40½	.42
500	Booth	.43	.43	.43	.43
1,500	Gold. Merger	.28	.28	.27½	.27½
300	Jim Butler	.87	.87	.87	.87
2,500	Jumbo Ext	1.60	1.75	1.60	1.75
500	Lone Star	.00	.00	.00	.00
100	Pitts. S. Pk	.16	.16	.16	.16
1,000	Silver Pick	.12½	.12½	.12½	.12½
300	Tonopah Ext	3.50	3.50	3.50	3.50
500	Un. Gold M	.06	.06	.06	.06

8,800

STOCK MARKET AVERAGES.

The average quotations of twenty-five leading railroad and twenty-five industrial issues yesterday, and of these two groups of stocks combined, with comparisons:

	High.	Low.	Last.	Ch'ge.
Railroads	75.48	73.34	74.95	— .60
Industrials	67.92	65.70	67.58	+1.01

COMBINED AVERAGE.

April 13	70.01	68.06	68.79	+ .39
April 14	70.03	68.72	69.37	+ .55
April 15	70.46	69.15	69.90	+ .53
April 16	71.61	69.80	70.62	+ .72
April 17	71.79	70.82	71.38	+ .76
April 19	72.96	70.53	71.06	— .32
April 20	71.70	69.32	71.26	+ .20

Range of Fifty Stocks.

	—High.—	—Low.—	Last.
Apr. to date	72.96 Apr. 19	64.54 Apr. 1	71.26
Apr., 1914	70.66 Apr. 2	65.24 Apr. 25	67.26
Apr., 1913	74.41 Apr. 4	69.53 Apr. 30	69.79
Apr., 1912	83.76 Apr. 26	80.92 Apr. 1	82.81
Yr. to date	72.96 Apr. 19	58.99 Feb. 24	71.26
Year, 1914	73.30 Jan. 31	57.47 July 30	60.20
Year, 1913	79.10 Jan. 3	63.09 June 10	68.04
Year, 1912	85.32 Sep. 30	75.24 Feb. 1	79.39
Year, 1911	84.41 Jan. 26	69.57 Sep. 25	77.60

RAILROAD EARNINGS.

The railroads reporting so far for the second week of April show these aggregated changes in gross earnings, those showing gains and those showing losses being stated separately:

Seven roads	$3,068,296+$174,476
Nine roads	4,123,357— 815,280
Total (16 roads)	7,191,653— 640,804

Miscellaneous Earnings.

AMERICAN HIDE AND LEATHER CO. for the quarter ended March 31.

	1915.	1914.	1913.
†Net earn	$548,794	$147,245	$45,043
Int. & sh. fd.	165,375	165,375	165,375
Surplus	383,419	*18,130	120,332

July 1-March 31:

†Net earn	1,348,236	652,536	702,911
Int. & sh. fd.	496,125	496,125	496,125
Surplus	852,111	156,411	206,786

†After replacements, renewals, and interest on loans.
*Deficit.

KINGS COUNTY ELECTRIC LIGHT AND POWER CO. AND EDISON ELECTRIC ILLUMINATING CO. OF BROOKLYN for the the quarter ended March 31—

	1915.	1914.	Increase.
Gross	1,754,248	1,652,743	101,505
Net aft. t. & d.	643,668	596,849	46,818
Other income	11,715	16,259	*4,544
Total income	655,382	613,109	42,274
Sup. aft. chgs.	438,595	395,542	43,053

PHILADELPHIA RAPID TRANSIT for March—

Gross	2,027,910	1,949,518	78,392
Net	845,645	761,927	83,718
Sup. aft. chgs.	32,720	†41,017	73,737
9 mos. gross	17,805,207	19,974,393	*2,169,186
Net	7,450,540	7,552,019	107,521
Sup. aft. chgs.	174,101	148,000	26,101

*Decrease.
†Deficit.

SHORT TERM NOTES.

Security.	Rate.	Due.	Bid.	Ask.	Yield
Am. Locom	5	July, 1915	100¾	100½	2.65
A. T. & T. s.	5	Apr., 1916	100⅝	100⅜	4.20
Am. Tob. sc.	6	Sep., 1915	100⅜	101¼	2.75
Am. Cop	5	Mar., 1917	99¾	100	5.50
Argen. Govt.	6	Dec.15,'15	100⅜	101⅛	4.30
Argen. Govt.	6	Dec.15,'16	100⅜	100⅝	5.55
Argen. Govt.	6	Dec.15,'17	100⅜	100⅝	5.70
Bell T. & Ohio	4½	June, 1915	100¼	100¼	2.50
Beth. Steel	5	June11,'15	100¼	100⅜	2.75
Brook. R. T.	5	July, 1918	99⅝	100	5.00
Canadian Pac.	6	Mar. 2,'24	103	103½	5.50
Chesa. & Ohio.	5	June, 1919	99⅜	99⅝	5.40
C. & W. Ind.	5	Sep., 1915	100¼	100⅜	4.00
Chi. E. Rys.	5	July, 1918	96½	96½	7.53
City of Mont.	5	Dec., 1917	99½	100	5.00
C. G. W. & L.	6	May, 1918	99¾	100	6.50
Con. G., Bal.	5	Mar., 1917	99⅞	100	5.00
Cons. Pow. Co.	6	May 1,'17	97½	99	6.50
Erie R. R.	5	Apr., 1916	99	99⅜	5.85
Erie R. R.	5	Oct., 1915	100⅛	100⅜	2.90
Erie R. R.	5½	Apr., 1917	98⅝	98⅞	6.35
Gen. Motors	6	Oct., 1915	101¼	101½	2.90
Gen. Rubber	4½	July, 1915	100¼	100⅜	2.80
Gov. of Switz.	5	Mar., 1916	99¾	100	5.00
Gov. of Switz.	5	Mar., 1918	97½	97½	5.90
Gov. of Switz.	5	Mar., 1920	96	96½	5.95
Har. R. & P.	5	May, 1915	100	100¼	2.23
Hav. El. Ry.	6	June, 1915	99⅛	99½	6.23
Hocking Val.	6	Nov., 1915	100⅛	101¼	3.05
Int. Harv	5	Feb.15,'18	99⅜	99⅝	5.10
Int. Steel	6	Mar., 1917	97½	98	7.00
L. S. & M. S.	5	June, 1915	100⅛	100⅜	3.37
L. S. & M. S.	5	Sep., 1915	100⅜	100⅝	2.75
L. S. & M. S.	5	Dec., 1915	100⅜	100⅝	3.25
Louis. G. & E.	6	Apr., 1918	97	98½	6.55
Mich. Ry.	6	June, 1919	98	99	6.40
Minn. G. E.	6	June, 1917	100	100½	5.70
Mo. Pacific	6	June, 1915	92½	94½	50.00
Mon. T. & P.	6	Apr., 1917	96	98¼	6.40
N. Eng. Nav.	6	Mar., 1917	96¾	97¼	7.45
N. Y. Cent.	4½	May, 1915	100	100⅛	2.50
N. Y. Cent.	5	Sep.15,'15	100⅜	100⅜	3.50
N. Y. Cent.	5	Oct., 1915	100⅜	100⅝	3.80
N.Y.N.H.&H.	6	May, 1910	99⅝	100	5.00
Nor. States P.	6	June, 1917	97	99	6.40
Pac. G. & El.	5	Dec.15,'15	100¼	100⅜	4.45
Pa. R. R. cv.	3½	Oct., 1915	100	100⅛	3.20
P. S. C., N. J.	5	Mar., 1916	100	100⅛	4.70
Sea. Air Line	5	Mar., 1916	99¾	100⅛	4.85
Southern Ry.	5	Feb., 1916	99¼	100	5.00
Southern Ry.	5	Mar., 1917	98⅜	98½	5.80
Sulz. & Sons.	6	June, 1916	99⅝	99⅞	6.10
U. S. Smelt.	5	June, 1918	94	95½	6.50
Union Typew.	5	Jan.15,'18	96	97½	6.50
United Fruit.	6	May, 1917	101¼	101⅜	5.15
United Fruit.	5	May, 1918	98⅝	98⅞	5.50
Utah Co	6	Apr., 1917	97	98	6.50
West. P. Trac.	6	Mar., 1917	96	99	6.50
West. Power.	6	July, 1915	100⅜	100⅝	3.00
W. S. G. & E.	6	Oct., 1917	97	98¼	6.15
West. Pewer.	6	Mar. 1,'17	98	99	6.50

THE CITY'S FINANCIAL OPERATIONS.

Temporary Financing, April 12 to 17, 1915.

	Corporate Stock Notes.	Revenue Bonds and Bills.	Special Revenue Bonds.
Outstanding April 10	$61,628,247.70	$92,781,127.37	$7,335,925.00
Net increase	.....	1,447,662.67	.....
Outstanding April 17	$61,628,247.70	$94,228,790.04	$7,335,923.00
Cash balance April 17	6,894,956.82	.....	.....
Net obligation	$54,733,310.88	.....	.....

OUTSIDE SECURITIES

Curb Stocks Develop a Slightly Easier Tone on Less Active Trading.

Transactions in the outside security market yesterday amounted to 174,425 shares of stock and $20,000 of bonds. In addition there were sales of 11,882 rights. The sales of stocks were divided as follows: Industrials, 33,953; oils, 3,193, and mining, 137,279. The range of prices in all issues in which transactions were recorded was:

INDUSTRIALS.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
200	Am. Wr. Paper	1¼	1¼	1	1
5,150	Am. Zinc	37¾	37¾	36	37
100	Brit.-Am. Tob., ordinary	18¼	18¼	18¼	18¼
2,000	Brit.-Am. Tob., ord. bearer	19¼	19¾	19¼	19¼
250	†Fisk Tire	60	60	60	60
4,000	†Inter. Motors	15½	16¼	14¼	16¼
560	†Int. Motors pf.	34	35	33	35
200	†Int. Mer. Mar.	1¼	1¼	1¼	1¼
3,500	Int. Petroleum	8¾	8¾	8¼	8¾
285	Kelly Springf'd Tire	133	133	129	130
2,900	Marconi of Am.	2⅞	2⅞	2¾	2¾
2,000	N. Y. Transp.	14½	14½	13½	14¼
200	†PyreneMfg.Co.	8⅞	8⅞	8⅝	8⅞
443	Sterling Gum	3	3	3	3
2,350	Corp'n R. & H.	7⅝	8	7½	7⅝
4,000	U. Cig. S., new	10½	10⅝	10⅜	10⅝
275	U. Cig.S.of Am.	105	105¼	104	105¼
5,000	U. Prof.Sh.,new	3½	3⅝	3⅜	3½
600	†World Film	3⅝	4	3⅝	3⅝

STANDARD OIL SUBSIDIARIES.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.	Net Ch'ge.
2,180	Ang.-Am. Oil	18½	18	18¾	...
3	Atlantic Ref	570	565	570	...
1	Colonial Oil	130	130	130	+ 5
25	Cont. Oil	233	230	230	— 3
12	Crescent P. L.	39	38½	39	+ 1
60	Eureka P. L.	228	226	226	+ 1
25	Gal.-Sig. Oil	161	159	159	...
70	Illinois P. L.	136	135	135	...
21	Indiana P. L.	103	102	103	+ 1
65	Nat. Transit	32	31	32	+ 1
20	N. Y. Transit	210	210	210	— 2
5	Northern P. L.	93	93	93	...
160	Ohio Oil	141	140	141	— ½
310	Pierce Oil	14½	14¼	14½	+ ¼
80	Pral. O. & G.	258	258	258	...
45	Prairie P. L.	140	139	139	— 2
65	St. O. of Cal.	298	295	295	— 5
75	St. O. of Ind.	400	396	400	+ 2
5	St. O. of Ky.	252	252	252	...
55	St. O. of N. J.	396	395	396	+ ½
26	St. O. of N. Y.	190	187½	189	— 2
10	Un. Tank Line	83	83	83	+ 1
5	Vacuum Oil	209	209	209	...

MISCELLANEOUS RIGHTS.

		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
11,382	N. Y. Central	⅞	1	⅞	1
500	Texas Oil	5⅝	5⅝	5½	5½

MINING STOCKS.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
2,000	†Alas.-Ju. w.i.	14	14⅜	13¾	14⅜
1,800	†Alta-C. M.Co.	89	89	85	85
6,700	*Atlanta	42	42	40	41
8,000	†Big Cotton	12	13	12	12
2,700	*Beaver Con	40	41	40	40
2,200	Braden Copper	8⅝	8¾	8¼	8⅝
100	Brit. C. Corp	⅞	⅞	⅞	⅞
400	Butte & N. Y.	1	1	1	1
380	Canada Cop	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛
300	*Caribou Cob	50	50	50	50
7,500	Cashboy	8½	8½	8	8
2,500	Con. Ariz. Sm	1	1	1	1
100	Con. Cop. M	2	2	2	2
200	*C. O. D. Con	6	6	6	6
1,500	Con. Nev.-Utah	⅞	⅞	⅞	⅞
1,000	†Dia. Daisy	7	7	7	7
250	†Dome Mines	13⅝	13⅝	13	13¼
6,000	Ely Consol	13	13	11	11
1,300	†Emma Cop	36	36	35	36
300	*Florence	58	59	57	57
400	†Genesee	40	40	40	40
3,400	†Gold. Merger	28	28	26	26½
110	Greene-Can	32	32½	32	32½
5,000	*Green-Mex	3	3	3	3
690	Halifax Ton	38	40	37	39
1,100	†Iron Blossom	85	87	85	85
25,000	Jumbo Exten	1¾	1¾	1¼	1¾
200	Kerr Lake	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛
1,250	†Kewanaa	19	19	18	19
1,115	La Rose Con	½	⅝	½	⅝
200	*Lone Star	9	9	9	9
1,075	*McK.-Dar	36	36	32	33
700	N. Utah Bing	1½	1⅛	1½	1⅛
800	Nip. M. Co	6¼	6¼	5¾	6
1,000	*North Star	16	16	16	16
15,600	*Oro	12	12	11½	12
675	*Porcupine V.	68	68	67	67
500	†Sand. Ken	12	12	12	12
1,500	†Sells	35	38	35	35
2,500	†Silver Pick	12	12	11½	11½
1,250	Stan.-S.-

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EDISON CO. FILES ITS REDUCED RATES

Benefit Goes to Small Light Consumer, but Charge Will Be Made for Lamps.

WHOLESALE RATE OPPOSED

Apartment House Tenants Fear Landlords Will Get Advantages They Should Have.

The New York Edison Company filed yesterday with the Public Service Commission its new rates for the supply of electricity in accordance with the recent order of the commission reducing its rate to the ordinary consumer from 10 cents a kilowatt hour to 8 cents. At the same time the United Electric Light and Power Company, which, like the New York Edison Company, is controlled by the Consolidated Gas Company, applied to the commission for a conference upon its rates.

In comparing the new and old rates of the New York Edison Company it has to be remembered that the company is at present supplying its consumers with carbon filament incandescent lamps free. In future it will charge for the lamps unless the consumer agrees to add half a cent to the price per kilowatt hour that he is paying.

The new general rate without supply of lamps is:

First 900 kilowatt hours, monthly consumption, at 8 cents.
Next 100 kilowatt hours, monthly consumption, at 7 cents.
Next 200 kilowatt hours, monthly consumption, at 6 cents.
Next 800 kilowatt hours, monthly consumption, at 5 cents.
Next 400 kilowatt hours, monthly consumption, at 4.5 cents.
Excess over 1,900 kilowatt hours, monthly, the excess, 4.25 cents.

The old general rate with free supply of lamps is:

First 250 kilowatt hours, monthly, 10 cents.
Next 250 kilowatt hours, monthly, 9 cents.
Next 250 kilowatt hours, monthly, 8 cents.
Next 250 kilowatt hours, monthly, 7 cents.
Next 500 kilowatt hours, monthly, 6 cents.
Excess over 1,500 kilowatt hours, monthly, the excess at 5 cents.

This means that for the consumer of 1,000 kilowatt hours a month the new rate will be $79, whereas he is now paying $84. To this must be added the one-half of 1 per cent. which the company reckons to be the value of the free lamp renewal privilege, which on 1,000 kilowatt hours will equal $5. The result is that the consumer of 1,000 kilowatt hours will pay the same under the new as the old rates.

The new power rate will be:

First 450 kilowatt hours, monthly consumption, at 8 cents.
Next 100 kilowatt hours, monthly consumption, at 7 cents.
Next 1,350 kilowatt hours, monthly consumption, at 6 cents.
Excess over 1,900 kilowatt hours, the excess, at $4.25.

The old power rate is:

First 200 kilowatt hours, monthly, at 9.5 cents.
Next 200 kilowatt hours, monthly, 8 cents.
Next 2,500 kilowatt hours, monthly, at 6 cents.
Excess over 2,900 kilowatt hours, monthly, the excess, at 5 cents.

This shows that where as the first 450-kilowatt hours of power now costs $38, after May 1 it will cost only $36, and the first 550 hours now costing $44 after May 1 will cost $43.

The new wholesale rates for Manhattan will apply to consumers who use not less than 75,000 kilowatt hours a year, and whose monthly bills average not less than $312.50. They must pay after May 1:

First 75,000 kilowatt hours in each year, 5 cents.
Next 100,000 kilowatt hours in each year, 4 cents.
Next 150,000 kilowatt hours in each year, 3 cents.
Next 175,000 kilowatt hours in each year, 2½ cents.
Over 1,100,000 kilowatt hours in each year, excess in each year, 2 cents.

The same rates will apply to the Bronx, except that there the wholesale rate will be granted on a minimum consumption of 60,000 kilowatt hours a year and a monthly average payment of not less than $250.

In thus assigning new wholesale rates the New York Edison Company is dropping the provision that in order to enjoy the benefit of the lower rate consumers must undertake to take the minimum quantity of current for six years. There is no change, as far as the Bronx is concerned, in the quantity of current that must be consumed to entitle the purchaser to the lower price, but in Manhattan the qualifying amount that prevails at present is the use of 100,000 kilowatt hours a year and an average monthly payment of not less than $416.33.

Under these conditions the wholesale rates now in force are:

First 100,000 kilowatt hours in each yearly period, 5c.
Next 100,000 kilowatt hours in each yearly period, 4c.
Over 200,000 kilowatt hours in each yearly period, excess in each year 3c.

This schedule has already come in for strong criticism. Percival Robert Moses, an electrical engineer of 366 Fifth Avenue, has written to the commission to complain of the principle on which it has been drawn up. He objects strongly to the discount on account of quantity used, and asserts that it permits the middleman to take profits which should be shared with the actual consumer.

Thus Mr. Moses objects to the clause which permits the owner of a building who agrees to exclude all other electric services and to refrain from erecting a private power plant to receive credit to the extent of 75,000 kilowatt hours a year for the current consumed by his tenants. Mr. Moses asks why the landlord and not the tenants should benefit by the large quantity consumed in the building.

Another point Mr. Moses raises is the regulation that permits an owner of two buildings not more than 150 feet apart to combine the consumption of electricity in these structures and so get a lower rate. Here again, in his opinion, an unfair advantage is granted to a property owner for something to which he is not a party. It would enable a man to erect an entire group of buildings and make a handsome profit by getting current for them at a very low rate and then retailing it to his tenants at a high rate.

The object of these regulations, Mr. Moses argues, is to prevent the erection of private power plants in the city, which might compete with the New York Edison Company. The latter does not care whether it makes a profit or not on a particular building, as long as it earns a profit on its entire system, and the effect of the principle on which it has drawn its schedule, Mr. Moses asserts, is to hold up the rates for the moderate consumers.

$12,000 AWARD SUITS NONE.

Too Much, Says Road's Lawyer; Not Enough, Injured Man Complains.

Robert G. Stewart got a verdict for $12,000 in the Supreme Court yesterday against the Pennsylvania Railroad and James C. Stewart & Co., contractors. Stewart was working as a foreman of the construction work under the North River in 1911. He fell against a dynamo and suffered injuries that made necessary the amputation of his right hand and the toes of both feet.

His counsel moved to set the verdict aside on the ground that it was inadequate, and counsel for the defendants joined in the motion because they thought it was too large. Justice Erlanger will hear arguments on the motion next Tuesday.

PROPOSALS.

PITTSBURGH & ERIE COAL COMPANY First Mortgage 20-Year 4½% Sinking Fund Gold Bonds.

Notice is hereby given, pursuant to the terms of the Mortgage, dated May 1st, 1903, that the undersigned, as Trustee, will receive sealed proposals up to three o'clock on the 28th day of April, 1915, for the sale to it of bonds as above described sufficient to use the sum of $13,271.59. The right is reserved to reject any or all tenders.
The NEW YORK TRUST COMPANY, Trustee.
By H. W. MORSE, Secretary.
Dated, New York, April 15, 1915.

SUBWAY TO CUT PARK EDGE.

Bronx Opposition to Narrow Strip for Tracks Withdrawn.

Chairman McCall announced yesterday that, unless concessions were made by the opponents to the grant of a strip of Bronx Park for the White Plains Avenue Subway extension, it might be necessary to stop the work.

Within an hour Madison Grant, Secretary of the Zoological Association, communicated with the Chairman and withdrew his opposition to the Hoff bill, which if adopted will make it possible for the commission to acquire the strip of land it needs.

The Chairman's announcement came at the public meeting of the commission. He referred by name to Mr. Grant and said his opposition to the Hoff bill was likely to make it impossible to get it passed. Then he said:

"We feel it incumbent to make it known to the public that if that bill is defeated a very serious situation will be created, and it may end in a determination to cease work on the White Plains Avenue road, as we shall be without an alternative in the premises."

The Hoff bill merely gives the city and the Public Service Commission authority to exchange lands held by the commission for other land held by a city department if it should seem desirable. At one time the commission suggested the exchange of a considerable area in this way, but in consequence of the opposition which its plans had aroused it reduced its demands to a strip of land not more than twenty-seven feet wide at its broadest and tapering to a point.

The Chairman's announcement was made known to Mr. Grant, and through ex-Commissioner Eustis he informed Mr. McCall that he would reconsider his attitude. As the discretion concerning the exchange was left with the Sinking Fund Commission, he was satisfied. Mr. Grant subsequently telegraphed to Lieut. Gov. Schoeneck and Senator Ogden L. Mills to explain his change of position.

The North Side Board of Trade and prominent men in the Bronx also telegraphed to Albany to urge the passage of the Hoff bill, and news was received that Senator Mills had got the bill reported out of committee and there was hope that it would pass the Senate.

SEES GREAT TRADE CHANCE.

U. S. Chamber of Commerce Wants Nation to Seize It.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, April 20.—A special committee of the United States Chamber of Commerce, which has been holding meetings in Washington for the last two days, told William C. Redfield, Secretary of Commerce, at an informal conference held at his home last night that it was the unanimous belief of the members that the United States today faced the greatest opportunity in its history for the extension of its foreign trade. The committee asked Secretary Redfield to use his influence to obtain more liberal appropriations from Congress for the purpose of fostering foreign commerce.

The Chamber's special trade committee was created in June, 1913, for the purpose of making a thorough study of the organization and effectiveness of the Department of Commerce, with a view to offering suggestions and co-operating to any extent possible in obtaining the most efficient service possible. Many of its recommendations have been incorporated into law, notably those favoring appointing commercial attachés and consular commercial representatives and appropriations for cabling by Consuls in order to facilitate the transmission of commercial information.

The committee believes in view of the present European situation that it has even more extensive work before it than has heretofore been considered. Eventually besides foreign trade it will report on all divisions of the department directly affecting business. Those members present at last night's conference were A. W. Shaw of Chicago, Philip B. Fouke, President of Funston Brothers, St. Louis; E. Oliver Fowlkes, President of D. R. Dunlap Mercantile Company, Mobile; Charles C. Jenks, President of Jenks & Muir Manufacturing Company, Detroit; Charles F. McCormick of Johnson & Johnson, New Brunswick, N. J.; Calvin M. Smyth, President of Young-Smyth-Field Company, Philadelphia, and Professor Edwin Francis Gay, Dean of the Graduate School of Business Administration at Harvard.

B. & O. PUTS 3,000 TO WORK.

Orders Repair Shops to Resume—New Cars Received.

The Baltimore & Ohio Railroad has ordered 3,000 car repairmen who were laid off in the latter part of 1914 to return to work immediately, because of the heavy increase in the transportation of coal, much of it for export. There are twenty repair shops on the system, all of which are affected by the order.

Shortly after the recent decision of the Interstate Commerce Commission granting an increase in freight rates the B. & O. placed an order for $2,000,000 worth of coal cars. This order was executed in January and the first installment of the cars were turned over to the road's inspectors yesterday.

NEW INCORPORATIONS.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, April 20.—Thirty-one corporations, having aggregated capital stocks of $1,557,000, were chartered today. They included:

Color Projection Corporation, motion picture cameras, projectors, color projection processes, $1,000,000; F. C. Bangs, Dewitt C. Weld, F. B. Cannock, 317 East 34th St.

Seguranca Steamship Corpn., transportation, navigation, $30,000; M. J. O'Shaughnessy, R. M. Devoe, W. A. Hamilton, 116 Pine St.

The Joe Klein Co., clothing, wearing apparel, $50,000; J. Blockhaus, J. J. O'Connell, Jr., A. B. Crawford, 2,469 Cambreling Av., Bronx.

Worthington Whitehouse, Inc., realty agency, brokerage, $50,000; R. S. Emmet, N. Rae, Worthington Whitehouse, 9 East 46th St.

Syracuse Athletic Amusements, Syracuse, baseball team, athletic contests, field days, $25,000; W. B. Tousey, W. Rubin, F. T. Miller, Syracuse.

Fleming & Patterson, textiles, $20,000; W. J. and G. C. Fleming, A. Patterson, New Canaan, Conn.

He Comes Up Smiling Co., theatrical, motion pictures, $10,000; R. I. Kohn, M. Herman, A. H. Woods, 236 West 52d St.

The Guilty Man Co., $10,000; same directors.

Broadway and Grove Street Holding Corp., Brooklyn, realty, construction, decorating, furnishing, $10,000; S. Collins, A. L. Rose, W. H. Jeffers, 128 Broadway, Manhattan.

Oneida Chain Co., Oneida, mechanical devices, machinery, $10,000; H. A. Constantine, M. Mayer, S. F. Rensdorf, Syracuse.

Dujardin-Morgan Co., wrenches, vises, jacks, $5,000; B. Hutchein, P. S. Morgan, H. Dujardin, 3,303 Glenwood Road, Brooklyn.

Monarch Cleaning and Dyeing Co., $5,000; J. C. Voight, E. A. Reilly, T. E. Murray, Jr., 228 West 181st St.

The New York Truth, newspapers, $10,000; J. Abrahams, J. and L. Schwab, 187 West 93d St.

Benton Co-operative Co., Benton, producing, merchandising on co-operative, plain farm products, food, farm machinery, $8,000; R. L. Edmonds, J. S. Merrifield, C. Olsen, Penn Yan.

Double Life Tire Co., Brooklyn, $5,000; L. A. Goldenstein; H. Gruenhut, L. A. Fassett, St Louis, Mo.

Louis R. Adams & Co., auto and bicycle tires, rims, accessories, $5,000; H. W. Seul, M. B. and L. R. Adams, Rowayton, Conn.

Rafferty Contracting Co., trucking, contracting, $5,000; J., O. and J. A. Rafferty, 622 West 52d St.

Authorizations: American Transatlantic Co., Wilmington, Del., navigation, boat owners, $200,000; Repr., T. Allen, 3d, 45 William St., Manhattan.

Themelis Brothers Co., Fulton County, Georgia, tobacco cultivation, importation, $10,000; Repr. Nicholas S. Themelis, 333 Fifth Av., Manhattan.

Standard Stoker Co., Wilmington, Del., automatic stokers, or fuel conveyors, $2,700,000; Repres., J. A. Carey, 5,054 Grand Central Terminal Building, Manhattan.

Capital reduction: H. W. Palen's Sons, New York, $200,000 to $100,000.

Voluntary dissolutions: Unit Orchestra Sales Co., Manhattan; Stutz Automobile Co. of Albany; Morgan & Wright, Manhattan.

New Jersey Charters.

Special to The New York Times.

TRENTON, N. J., April 20.—Charters filed:

H. Schulz & Son Decorating Company, Newark, deal in art, embroideries, $25,000; Margaretha Schulz, Frank M. Schulz, and Morris Liebowitch.

Hampton Light and Power Co., Hampton, operate light and power plants, $50,000; John A. Power, P. L. E. Del Fungo Giera, and E. P. Baylor.

Vasear Apparel Shop, Newark, manufacture wearing apparel, $100,000; M. S. Goldsmith, Abraham Straus, and Julius D. Straus.

Hellawell Warping and Winding Company, Paterson, manufacture silk and other textile fabrics; $5,000; Thorp Hellawell, George J. Standaert, and Marie Sico.

MITCHEL PICTURES EVILS OF STATE TAX

If City Adds $13,000,000 to Budget All Rents Will Go Up, He Says.

UNNECESSARY, HE INSISTS

Urges People to Appeal to Their Senators and Assemblymen to Protect the City.

Mayor Mitchel last night issued another protest against the proposed direct State tax. He said he had already given concise and definite reasons against its enactment, and had shown what reductions could be made in the State budget without difficulty or injury to the interests of the State. Five days have elapsed since he made his protest, but no action as yet, he said, had been taxed to avoid the levy of the direct tax.

Consequently he has now again taken up the matter and has argued that if the city has to pay $13,000,000 from its budget the result will be either the raising of rents throughout the city, or the reduction of the services which the city now renders to its inhabitants. The Mayor's statement compares the amounts spent on the principal departments of the city with the amount of the proposed levy, and shows that it exceeds the cost of such services as the police, the fire, or the charitable departments. He says:

If a direct tax of $18,000,000 is levied upon the State, the City of New York will be called upon to raise approximately $13,000,000 of this sum. I now desire to indicate to the people of New York what this unnecessary burden will mean to the city.

If the city is called upon to raise $13,000,000 in addition to its appropriations for purely municipal purposes, one of two things must happen. Either the tax rate must be raised to a prohibitive point or the city must eliminate $13,000,000 from the amount it now spends for the protection, comfort, and welfare of its own citizens.

Says Rents Will Increase.

If the tax rate is raised 16 points, as it would be by the proposed direct tax, the first result will be a decrease in the earning power of New York City's real estate. This, of course, will result in real estate depression, which can only be remedied by increase in rent to every rentpayer in the city. If this first alternative is decided upon its eventual effect will be to increase the rent paid in every dwelling and office building in New York City.

On the other hand, if, instead of raising the tax rate, the city authorities determine to reduce the service of its various departments, an equally distressing result must follow. Let me point out what $13,000,000 means in the yearly administration of municipal activities.

The yearly cost of the Health Department is $3,443,402.22, of the Charities Department $4,008,889.16, of the Correction Department $1,312,220.51, of Bellevue and Allied Hospitals $1,458,962.50, and of the Park Department $2,461,350.57. The total yearly cost of maintaining these five municipal departments is $12,685,114.96. Consequently, even if New York City felt constrained to abolish these five departments, it would still be $314,000 short of making up the deficiency created by its share of an unnecessary State tax of $13,000,000.

If instead of economizing along these lines the city should turn to the Police Department for retrenchment and abolish the salary of every police patrolman in the city this cut would be $1,400,000 short of the required $13,000,000. If the city should attempt a reduction in its Fire Department it could abolish the entire department, with its yearly cost for maintenance and salaries of $9,243,000, and it would still be $3,800,000 short of its share of the cost of unnecessary State expenditures.

Tax Would Build 26 Schools.

Again, the city could abolish its day high schools, its public libraries, its child hygiene work in school tenements, its milk stations, its vocational education, the College of the City of New York and Hunter College, its fire-prevention work, its kindergarten work, and its tenement-house inspection, and the yearly saving would be more than $2,000,000 short of its share of the proposed direct tax. If, instead of turning $13,000,000 over to the State for increases in the salaries of State officials, for the creation of new positions, for the maintenance of local up-State town roads, and for the dredging of fish ponds for up-State Assemblymen, the city should take this $13,000,000 and apply it to an increase in its own educational facilities, it could construct twenty-six model schools, containing forty-three classrooms each, and provide accommodation for 62,000 children.

With its vast responsibilities, with the tremendous undertakings in subways and a new water supply, to which it has set its hands, New York City has need of every cent that can properly be raised by taxation. If the Legislature can be led to see that New York City is not in a position to raise a single cent, required by the actual expenses of the State, we may be spared the proposed drain upon the city's resources.

"I suggest to the people of New York City, in each Assembly and Senate district," says the Mayor in conclusion, "that they call the attention of their representatives at Albany to the situation. I have endeavored to outline, and request them, irrespective of party, to protect the city whose interests they are presumed to guard."

OUT-OF-TOWN MARKETS

BOSTON.

MINING.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
2,220	Adventure	2⅝	3	2⅝	3
21	Ahmeek	345	345	345	345
877	Alaska	37	37½	36⅞	37
4,150	Algomah	3¼	3¼	3	3⅛
2,220	Allouez	53	55	51¾	54½
1,476	Amalgamated	75⅛	77½	74⅝	77¼
7,360	American Zinc	37⅝	38	36	37⅜
20	Anaconda	36½	36½	36½	36½
6,355	Ariz. Com	6⅝	7	6	6⅛
900	Butte & Bal.	4¼	4¼	4¼	4¼
6,425	Butte & Sup.	54⅝	55	53	54⅛
2,655	Cal. & Ariz.	67½	68	66½	67⅝
87	Cal. & Hecla	525	545	525	540
200	Centennial	22	23	21½	22
1,010	Chino	44⅜	45¾	44	45½
3,020	Copper Range	57⅛	57½	55¼	56¼
150	Daly West	3	3	3	3
2,625	East Butte	14	14½	13⅞	14⅜
3,763	Franklin	13	13¼	12	13
875	Granby	81	82½	80	81¾
890	Greene-Can.	32½	32½	32	32
406	Hancock	18½	19	18½	18⅝
1,410	Indiana	7⅛	8	7½	8
155	Inspiration	29¼	30	29¼	30
100	Island Creek	46	46½	46	46½
1,400	Isle Royale	29⅞	30	29¼	29⅝
50	Kerr Lake	5	5¼	5	5¼
400	Keweenaw	3	3	2⅝	2⅝
3,465	Lake	15½	17	15	15⅝
555	La Salle	6⅝	6¾	6½	6⅝
4,080	Mass. Con	13	13⅛	12¾	13
2,310	Mayflower	7	7⅛	6⅝	6⅞
110	Michigan	1⅞	1⅞	1⅝	1⅝
100	Miami	26⅛	26⅛	26⅛	26⅛
1,670	Mohawk	75½	76⅛	75½	75⅝
150	Nevada Con.	15⅛	15⅛	15	15
3,030	New Arcadian	7⅞	8	7½	8
530	Nipissing	6⅛	6¼	6	6
4,900	North Butte	33¼	33¼	31¼	32½
425	North Lake	2⅞	3	2¾	2¾
2,480	Old Colony	6⅝	6⅝	6	6⅛
695	Old Dominion	53	53½	52½	53⅛
835	Osceola	84	84	84	84
278	Pond Creek	16¾	16¾	16	16
430	Quincy	85	85½	83	85½
145	Ray Consol	22½	23¼	22½	23
1,050	Santa Fe	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	2½
1,810	Shannon	9¼	10	9¼	10
706	Shattuck	29	29½	28½	29
345	St. M. Land	58	58	56½	57
670	Sup. & Boston	2½	2¼	2¼	2¼
660	Sup. Copper	37	37	36	36½
275	Tamarack	39	39½	38	39¼
1,490	Trinity	5	5⅜	4	5⅛
220	Tuolumne	56c	56c	56c	56c
150	U. Cop. Land	1½	1½	1½	1½
2,815	U. S. Smelting	34½	34½	33⅜	33⅝
210	U. S. Smlt. pf.	45¼	47	45¼	46½
1,575	Utah Apex	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛
3,740	Utah Cons	15	15	13⅝	13¼
2,364	Utah Copper	65¾	67	65	67
1,440	Victoria	3⅜	4	3¼	3⅞
1,970	Winona	8¼	8¼	8	8¼
615	Wolverine	58½	58½	57	58
475	Wyandotte	99c	1	99c	1

RAILROADS.

105	Atchison	108	103¼	102¾	102⅝
160	Bost. Elev	84½	84½	84	84
697	Bost. & Maine	34½	36	34	35¾
10	Bost. & Me. pf.	48	48	48	48
175	Mass. Elec	7	7	7	7
10	Maine Cent	96	96	96	96
67	Mass. El. pf.	44	44	44	44
2,188	N. Y., N. H. & H. R. R	63½	70	63½	70
15	Rutland pf	20½	20½	20½	20½
50	Union Pac	132⅝	136	132⅛	132⅞
80	Verm. & Mass.	125	125	125	125
51	W. E. St. Ry.	65	66	65	65
10	W. E. St. Ry. pf.	87	87	87	87

MISCELLANEOUS.

10	Am. Ag. Chem.	55	55	55	55
123	Am. Ag. C. pf.	93½	93½	93	93
80	Amoskeag	65	65	65	65
90	Am. P. Sv. pf.	18	18	17½	17½
205	Am. Sugar	111¾	111¾	111	111
11	Am. Sugar pf.	114	114	114	114
699	Am. Tel. & T.	122¾	123¼	122½	122⅝
214	Am. Wool pf.	85	85⅝	85	85
160	East Boston L.	12	12	12	12
147	Edison	241	241	240	240
3,524	Edison rites	2.40	2.40	2.30	2.30
50	Ga. Ry. & El.	114	114	114	114
92	Gen. Elec.	154	154	153	154
174	Mass. Gas	82	82	82	82
50	Mass. Gas pf.	87	87	87	87
50	Mexican Tel	25c.	25c.	25c.	25c.
60	Mex. Tel. pf.	1	1	1	1
50	N. E. Tel.	129	129	129	129
27	Pullman	156½	157	156½	158½
30	Reece	16⅞	16⅞	16⅞	16⅞
50	Swift	109¾	109¾	109½	109½
50	Torrington	30	30	30	30½
25	Torring. pf.	28	28	28	28
585	Un. Fruit	134⅛	135	133	134⅛
1,035	Un. Shoe Mch.	63⅝	64	63¼	63⅝
253	Un. Sf. M. pf.	28⅝	28⅝	28⅝	28⅝
2,060	U. S. Steel	58⅛	58⅝	57⅝	58⅛
10	U. S. Steel pf.	100¼	100¼	100	100
25	West. Union	68	68⅜	68	68⅜

BONDS.

$1,000	Am. A. C. 5s	100⅜	100⅜	100⅜	100⅜
2,000	A. T. & T. 4½s	102½	102½	102½	102½
1,000	Atchison 4s	94	94	94	94
2,000	A., G. & W. I. 5s	65	65	65	65
2,000	N. E. Tel. 5s	101	101¼	101	101¼
1,000	West. Tel. 5s	95⅝	95⅞	95¾	95⅞

BOSTON CURB.

	Bid.	Asked.		Bid.	Asked.
Alvarado	.60		Houghton	2⅛	2⅜
Bay St. G.	.12	.13	*Iron H.	.85	.89
Begole	1¼	1½	La Rose	.51	.54
Bohemia	3⅛	3⅜	Majestic	.24	.26
Boston Ely	.38	.40	McK.-Dar.	.30	.34
Butte & L.	.29	.30	Mex. Met.	.18	.20
Calaveras	1⅞	2	M. of Am.	2	2¼
Chief Con.	1	1⅛	N. Baltic	2⅝	3
Cornelia	8	8½	Nevada D.	.80	
Con. Ariz.	.90	1	Okla Cop.	.30	.31
Cortez	.20	.50	Oneco	1⅜	1½
Con. Cop.	1⅜	2¼	S. Lake	8⅝	8⅞
Crown R.	.80	1	Stewart M.	1⅞	2
Davis-Daly	1⅛	1⅜	U. S. Exc.	2⅝	2⅝
Eagle & B.	.90	1	Yukon	2⅞	3
First N. C.	2½	3			

*Ex dividend.

CHICAGO.

STOCKS.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
100	Am. Can	36	36	36	36
20	Am. Radiator	375	375	375	375
51	Booth Fish	39½	40	39½	40
190	Chi. Pn. Tool	58	58	57	58
20	Chi. Ry., S. 1	88⅛	88½	88½	88⅛
185	Chi. Ry., S. 2	25½	25½	25	25
50	C. C. C. Ry. pf	30	30	30	30
80	Com. Edison	136½	136½	136½	136⅛
10	Dia. Match	95	95	94½	94⅞
45	Lindsay Light	3¾	3¾	3¾	3¾
3	Mon. Ward pf.	119¾	119¾	119¾	119¾
50	Carbon	139½	139½	139½	139½
25	Pub. Service	84½	84½	84½	84½
20	Pub. Sve. pf.	96	96	96	96
10	Peo. Gas	121¼	121¼	120¾	120¾
278	Sears-Roebuck	138	139	138	139
786	Stew. Warner	70¼	71	69¾	69¾
25	Swift	109¾	109¾	109¾	109¾
505	Union Carbide	163	163¾	161	163⅜

BONDS.

$7,000	Chi. Ry. 5s	95¾	95¾	95¾	95¾
1,000	Com. Ed. 5s	100⅜	100⅜	100⅜	100⅜
2,000	S. S. El. 4½s	89	89	89	89

BALTIMORE.

STOCKS.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
10	A. C. L. of C.	115½	115½	115½	115½
10	Citizens' Bank	43¼	43¼	43¼	43¼
50	Consol. Coal	95	95	95	95
25	Cons. Power	106½	106½	106½	106½
2	Cons. Pow. pf.	113¾	113¾	113¾	113¾
30	Elkhorn Fuel	19	19	19	19
15	Fairmont Gas	24	24	24	24
10	Fair. Gas pf.	42	42	42	42
50	G. B. S. scrip	39¾	40	39¾	40
285	Houston Oil	14	14	14	14
40	North. Central	84¾	84¾	84¾	84¾
5	Title Guar. Tr.	167½	167½	167½	167½
125	Un. Rys. & E.	24½	24½	24½	24½

BONDS.

$1,000	Chi. Rys. 1st 5s	95½	95½	95½	95½
1,000	City Balt. 4s, '62, w. i.	95	95	95	95
2,500	City Balt. 4s, 1961	95	95	95	95
100	City Balt. 4s, 1961	95½	95½	95½	95½
700	City Balt. 4s, 1926	97⅜	97⅜	97⅜	97⅜
1,000	Con. Coal ref. 6s	100⅜	100⅜	100⅜	100⅜
5,000	Con. Pow. 4½s	89	89	89	89
4,500	Con. P. notes	99¼	99¼	99¼	99¼
1,000	Elk. Fuel 5s	95	95	95	95
1,000	Fair. & Clark. Trac. 5s	99¾	99¾	99¾	99¾
1,000	Ft. W. & Den. C. 6s	104	104	104	104
28,500	G. B. S. B. 4s	20	20¼	20	20½
4,500	Hous. Oil div. oblig	73	73	72¾	73
2

DECISIONS AND CALENDARS

FEDERAL.

Supreme Court.

232—Chicago & Northwestern Railway Co. v. W. H. Gray.—Argument continued.

233—Milwaukee Electric Railway and Light Co. v. Railroad Commission of Wisconsin.—Argument commenced.

Adjourned until today.

Call for today: 233, 234, (to 248, inclusive,) 632, 252, 538, 713, 779, 407, 791, and 679.

Southern District.

CIRCUIT COURT OF APPEALS—Lacombe, Coxe, Ward, and Rogers, JJ.—At 10:30 A. M. in Room 433, P. O. Bldg.

Weeks‹U S (2).
Armstrong Seating Co ‹Smith's Island Co.
N Y Dock & H RR‹ Murphy.
Walcott‹Un Ferry Co.
Lee Dock‹U S.
U S‹Quan Wah.
U S‹Coi Chai.
U S‹Lee Chee.
Computing Scale Co‹ Toledo Co.
Eaton‹Conn Gen Life Ins Co.

Eaton‹Conn Mutual Life Ins Co.
Lehigh, W Coal Co‹ H & N Y Trans Co.
H & N Y Trans Co‹ Plymouth.
Graton & Knight Co‹ Citta di Palermo.
Denton‹Childs.
Ryan‹Mt Vernon Bk.
Rubinsky‹Banner Rubber Co.

DISTRICT COURT—Hough, J.—Room 337, P. O. Bldg., at 10:30 A. M.—Jury calendar.

U S‹Certificates of Watches.
Kleist‹Breitung.
U S‹One Pear-Shaped Diamond.

U S‹One Set Furs, Stole and Muff.
U S‹One Pearl Necklace.
Beaman‹N Y N H & H RR.

DISTRICT COURT—Augustus N. Hand, J.—Room 3, Woolworth Bldg., at 10:30 A. M.—Equity calendar.

Kauffer & Esser Co‹ Dietzger Co.
Appo‹McCall Co.
Mass‹Nathans.
Bryan‹Bliah.

Goidel‹Guild, Lindy‹Laminated Shin Co.
Levis‹Lang.
Kahn‹Frank.

DISTRICT COURT—Mayer, J.—Room 323, P. O. Bldg., at 10:30 A. M.—Equity calendar. Case on—Kintner‹Atlantic Com Co. No day calendar.

DISTRICT COURT—Hunt, J.—Room 1, Woolworth Bldg., at 10:30 A. M.—Equity calendar.

Haynes & Co‹Druggist Circular.

Picker‹Brecher.

Eastern District.

DISTRICT COURT—Veeder, J.—At 2 P. M. in Room 312, Motion calendar.

US‹Mutual Life et al.
T A Crane's Sons Co‹ Holbrook, W. & F. Steton‹St yacht Vedette.
Barnes‹St tug E G Murray.

Borry & Co‹ St tug Catherine T.
Re Burns Bros., (limitation of liability.)
Kolwalski‹Val RR.
Cantlin‹ Gardner.
McMahon‹Penn RR.

DISTRICT COURT—Chatfield, J.—At 10:30 A. M., Room 323, P. O. Building. Admiralty calendar.

Harms Co‹Upper Hudson Stone Co.

Fletcher Co‹Sylvan Dell.
US‹Genser.

STATE.

Court of Appeals.

DECISIONS.

Smith v. First Nat. Bank of Albany et al., aplts.; Hughes v. Breakwater Co., aplt.—Motions to dismiss appeal denied; $10 costs.

Rooms, jr., aplt., v. Coney Island & Brooklyn R. R. Co.; Bush, aplt., v. Bush et al.—Motions to dismiss appeal granted and appeal dismissed, with costs and $10 costs of motion.

West, aplt., v. Burks, Trustee, &c.; Miller, aplt., v. Harvey.—Motions to add to calendar denied; $10 costs.

Sumner et al., aplts., v. Ryan et al.; Williams, aplt., v. Giebelhausen et al.—Motions to add to calendar and prefer denied; $10 costs.

Laska v. Harris, aplt.—Motion to dismiss appeal denied, without costs.

People v. Steeplechase Park Co. et al., aplts.—Motion to add to calendar and set for day certain denied; $10 costs.

Hossman v. Hensle Const. Co., appt.—Motion to advance and set for day certain denied; $10 costs.

Reddy v. Silverman et al., aplts.—Motion to vacate order of dismissal granted upon filing return and paying $25 within ten days of the entry of this order. If these conditions are not complied with the motion is dismissed, with $10 costs.

Farjeon, aplt., v. Indian Territory Illuminating Oil Co. et al.—Motion to vacate order amending return denied; $10 costs.

German Savings Bank in the City of New York v. Wagner, as committee, aplt.—Motion for stay of proceedings denied; $10 costs.

Strong v. Gambler et al.—Motion for stay of argument denied; $10 costs.

Stephen Merritt Burial and Cremation Co. v. Stephen Merritt Co. et al., aplts.—Motion to amend remittitur by striking out and substituting amended by inserting after the word "business" near the end of paragraph beginning with the word "thereupon" the following: "Striking out all allowance of costs to plaintiff in the Special Term and in the Appellate Division as against the individual defendants."

Melton et al., aplts., v. Fullerton Weaver Realty Co.—Order of Appellate Division reversed and judgment of Appellate Term affirmed, with costs to appellant in the Appellate Division and in this court.

Hitchcock, assignee, &c., v. Cafe Raub, Inc., aplt.—Motion for reargument denied; $10 costs.

Hunt, aplt., v. Hay.—Judgment modified by increasing the damages to $1,280, with interest from March 2, 1907, and as modified affirmed, with costs to appellant in the Appellate Division and in this court.

Jones v. Thomas-Starrett Co., aplt.—Judgment affirmed, with costs.

People v. Whitlock, aplt.—Case abated by death of the defendant.

Reilly v. Connable, aplt.—Judgment reversed, new trial granted, costs to abide event.

Town of Hempstead et al. v. State Board of Tax Comrs. and town of Oyster Bay, aplt., and town of North Hempstead, aplt.—Order of Appellate Division modified by providing in place of the findings orders and directions contained therein, the determination of the State Board of Tax Commissioners, dated June 26, 1913, is reversed and set aside, and that the proceeding be remitted to the State Tax Commission for a new and further hearing on the merits, with costs in this court in favor of the appellants.

DAY CALENDAR.

People‹Ferri, Wilson‹Emanuel.
Hearst‹N Y Central. People‹Haynes.

Buffalo Steel Co‹ Aetna Ins Co.

NEW YORK COUNTY.

Supreme Court.

APPELLATE DIVISION—First Department —Ingraham, Clarke, Scott, Dowling, and Hotchkiss, JJ.—At 2 P. M.—Enumerated motions.

Regen‹Pettus, N Y Elec Lines Co‹ Gaynor.
Butterick Pub Co‹ Mistrot Munn, inc.
Timen‹McCreery.
Cole‹Harrison.
Harbison-Walker Ref Co‹190th St Rty Co.
Levitt‹J. M. Horton Ice C Co.
Scarlet‹D, L & W RR.

Silberstein‹Blum, Re W 172 St. Terpezone Co‹Knox Terpezone Co. Saltsieder‹Saltsieder. Doppstadt‹NYC & H R RR. McNichol‹Flynn. Toms‹Post & McCord. Re Great Northern Trading Co. Hanley‹Butler.

APPELLATE TERM—Recess.

SPECIAL TERMS—Part I.—Weeks, J.—At 10:30 A. M.—Litigated motions.

Peterson‹Peterson.
Slemo‹Slemo.
Barbasol‹US Rty & Imp Co.
Re Needham Piano & Organ Co.
Re P Mallon, Inc.
Re Simpson, (Knowlton.)
Re Wolfe.
Ryan‹Ryan.
Hagenaers‹Manix.
Echeverria‹same.
Mann Rty App‹CNY.
Defrez&CNY.
Schierhorst‹same.
Levine‹same.
Richman‹same.
Uvalde Asphalt Pav Co‹same.
Fitzgerald‹same.
O'Brien‹same.
De Marco‹same.
Uhr‹same.
Hahn‹same.
Judge‹Henderson.
Physioc‹Physioc.
Re Jarmulowsky.
Colonial Dev Co‹Edwards.
Nereid Assoc‹CNY (2)
Garretson‹same.
Kelly‹same.
Herrmann‹Pepper.
Kobrie‹CNY.
Steiner‹same.
Re Foote.
Guaranty Trust Co‹ Cohen.
Mitchell‹McNierney.
Brutere‹Parry.
Abadie‹Clark.
Deegan‹City S Asy.
Schmid‹Mitchell.
Landau‹Singer S Mch
Molloy‹Stern Bros.
Considine‹Rowland.
Pascha‹Woods.
Cullen‹Cullen.
Fowler‹Babcock.
Avery Scale Co‹Rock Plaster Mfg Co.
Strauss‹Woods.
Southmayd‹O'Farrell.
Langan‹Lehmaier.
Stotts‹Rumore.
Haeombe‹Harcombe.
Wengraf‹Wengraf.
Lamberti‹Lamberti.
English Lumber Co‹ Parshelsky Bros, Inc.
Driscoll‹Hecht.
Mullaly‹Mullaly.
Re G Damon & Sons‹ Horner.
Ottendorfer‹Ottendorfer.

Von Drann‹Nathan.
Erlner‹Briner.
Finch‹Hanover L Co.
Sargent & Co‹Un El L & P Co.
Johanns‹Ficke.
Altman & Co‹Ornstein
Leslie Bros Eng Co‹ Stokes.
Griffin‹Griffin.
Michaels‹Kurss.
Dressler‹Keystone Film Co.
Horner‹Lawrence.
Ticktinsky‹Blackberg.
Liebman‹Liebman.
Kaeck‹Kaeck.
Blanchard‹Blanchard.

Helwitz‹Frank & Lambert.
Meitzer‹Faultless Const Co.
Krasnoff‹Suydam.
Kruskal‹Malawirta.
Jessup‹Smith.
Deutsch‹Thompson.
Interstate Chem Co‹ Duke.
La Croix‹CNY.
Frank‹Howe.
Hasbrouck‹CNY.
Frank‹Migdalsky Bros.
Frank‹Gruber.
Moses‹Salomon.
Tannenbaum‹Tannenbaum.
Moodigh‹McEwen.
Casazza‹Bolognesi.
Roth‹CNY.
Clear.

PART IV.—No day calendar.

PART V.—Delehanty, J.—At 10:30 A. M. Clear.

PART VI.—Whitaker, J.—At 10:30 A. M. Clear.

PART VII.—Newburger, J.—At 10:30 A. M. Case on.

PART VIII.—Blanchard, J.—At 10:30 A. M. Case on.

TRIAL TERMS—Part II.—Shearn, J.—At 10:30 A. M.
Hickson‹Westervelt.
Fitzsimons‹Staloff,(2)

Case on.

PART III.—Erlanger, J.—At 10:30 A. M. Inq: Lavery‹Met Tran Co.
Jaeger‹Libscher.
Coffey‹N Y Rys.
Golightly‹N Y Rys.

PART IV.—Philbin, J.—At 10:30 A. M.
Mulligan‹CNY.
H W Allier & Co‹ Post.
Fox‹CNY.
Carocci‹Shults Bread Co.
Middleton‹Whitridge.
Montana‹McMullen, Snare & Triest.
A Miranda‹C N Y Rys.
R Miranda‹same.
Rand McNally Co‹ Owen.
Quill‹Sheffield Farms S.
D'Allesandro‹Bonn.

Persian‹same (2.)
D'Allesandro‹same (2)
Persian‹same.
Asnes‹Salit.
Mattes‹Aubeck.
Phillips‹David Shuldiner, Inc.
McKearney‹N Y Cons RR.
Kelly‹Federal Print Co.
Heckel‹Locke.
Miller‹same.
Nyquist‹Cauldwell Wingate Co.
Case on.

PART V.—Page, J.—At 10:30 A. M.
Goldsmith‹Van Zimmerman.
Gilson‹Silverstein.
Schneider‹CNY.
Teltelman‹Melrose Pjmb Co.
De Renna‹Brown.
Rosenbaum‹N Y Cons RR.
Creighton‹Lana Amus Co.
D'Anna‹CNY.
Mullen‹L C Frees Const Co.

Rosenson‹Oppenheimer Wolski‹Penn RR.
Eberhagen‹Mason Seaman Tr Co.
Rodriguez‹Beach.
Rosheveik‹Kenny.
Mayer‹Lehr.
Sobotik‹Int R T.
Mahoney‹N Y Rys.
Lynch‹N Y Times Co.
Case on.

PART VI.—Lehman, J.—At 10:30 A. M.
Bone‹NY Rys.
Kuest‹Johnstone.
Mermelstein‹Kuttner.
Beddoe‹Gimbel Bros.

Eisenberg‹N Y Rys.
Herman‹same.
McDonald‹same.
Clear.

PART VII.—Recess.

PART VIII.—Delaney, J.—At 10:30 A. M.
Weir‹Eulert.
Glockner‹F & L Bldg.
Resinckof‹Postal Trans Serv
Kopczynski‹Pullman.
Foley‹Thompson.
Lamanda‹Kann.
Montague‹Taylor.
Stuhr‹CNY Rys.
Campbell‹G A Fuller Co.
Jennings‹same.
Berliner‹Fur News Pub Co.

Horton‹Interboro Brew Co.
M. Dorry‹Petigor.
W. Dorry‹same.
Kopezinski‹NY, NH & H R R R.
Same‹N Y C & H R R.
Gaherin‹Int R T.
Nestler‹same.
Case on.

PART IX.—Ford, J.—At 10:30 A. M. Inq—Joos‹Rich. Co‹Luke's Home.
La Croix‹Horton.
Kratzman‹Ryan C Co.
Zimman‹N Y Rys.

Abbrescia‹Jacobs.
Rosenberg‹Moore.
McClelland‹Schanck.
Case on.

PART X.—Goff, J.—At 10:30 A. M.
Mack‹Dock Cont Co.
Artyskewitz‹O'Rourke Eng & Const Co.
Torim‹Jaeger.
Kopanos‹Ocean SS Co
Lewis‹Gt Atlantic Pacific Tea Co.
Schonimer‹Graf (2).
Hirsh‹Radt.
Rowan‹Geo A Fuller Con Co.

Caruso‹Spadacini.
Levy‹NY Rys.
Heyniw't Cunningham Co.
Fuma‹Cranford.
Socalsky‹Teichman.
Farisi‹Goldstein.
Brady‹Adams Flanigan Co (2).
Case on.

PART XI.—Platzek, J.—At 10:30 A. M. Case on—Teicher‹Rongy. No day calendar.

PART XII.—Recess.

PART XIII.—Sutherland, J.—At 10:30 A. M.
Campbell‹Thomas & Hoisting Co.
Chillar‹Goldstein.
Weinstein‹Robinson.
Mann‹Kobre.
O'Connor‹Loesch.
Baker‹Jennings.
A Davis‹Bradley Cont Co.
S Davis‹same.
Greenberg‹NY Piano Del Co.

Sidransky‹Bklyn Heights RR.
Kobbe‹Am Art News Co.
Carrington‹Bradley Cont Co.
Finkelstein‹NY Cons RR.
Niles‹Riley.
Potenkin‹Newstate.
L Lewis‹So Bklyn Ry.
S Lewis‹same.
Silverman‹So Bklyn Ry Case on.

PART XIV.—Dugro, J.—At 10:30 A. M.
Levy & Nathan‹Cen-tury Bank.
G Van Norden‹C Van Norden.
C Van Norden‹G Van Norden.
Smith‹Ubert.
Zadek‹Aldis, Wortman & King.
Hall‹R 39 St Co.
Sullivan‹Sullivan.

Whalen‹Whalen.
Coutant‹Mason.
Vornaus‹Assuschkewitz.
CNY‹Kuhn, (2.)
Same‹Bryan.
Same‹Kuhn.
Same‹Stiff.
Same‹Kuhn.
Damers‹Barker.
Case on.

PART XV.—Cohalan, J.—At 10:30 A. M.
Delmar‹Highland Knit Mills.
Bennett‹Monarch Road Roller.
Gallo‹CNY.
Gray‹Am Surety Co.

Stone‹Burnham.
Farley‹Schwarz.
Daly‹Harriman N Bk.
Cramp & Co‹Mass Bond & Ins Co.
Case on.

PART XVI.—Erlanger, J.—At 10:30 A. M.
Kirby‹Spiegel.
Montgomery Bank‹ Jones.
Bk of Luverne‹same.
Butler Co Bk‹same.
Rhoades‹Forest City S. &c, Co.
Dennis‹Gen Accl, &c, Corp.
D Shannon Co‹ Blumenthal.
Frontz‹Sup Council C M B A.
McGibbon‹Parker.
Butler‹Isman.

Murphy‹N Y C & H R R.
Lowe‹Penn Rubber Co.
R & L Co‹P Feuer & Co.
Mann Bros Jewelry, &c, Co‹Sheppard.
Murray‹Universal M T Co.
Papier‹Lowenthal Co.
Welch‹Baker.
Lyons‹Gillett.
Case on.

PART XVII.—Donnelly, J.—At 10:30 A. M. Case on—Content‹Robertson.
Case on—Sheffman‹Employers L A Corp.
No day calendar. Case on.

PART XVIII.—Gavegan, J.—At 10:30 A. M.
Inq—Sherman Natl Bk ‹Bernstein.
Seymour‹Dininny.
Boedicker‹Sackett & Wilhelms Co.
Hall‹Williams.
Kuschner‹Smith.
Am Fid Co‹Stokes.
Stewart.

Hamilton Bank‹Geo Mertz Sons.
Bway Rty Co‹Lawyers Title Ins &c Co
Carnegie Tr Co‹Deely.
Imp Rubber Prod Co‹ Miller.
O'Leary‹CNY.
Case on.

Surrogates' Court.

CHAMBERS—Cohalan, Surr.—At 10:30 A. M. Wills for probate.
Bessie Clancy.
Mary M Stewart.

TRIAL TERM—Cohalan, Surr.—At 10:30 A. M. Estate Harriet Quimby.

City Court.

SPECIAL TERM—Part I.—McAvoy, J.—Litigated motions at 10 A. M.
Rawle‹Well.
Atlas Engr Co‹Dragon Features.
Myers‹Gray.
Lowenfeld‹Side.
Lordi‹Goldsmith.
Hurwitz‹Int R T.
Mass‹same.
Iovine‹same.
Dunning‹same.
Delson‹same.
Doice‹Chryptic Rty.
Cohen‹Schiuman.
Saphir‹Pierrot Film.
Ciavolello‹Barrett.
Adams‹same.
Basse‹Kennedy.
Callery‹G A Hiltl Co.
Juster‹Fletcher.
Viglietta‹NY Rys.(2.)
Green‹Franklin Con.
Foley‹Henderson.
Ryan‹Goldberg.
Lundberg‹McEntee.
Cohen‹Holman.
Di Lorenzo‹H J McCord & Sons.

Green‹Franklin Con.
Fleming‹Veltch.
Goldsmith‹Schiller.
Baruch‹Saxe.
Hyman‹Overshiner.
Vingut‹Ulmann.
Bank of US‹Welensky
Sathman‹Hooven.
Shaffer‹No Brit, &c, Ins Co.
Vingut‹Ulmann.
Title Guar, &c, Co‹ Celis.
Cicerone‹Regent Phot Play Corp.
Losee‹Lack C & L Co.
Schwartz‹Sable.
Rubins‹Dinkelspiel.
Shubert Theatrical Co ‹Plunkett.
Schreier‹NY Motion Picture Corp.
Toledo Scale Co‹Ganio
Ajax Grieb Rubber Co‹Brand.

PART II.—Finelite, J.—At 10 A. M.—Ex parte business.

TRIAL TERMS—Part I.—Schmuck, J.—At 9:45 A. M.
Krisken‹NY Sav Bk.
Afelta‹Lloyd Sebando Societa, &c.
Siegel‹D Mayer B Co.
Jensen‹Thomas Mulligan Const Co.
Levy‹Ullman.
Paterno Bros‹Frazer.
Zalko‹Musgrim.
Spiridon‹Picatelli.
Weiner‹M & R T Co.
Freyhan‹Kurtz.
Goldstein‹New Taxicab, &c, Co.
New Trading Co‹ Rubinstein.
Herman Finkelstein, Inc‹Fried.
Hartman‹Goldstein.
Diamond‹Longo.
Giuseppi‹NY Rys.
Lobue‹M J Adrian Co.
Bass‹NY Rys.
Vaughn‹Jordan.
Lewis‹NY Rys.
Cohen‹Conn Cab Co. (2.)
Schrier‹NY Motion Picture Co.
Friedman‹NY Co.
Katz‹Lipschitz.
Musier‹Trick.
Berger‹Isaacs.
Cohn‹Nussbaum.
Weprinsky‹Haeger.
Bukotzer‹Dahme.
Feldman‹NY Rys.
Antelme‹Gen Elec Co.

Parasole‹Mamposting.
Neustadt‹Haffen Brew Co.
Rosofsky‹Pidanza.
Snifrin‹Barchardt.
Catsinzante‹C & S Skirt Co.
Hart‹Rosenberg.
Kaufman‹Weinberg.
Scherman‹L I R R.
Giangiuilla‹Kantrowitz.
Rosenfeld‹I R T Co.
Raffel‹N Y Rys.
Kaufman‹Con Gas Co.
Tabano‹Libman Cont Co.
Belatti‹Silberstein.
Shea‹Averling.
Gilberti‹Trop Choc Co.
Lipschitz‹Greenberg.
Neulander‹Alpert.
Umansky‹Modiener.
Karp‹N Y Rys.
Hirsch‹Plain Rity Co.
Epstein‹Solomon.
Wolf‹N Y Rys.
Greenwald‹I R T Co.
Friedman‹Renk.
Libeskind‹Harlem Paper Box Co.
Zommer‹Malgort.
Lustbader Const Co‹ 82 Morningside Drive Co.
Kyeldsen‹De Mott.

SHORT CAUSE CALENDAR—Cases will be sent to Trial Term, Part II., for trial.
Ling‹Liberman.
Newman‹Dietzel.
Sicree‹Kivowitz.
Murray‹Williams.
McNamara‹Cont Asphalt Paving Co.
Goldman‹Levitan.
Washarsky‹Boss.
Berry‹Simpson.
Regan‹Kelley.
Schlansky‹Pac Cloak, &c, Co.

PART II.—Smith, J.—At 10 A. M.—Cases to be sent from Short Cause Calendar for trial. Case on.

PART III.—Ransom, J.—At 10 A. M.—Commercial Calendar.
Plymouth Rub Co‹ Define Raincoat Co.
Richmond Fdry, &c, Co‹Ornamental L, &c, Co.
Buol‹Hoffman.
Campbell‹Bergkamp.
Union Stove Works‹ Weinstein.
Wahls‹Meeker.
Canter‹Integrity Rty.

Lee‹McHenry.
Barnett & Barse Co‹ Hecht.
Stoddard‹Durgan.
Goldstein‹Machlin Bros.
Crystal‹Savage Ward Brake Co.
Hartman‹Herzenstein.

The following cases will be called, but will be passed for the day as of course if counsel on either side so requests. Applications for adjournment for more than one day should be made by affidavit in strict compliance with the rules of the court:

Jasper‹Sussman.
Grant‹Locke.
Price‹Cas Co of Am.
Fox & Pier‹ Lichtenstein.

Szabo‹W Keck Co (3.)
Wilson‹Martin.
Foldman‹Mercury Hat Works.
Case on.

PART IV.—Lynch, J.—Case on.

PART V.—Allen, J.—Case on.

PART VI.—Zelle, J.—Case on.

PART VII.—La Fetra, J.—Case on.

PART VIII.—O'Dwyer, C. J.—Case on.

Referees Appointed.

SUPREME COURT—Hendrick, J.—In re Strauss—Emmet J. Murphy. In re Morris—Chas. G. Marsh.

SUPREME COURT—Giegerich, J.—Greenwich Savings Bank‹Mallon—Phoenix Ingraham.

SUPREME COURT—Weeks, J.—De Graw‹ Pansl—Henry W. Shower.

Receiver Appointed.

SUPREME COURT—Hendrick, J.—Hermine E. Clark‹Madison Avenue Estate Co.—John Brower.

BRONX COUNTY.

Supreme Court.

SPECIAL TERM—PART I.—Brady, J.—At 10 A. M. Motion calendar.
Reiter‹Feldman.
People‹Rogers.
Wymer‹Krause.
Cooper‹Halprin.
Neuburger‹Michaelsohn.
Sauper‹Boscobel Bldg Co.
Green‹Bilodeau.
Furnold‹Katonah Constr Co. (2.)

Lewis‹Goeller.
Fieger‹Elder.
Cohen‹Frankel.
McChesney‹Colorado Rlty Co.
O'Brien‹CNY.
Pines‹Mark (2.)
Manhattan Ry Co‹ Grunzfelder.
Erickson‹P Ryan Con.
Gross‹Lebanon Hosp.

SPECIAL TERM FOR TRIALS—Part I.—Brady, J.
Levy‹Harvey.
Lederman‹Koch-Kellar Co.

Kaiser‹Hennessy.
Cardo‹Fox, (CNY.)
Rosenthal‹Rosenthal.

Highest number reached in regular order, 268.

TRIAL TERM—Part I.—Brady, J.—No day calendar.

Surrogate's Court.

CHAMBERS—Schulz, S.—Motion calendar.
Estates of:
Herman Schoenlank, Adoption—Thomas Francesca Buscemi.
Wills for probate:
Nicholas J O'Connell, James A Dimelow.

Mary McInerney.

TRIAL TERM—Schulz, S.—Contested will:

County Court.

CHAMBERS—Gibbs, J.—Ex parte business.

SPECIAL TERM—Gibbs, J.—No day calendar.

TRIAL TERM—Gibbs, J.
Magida‹Well.
Gorlon‹I R T Co.
Byrnes‹Rodgers & Hagerty.
Lenobel‹I R T Co.

Katz‹Kruger.
Mannick‹Kahn.
Land‹Fried.
Goldberg‹Adler (2.)
Valentine‹Brennan.

Referees Appointed.

SUPREME COURT—Brady, J.—Wildey‹McGregor—Joseph V Mitchell. Anderson‹Nelson—Hal Bell. North N Y Saving and Loan Assn‹Ridgefield Const Co—Henry K Davis.

KINGS COUNTY.

Supreme Court.

APPELLATE DIVISION—Second Department. Recess.

SPECIAL TERMS—Part I.—Blackmar, J.—Motions.
Re Flatbush Av.
Duryee‹Cooper.
N E RR Co‹City.
Hinze‹Hinze.
Edwards‹Mann.
Bistera‹Anchor Line SS Co.
Culp‹Culp.
Casserly‹Casserly.
Silberman‹Sachs (2.)
Buckley‹Bklyn Un Gas Co.
Daley‹same.
Monday‹same.
Daley‹same.
Manfrs Citizens Tr Co‹Stutz.
Forster‹Roeder.
Kunz‹Kunz.
Herrick‹L I RR.
Schmadeke‹Galleher.
Re Katz (Ginsburg.)
Markert‹Wood.
Kirkpatrick‹Lorzer.
Re Rogan.
Peet‹Luban.
Mahoney‹Cohman.
Gertz‹Regenstreich.
Keoskie‹Keoskie.
Smith‹Transit Dev.
Hayden‹N Y H RR.
Case‹Case.
D'Eliza‹Rotondo.
Cowperthwait‹Carter.
Re Clarkson St (Bebell.)
Re E 95th St (same.)
Newhouse‹Schundler & D, Inc. (2.)
Hansen‹Hansen.
Fleming‹City.
McLean‹Merchants L & C Co.
Reilly‹McKeefry.
Casserly‹Casserly.
Re Ring.
Leffler‹Ring.
Levy‹Levy.
Re Agress Constr Co.
Goldman‹Washor.
Re Mc Donald.
Re Av D-Cortelyou Road.
Codorus R Co‹Dean Alv Sec Co.
Wood‹Cady.
Haynes‹Cooke & Cobb Co.
Restivo‹Bradley Contr Co.
Dubois‹Rosenblum.
Levy‹Mednick.
Re Simon Nager, Jr, Inc.
Owen‹Rochford.
Levi‹Deitch.

Shanin‹Or of Keser Torah, &c.
Farina‹Pryl Rty.
Smith‹Smith.
Re Pub Park at C I.
Abramson‹Abramson.
Jenan‹Becker-J-J M.
Richards‹Linnemann.
Kurlander‹Moore.
Cullen‹Woods.
Re Av (Pardegat Hts Co.)
R E 15th St (Remson)
Vaccaro‹Thomas.
Willman‹Stevens.
Canfield‹Corrigan.
Loyd‹Loyd.
Phillips‹Dessauer (3.)
Meissner‹Atl M Ice.
Hallisey‹Carter & W Stevdo Co.
Hervey‹Palmer Co.
Clark‹Robins D D & B Co.
Lowis‹same.
Begod‹Begod.
Hagg‹Hagg.
Zick‹Zick.
Ollendorf‹Ollendorf.
Poppalardo‹ Poppalardo.
Re Koff.
Bklyn Savgs Bk‹ Steich.
Endrich‹Dexter.
Adam‹Holberg.
Nilson‹Amer Molasses Co.
Turnage‹Turnage.
Breimer‹Meyer.
Baldwin‹Loco Co.
Re Harrison Av.
Re 18th St.
Bingham‹Edminster.
Fitzgerald-Clark Co‹ Burkhard.
Ungemach‹Seifert.
Samuels‹So Pacific.
Beach‹Beach.
Hagg‹Hagg.
Diehl‹Diehl.
Menzer‹Chafetz (2.)
Timpano‹Press Pub Co (2.)
Kaiser‹Kaiser.
Meyersohn‹Meyersohn
Gribbin‹Gribbin.
Wallace‹Luckenbach.
Baron Prtg Co‹ Calvert.
Bushwick Co-op B & L Assn‹Darnustadt.
Gotham Nat Bank‹ Collons.
N Y Conn RR Co‹ German.

PART II.—Maddox, J.—Ex parte business at 10 A. M. Undefended divorce calendar.
Welland, Kressner.
Wendel, Kaufmann.
Rotter, Flegenheimer.
Roff, Taylor.
Knight, James.
Smith,

McCloskey, Petrucelo.
Lawson, Howe.
Hasson, Doran.
Berger, Armann.
Scire, Fox.
Baumler.

SPECIAL TERM FOR TRIALS—Crane, J.
Re Pub Service Com First Dept.
Williams‹Kings Co Lodge.
Storch‹Storch.
Parascondola‹Parascondola.
Gordon‹Steinhardt.
Serentino‹Serentino.
Francke‹Francke.
Schmerkowitz‹Mayer.
Koster‹Weisheit.
Kennedy‹Kennedy.
Turman‹Turman.
Hand‹Highway Am.
Hochman's Sons‹ Purdy Con Co.
Miller‹Mooney et al.
Shanin‹Order of Keser Torch.
Molloy‹McCarthy.
Buberstein‹Berolin et al. (2.)
Municipal Liens Co‹ Scarlata.
Henry‹Henry.
Kandel‹Kandel et al.
Ryan‹McBride & C.
Galande‹Galande.
Petralia‹Petralia.

Ruaff‹B'hood Loc Firemen.
Herrigan‹Herrigan.
People SNY‹Umberg.
Levy‹Levy, (2.)
Gerac‹De Carlo.
Smith‹Colonial Homes Bldg Co.
Ayers‹Willis.
Fenrimore‹Fenrimore.
Hinderman‹Linderman.
Glassur‹Brandriss.
Hevenor‹Hevenor.
US Radiator Co‹Warner.
CNY‹Cummings.
Weller‹Potts.
Albany Hts RR‹Tilden Con Co.
Kneeland‹Williams.
Lehey‹Bd of Educat.
Schwartz‹Keil.
Springsteen‹Springsteen.
B, Q Co & Sub RR‹ CNY.
Callahan‹Escher.
Gruhn‹Eppig.
Dumarest‹Dumarest.
Rototo‹Olivieri.

Highest number reached on the regular call, 1967.

TRIAL TERM—Part I., Jaycox, J.; Part III., Van Siclen, J.; Part VI., Scudder, J.; Part VII., Kelby, J.; Part II., Benedict, J.; Part IV., Clark, J.; Aspinall, J.

Causes, irrespective of the time required for trial thereof, will be assigned on Fridays. If not finished that day will be carried over to the following Monday.

Samsony‹Nas R R.
Halfpenny‹F & D Co.
Alkoff‹Greenfield.
Marmur‹Kantz Milk Co.
Barzilay‹Transit Dev Co.
Schumacher et al‹B H R R.
Robaey‹N Y Consol R R.
Kratchman‹B H R R.
Cook‹O'Leary.
Friedman‹Schlesinger.
Harley Plumbing Co‹ Board of Education.
Plazza‹Sharkey.
Morrisey‹Loeffler et al.

Dewhurst‹Robins D D Co.
Hamburger‹Goldstein.
Brodie‹CNY et al.
Stehlin‹Stehlin.
Southard‹Gray.
McKeon‹Lackner Co.
Maclean‹CNY.
Feinberg‹Necker.
Int Brew Co‹Acme Furn Equip Co.
Caramanja‹B H R R.
Julian‹same.
Larocca‹Fargo, &c.
Sokolow‹Carnes.
Owens‹N Y & Q Co Ry.
Coilina‹Ed El Ill Co.
Reed‹Koller & Smith.

Koenig, an inf‹Sage Found Homes Co.
L I RR‹Stanwood Tow Co.
Toth‹Grunbaum.
Masters‹Dydd et al.
Schneider‹NY & Q Co Ry.
Hurnung, an inf‹ Packard Mot Car.
Lusch, as admr‹L I RR.
Seufert‹CNY.
Carpentiers, an inf‹ Franklins, Inc.

Hart‹Schuman et al.
Silverstein‹CNY.
Madden‹Aritable et al
Bete‹Nas R R.
Wallace‹Luckenbach.
Leone‹Gray et al.
Browne‹Robinson.
Schueler‹Ord of Prosperity.
Abramowitz‹Zyttenfeld.

Deramgian‹B H R R.

The following causes, if marked ready, will be passed for the day:

No cause will be set down for a day upon this call.

Casey‹C I & B R R.
Vatier‹B, Q Co & S R R.
Yukneiwiczus‹Hoe & Co.
Wolfson‹N Y Cons R R.
Durando‹Drummond.
Dirla‹Powells.
Satchell‹C I & B R R.
O'Hara‹Miraglia.
Hayes‹B H R R.
Stein‹C I & B R R.
Ulrich‹Dallledouze, Donstein‹N Y Cons R R.
Mikalski‹Molleshauer Sugar Co et al.
Kalkbrenner‹Mechanic Bank.
Schaffner‹Nat Lead Co.
Title Guar & T Co‹ Goldberg.
Donohue‹Kenny.
Held‹Sullivan et al.
Dow‹Ryan Const Co.
McWhorter‹B H R R.
Brand & ano‹Arlt et al.
Zeis‹Lowenstein et al.
Merolla‹Koster.

Lucas‹Ravenhall.
Levine‹Nas R R.
Lamb‹Weltsman.
Desiderio‹Campetelo.
Grilli‹Del Papa.
Valainda‹Ohnewuld.
Griffiths‹Smith.
Thompson‹B H R R.
Blackman‹B, Q Co & S R R.
Mafeo‹Hesse et al.
McCourt‹B H R R.
Hrewniak‹King.
Matsen‹Shetland Co.
Anderson‹Frank et al.
Murnane‹Pearson.
Haynes‹Cooke & Cobb Co.
Tramontana‹Bradley Cont Co.
Paffen‹CNY et al.
Paffen‹CNY et al.
Const M & C Co‹Bonacci.
Goldstein‹Baumgarten.
Miller‹Ruebemack.
Schwartz‹Best.
Const Material & Coal Co‹Constructors, I.
De Lucia‹Shimko.

Highest number reached on the general calendar, 6534.

Hilfreich‹Claire.
Tackel‹B H RR.
Eder‹Sage Found Homes Co.
Faist‹Mulcahy & Gibson, Inc.
Castulovich‹Int R T.
Reilly‹B H RR.
O'Connor‹L I RR.
L I RR‹Houghtaling et al.
Henning, an inf‹L I RR.
Wheelwright‹Excelsior Propeller Co.
Mitchell‹Salant.
Huebner, as admr‹ Edwards.
Monsers‹Roberts.

Highest number reached on the general calendar, 1175.

Surrogate's Court.

CHAMBERS—Ketcham, S.—Day calendar at 10 A. M.
Will of:
Henry M Donald.
Acctg in estates of:
Patrick Morris, S E Young, Phoebe Skidmore, D J Runyon, Lydia Easton, M Salerno, Frederick Tielke, Seaman Frank, Margaret Thayer, Elizabeth Remming, Anna Fullstuck,

John C Norman, M J Brady, Stamm infants, Augusta Stuotz, Joseph Conlon, Bessie Walker, Cora Lacoon, Henry Batterman, James Surpless, A F Wilson, Ann Reilly, Margaret Dwyer, Eliza Meehan, Ed Vielmann.

County Court.

PART IV.—Fawcett, J.; Part V., Dike, J.—Calendar called in Part IV.
Ing—Tedeschi‹Tesquarcala.
Feder‹Edgar Imp Co, Taylor‹Crowley.
Richt‹B H R R.
Peterfreund‹Nas E RR.
Ruvolo‹B H RR.
Dardia‹Huner.
Worth‹N Y Cons R R.
Hinck‹Nas E R R.
Feldman‹Weiner.
Lise‹L I R R.
Murphy‹Nas E R R.
Graham‹B H R R.
Palmisano‹B, Q Co & S R R.
Bennie‹Edison Co.
Buno‹Anditsie.

Highest number reached on the calendar, 575.

TRIAL TERM—Part I., Kelly, J. Part II., Kapper, J.

It is required that the name of trial counsel be filed with the Clerk in Part I. before the calendar is made up.

No case will be held for the engagement of counsel unless his name has been filed with the Clerk.

Attention of the bar is called to Rules 6, 7, and 8, calendar rules, Queens County.

Cases must be ready for trial when reached in their order.

Grawin‹L I RR.
Lisens, as admx‹J A Stevenson Co.
Genova‹Transit Dev.
Farley, Jr, Com‹ Kruger et al.
Kopp‹Richey, B & D, Inc.
Green‹N J Elec Ry.
Wanisco‹Steol & M Con Co.
Roche et al‹CNY.
Bradley‹B H RR.
Hyatt‹same.
May, as admx‹F & M Scha

RESORTS.
NEW YORK—Westchester County.

Gedney Farm Hotel
300 Acres of Chateau, Cottages and Country Club.
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Sharon Springs, N.Y. AND COTTAGES
THE WHITE SULPHUR SPRINGS AND BATHING ESTABLISHMENT OPENS MAY 15. Folders on application.
J. H. GARDNER & SON.
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6½ Hours by Rail from New York City.
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Everywhere Nature is calling us outdoors but nowhere is the call of
Spring so strong as at
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America's Famous All-Year Resort
Everything to make a long or short stay delightfully pleasant—seven miles of Boardwalk, with its rolling chairs, quaint shops and bazaars and amusement piers. Indoor swimming pools 100 feet for the more strenuously inclined, bathing in the surf, fishing, sailing, saddle horses on the beach, golf and other outdoor diversions.
The leading houses offer every comfort and convenience that can be desired, and are noted for the excellence of their service.
Annual Spring Golf Tournament
April 29, 30, May 1
The Leading Houses
will furnish full information, rates, etc., on application.
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The Pennhurst
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Orchestra. Open all year.

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An Inn of Comfort.
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BANKRUPTCY SALES.

DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of AMERICAN ROUND BALE PRESS COMPANY, Bankrupt.

Pursuant to the order of Honorable William Allen, Referee herein, the undersigned Trustee in Bankruptcy will sell at public auction at the office of the said Referee, No. 67 Wall Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City, on April 24, 1915, at twelve o'clock noon on that day, all the property, real and personal, of the above-named bankrupt, except cash on hand and claim against G. Ewing & Company, including all patents, trade-marks, good-will and all claims and demands against any State or County for refund of moneys paid for machines, taxes, or other fees, and all leaseholds, unexpired leases of gin plants and presses from the bankrupt to its lessees and licensees, all notes and bills and accounts receivable, and all other claims and demands, whether liquidated or unliquidated, and office furniture and fixtures, books, etc. All of the property embraced in this paragraph will be offered in one parcel.

There shall be excepted from such public sale any and all properties or parcels which have been sold or contracted to be sold at private sale by the trustee previous to the public sale. The trustee invites offers for any particular plant or other items of property at private sale before the public sale takes place. Detailed descriptions of the properties and assets will appear from the schedules in bankruptcy, and from the appraisement lists on file in the office of the Referee, and can be obtained on request from the undersigned trustee.

The property will be offered for sale in parcels and then in bulk, and the Referee shall determine the successful bidders. Sealed bids may be submitted to the trustee prior to the public sale, and will be opened and read at the time and place of the public sale. Bids for gin plants must be accompanied with a certified check for Five Hundred Dollars ($500) for each gin plant included. Bids for parcels not containing gin plants must be accompanied with a certified check for ten per cent. (10%) of the appraised value of such assets as such value appears in the appraisal on file in the office of the Referee. In lieu of a certified check, the receiver's certificate at its face value or first mortgage bonds of the bankrupt for ten per cent. (10%) of their face value may be tendered.

Bids must be in accordance with the terms of the Referee's order of sale and subject to the same and to the general terms of sale, copies of which will be mailed, on request, by the undersigned trustee.

Address all communications to the trustee.
PAUL JONES, Trustee.
American Round Bale Press Company,
40 Wall Street, New York, N. Y.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of WILLIAM C. MUNZ, Bankrupt.—Chas. Shongood, U. S. Auctioneer for the Southern District of New York in bankruptcy, sells this day, Wednesday, April 21st, 1915, by order of the Court, at 10:30 A. M., at 400 E. 18th St., Borough of Manhattan, assets of the above bankrupt: consisting of lumber, office fixtures, safe, &c.
MATTHEW A. HENKEL, Trustee.
WILLIAM HENKEL, Jr. Attorney for Trustee, 64 William St., New York.

MACRANE COXE, Referee, Woolworth Bldg., N. Y. C.

SUPREME COURT, NEW YORK COUNTY. —In the matter of the general assignment of FREEMAN BROS. to CHARLES L. GREENHALL for the benefit of creditors. Charles Shongood, Auctioneer, will sell at public auction, at the debtors' place of business, No. 26 West 125th Street, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on this day, the 21st day of April, 1915, at 10:30 A. M., property herein consisting of dresses, skirts, waists, cloaks, and suits; also fixtures, including wall cases, electric fan, desks, chairs, etc.
CHARLES L. GREENHALL, Assignee, 320 Broadway, New York City.

BANKRUPTCY NOTICES.

U. S. DISTRICT COURT FOR THE SOUTHern District of New York.—JOSEPH H. CRONIN, individually and as a member of the firm of CRONIN, RIEGER & SCHMIDT and CRONIN & SCHMIDT, Bankrupt.

Notice is hereby given that Joseph H. Cronin, individually and as a member of the firm of Cronin, Rieger & Schmidt and Cronin & Schmidt, bankrupt, has filed his petition, dated March 6th, 1915, praying for a discharge from all his debts in bankruptcy, and that all creditors and other persons are ordered to attend at the hearing upon said petition before United States District Judges in the United States Court House and Post Office Building, in the City and County of New York, on Monday, May 24th, 1915, at 10:30 A. M., and then and there show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of said petitioner should not be granted, and also attend the examination of the bankrupt thereon.
PETER B. OLNEY,
Referee in Bankruptcy.
New York, April 20th, 1915.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, Southern District of New York.—No. 21,547. —In Bankruptcy. — ADOLPH HARTSTEIN, Bankrupt.

Adolph Hartstein was duly adjudicated bankrupt on April 17th, 1915, and the first meeting of creditors will be held at my office, 2 Broadway, City of New York, on May 3rd, 1915, at 10 A. M. Creditors may then attend, prove their claims, appoint a Trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting.
STANLEY W. DEXTER,
Referee in Bankruptcy.
Dated April 19th, 1915.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, Southern District of New York.—No. 21,834. —In Bankruptcy.—PAUL P. MARCONE, Bankrupt.

Paul P. Marcone was duly adjudicated bankrupt on April 15, 1915, and the first meeting of creditors will be held at my office, 45 Cedar Street, City of New York, on May 5, 1915, at 10:30 A. M. Creditors may then attend, prove their claims, appoint a Trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting.
JOHN J. TOWNSEND,
Referee in Bankruptcy.

THE WEATHER.

WASHINGTON, April 20. — Unseasonably warm weather prevails over the Northwest, the Plains States, the Middle Mississippi Valley, and the Middle Atlantic States. There have been widely scattered showers in the last twenty-four hours in the Middle Atlantic States, the upper Ohio Valley, the West Gulf States, and the Rocky Mountain region. Indications are that in the Middle Atlantic and New England States, the Ohio Valley, and the lower lake region the weather will be fair and cooler Wednesday and fair Thursday. In the South Atlantic and West Gulf States the weather will be fair Wednesday and Thursday.

Winds for Wednesday and Thursay: North Atlantic, fresh north and northwest; Middle Atlantic, moderate north and northeast; South Atlantic, East Gulf, light to moderate, variable.

FORECASTS TODAY AND THURSDAY.

New England, New York, Pennsylvania, New Jersey, Delaware, Maryland, District of Columbia, Ohio—Fair and cooler Wednesday; fair Thursday.

The temperature record for the twenty-four hours ended at midnight, taken from the thermometer at the local office of the United States Weather Bureau, is as follows:

1914.	1915.		1914.	1915.
3 A. M.	61	6 P. M.	54	77
6 A. M.	60	9 P. M.	53	69
9 A. M.	60	12 P. M.	52	65
12 M.	67	Mean.	57	68

This thermometer is 414 feet above the street level. The average temperature yesterday was 72; for the coresponding date last year it was 56; average on the corresponding date for the last thirty-three years, 50.

The temperature at 8 A. M. yesterday was 67; at 8 P. M. it was 70. Maximum temperature, 79 degrees at 2:30 P. M.; minimum, 64 degrees at 2:30 A. M. Humidity, 39 per cent. at 8 A. M.; 33 per cent. at 8 P. M.

The barometer at 8 A. M. yesterday registered 29.73 inches; at 8 P. M. it stood at 29.85 inches.

FIRE RECORD.

A. M. Loss.
10:00—504 E. 12 St.; Sarah Derman....Slight
10:05—285 E. 98 St.; R. Ritter et al..Slight
10:15—519 E. 70 St.; Knickerbocker Ice Co.....Slight
10:20—20 Vanderbilt Av.; United Cigar Stores Co.....$10
10:30—494 Columbus Av.; F. Filonena & Co.....Slight
10:45—Stebbins and Westchester Aves., (vacant lot).....Slight
11:20—203 E. 69 St.; Fannie Orback..Slight
P. M.
12:15—512 W. 59 St.; Sarah Gelgh.....Slight
2:00—194 St. and Hillside Av.; not given. None
2:15—344 E. 57 St.; John Darling.....$500
3:35—38 Washington Sq. South; Mathesinie.....Not given
3:35—595 Lexington Av.; M. Simon..Slight
3:45—149 St. at 3 Av.; Union Ry....Slight
4:35—Pier 16, North River; N. Y. C. R. R.....$500
4:45—4 Pell St.; A. Strelk.....Slight
5:30—1,928 Jerome Av.; not given.....None
6:30—126 W. 60 St.; M. Mason.....None
6:40—204 E. 54 St.; not given.....Slight
7:05—656 W. 41 St.; N. Y. Dressed Beef Co.....Slight
7:05—373 Pleasant Av.; not given....Slight
7:20—217 Broome St.; H. Geltelbaum..Slight
7:10—853 E. 58 St.; Rose Bros.....$1,500
7:30—236 8 Av.; Abbott & Co.....Slight
7:45—Pier 14 St.; not given.....Slight
8:05—304 E. 100 St.; not given.....Slight
8:08—145 E. 45 St.; Aug. Fego.....$250
9:05—39 E. 9 St.; Schwartz & Rappaport..$300
9:30—179 Greene St.; Gordon Bros....$5,000

THE CIVIL SERVICE.

City.

Applications for physician (clinic) will be received until 4 P. M. on April 29. The subjects and weights are: Experience, 2; per cent. required; technical, 5, 75 per cent. required. A physical qualifying examination will be given. The pay is from $1,200 to $1,500 a year. The minimum age is 25 years. There is one vacancy in the Health Department at $1,200 a year.

United States.

The commission announces for April 28 at the New York Custom House a competitive examination for entomological ranger, for men only, to fill vacancies in the Bureau of Entomology, Department of Agriculture, for service in the Rocky Mountain and Pacific Coast States, at salaries ranging from $840 to $1,200 a year. The duties will be to collect specimens and information, locate and mark trees infested with destructive insects, and give instructions and assistance to private owners on the practical details of the methods recommended for the control and prevention of insect depredations on living timber. Competitors will be examined in arithmetic, letter writing, practical questions in general entomology, practical questions in entomological ranger work, and experience. They must have reached their 18th birthday on the date of examination. Further information may be obtained from the commission, Washington, D. C.

EDUCATION NOTES.

The annual Spring dinner of the Association of Men Teachers and Principals will be held on the evening of May 20 at the Aldine Club, Fifth Avenue and Twenty-third Street. The topic for discussion will be "The Relation of the State to Public Education." The Chairman of the Dinner Committee is Austin G. Clark, 110 East Seventy-first Street, Manhattan.

The leave of absence granted to Thomas J. Cline, Inspector of Repairs, without pay, has been extended for six months for restoration of health.

District Superintendent Grace C. Strachan has been put forward by the Interborough Association of Women Teachers as the next President of the National Education Association. Its convention will be held at Oakland, Cal., from Aug. 15 to Aug. 25.

There will be an election of officers at the meeting of the New York Public School Kindergarten Association in Hunter College at 3:45 P. M. today.

The assignment of E. Gordon Hopper, draughtsman, to the position of assistant to the Deputy Superintendent of School Buildings, Manhattan, has been continued for about two months longer.

The leave of absence without pay granted to Adolph Martens, structural steel draughtsman, has been extended to July 30 on account of lack of work.

POLICE AND FIRE NEWS.

Police Department.

Transfers and assignments, 4 P. M. April 21: Lieuts. J. J. McGowan, 167, to 168; J. J. McCarthy, 168, to 167; Patrol, 4 P. M. April 19: Jos. Caracciolo, 42, to 6 L. D.; W. J. Ardiff, 6 L. D., to 4 Prect., 8 A. M. April 20: Chas. Bissle, 4 to C. D., assigned as chauffeur of mail car, 8 A. M., April 23; J. A. Harer, 159, to 4, Mutual, 4 P. M. April 21; Patrol, H. A. Fairclough, 25 to 43; J. J. O'Leary, 43, to 23; Mtd. Patrol. A. E. Stanley, 66, to 69; H. McCurdy, 69, to 66.

Temporary assignments: Lieut. J. C. Vissers, 15, to office of Traf. and Marine Div., 30 days, 8 A. M. April 20; Patrol. T. H. Peyton, 2, to D. B., 20 days, 8 A. M. April 21; P. J. Echen, 3, as ct. house att., 30 days, 4 P. M. April 19; J. Scheider, 7, to C. O. duty in Special Squad 3, 30 days, 8 A. M. April 21; P. J. Schafer, 35, as st. house att., 10 days, 4 P. M. April 19; J. J. Ryan, 156, to C. O., duty in Bur. of Discipl. Records, 30 days, 10 A. M. April 20; W. D. L. Waters, Mar. Div., to 1st L. D., 10 days, 4 P. M. April 21. To D. B., from precincts indicated, 20 days 8 A. M. April 20: D. Caso, 89; W. E. Barrett, 277; R. W. Hamel, 151; G. Nuppenau, 283.

Leave without pay: Patrol. L. R. Churlo, 20, 1 day, 8 A. M. April 20; A. J. Harris, 29, 1 day, 4 P. M. April 19; B. Sears, 32, 1 day, 4 P. M. April 20; M. F. Curtin, 32, 1 day, 12 P. M. April 21; M. Mc. Mahon, 35, 1 day, 4 P. M. April 20; J. F. Reichert, 65, 1 day, 4 P. M. April 16; M. H. O'Brien, 65, 1 day, 4 P. M. April 20; C. F. Wallace, 89, 1 day, 4 P. M. April 21.

Sick Leave: Act. Det. Sergt. 2d Grade W. G. Herbert, D. B., 60 days, 8 A. M. April 20.

Deaths: Patrol. E. Small, 13, at 3:50 P. M. April 20; W. H. Flynn, 32, at 4 A. M. April 20.

Fire Department.

The following will report to A. J. Muir at the 7th Regiment Armory, Park Av. and 67th St., for practice at 10 A. M. tomorrow: C. W. Roe, Eng. 13; J. T. Foote, Eng. 18; W. J. Mertens, Eng. 24; Alex. Hothersall, Eng. 31; Ralph Bornholz, Eng. 36; Henry Reichert, Eng. 61; J. J. D'Azevedo, Eng. 56; William Clancy, Eng. 76; E. J. Donovan, Eng. 76; E. A. Dammeyer, Eng. 79; J. L. Dressler, Eng. 88; W. F. Gallagher, Eng. 213; P. J. Metzger, Jr., Eng. 213; W. F. Hickey, Eng. 214; T. S. Richards, Eng. 227; H. Engenstinger, Eng. 237; F. M. Munn, Eng. 244; C. A. Widmer, Jr., Eng. 230; Chas. Charous, Eng. 221; H. B. Escher, Eng. 262; A. G. Klein, Eng. 263; J. J. Chattaway, Eng. 271; Herman Brenner, Eng. 288; E. A. Woolley, Eng. 287, (2d Sec.); Ernest Bernsen, H. & L. 11; J. J. Schoppmeyer, H. & L. 22; E. S. Clements, H. & L. 35; A. A. Mahl, H. & L. 45; A. T. Cole, H. & L. 107; J. Miller, No. 3, H. & L. 115; W. H. Breuer, H. & L. 115; N. J. Bruno, H. & L. 128; George Clauss, H. & L. 63; Cedar St. and Westchester Aves., (vacant lot), with renewal; attorneys, Sound & W. 2 Wall St.....$1,200

2D AV, 2,014, n ½ part of store; Joseph Fine to Alice Ostermeyer, 2,014 2d Av, 4 years from May 1, 1915; attorney, E. M. Burghard, 111 Broadway.....$840

8TH AV, n w corner of 115th St, store and basement; Premium Holding Corporation to Thomas Caffrey, 371 Wadsworth Av, 5 years from April 1, 1915; attorney, W. H. Stewart, 1,639 3d Av.....$2,800

10TH AV, 507, store floor and part of basement; David Duncan to Ascher Rosenbluth, 505 10th Av, 3½ years, from May 1, 1915; attorney, Samuel R. Wachtell, 170 Broadway.....$1,440

14TH ST, 208 West, basement store; Ellen Maloney to Joseph A. N. Thomas, at West Hoboken, N. J., 6 years, from May 1, 1915; attorney, C. A. Kalish, 60 Wall St....$600

38TH ST, n s, 100 ft e of 6th Av, 74.10x98.9; Garrick Realty Co. to Walter Rosenberg, 175 West 72d St, 5 years, from May 1, 1915; attorney, L. M. White, 7 Beekman St. Net $18,000

50TH ST, 329 West, all; Salo Cohen to Samuel Goldberg, 402 Grand St, 3 years from April 20, 1915; attorney, Henry M. R. Goodman, 63 Park Row.....$2,100

Bronx.

CLASON POINT ROAD, e s, at centre line of Lot 34, map of Clason Point, runs s — to Long Island Sound x 8 — ; x n to point 100 ft s of Clason Point Road; w — ; x to right of way 20 ft wide; Michael Pfeiffer to Eliz. Dietdrich, Hackensack, N. J., 10 years, from July 1, 1912; attorney, John Kadel, 2,069 Westchester Av.....$500 to $600

PELHAM AV, 620, all, and 622, store, &c.; Louise Moorhead to Arturo Georgini, 620 Pelham Av, 5 years, from May 1, 1912; attorney, Ebling Brewing Co., 700 St. Ann's Av.....$1,200

PROSPECT AV, 1,091, n w corner 166th St, store, &c.; Angel Construction Co. to Marie Vogel, 941 Rogers Place, 10 years, from April 1, 1915; attorney, Marie Vogel, 941 Rogers Place.....$900 to $1,320

TREMONT AV, 475, store; Clement H. Smith and another to Oswald Oppenheimer, 509 West 110th St, 1 year, from May 1, 1915. (2 years' renewal;) attorney, Leopold Oppenheimer, 621 West 130th St. $3,000 to $3,300

LIS PENDENS.

Manhattan.

NORFOLK ST, 171; Evelyn A. Mossman against Rachel Pasinsky et al. (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorneys, Pressinger & Newcombe.

PLEASANT AV, w s, 60.5 ft s of 120th St, 40.4x85; E. Louise Sands against Morris Weinstein et al. (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorneys, Bowers & Sands.

8TH AV, 221; George H. Smith et al. against Mabel E. Adams et al., (amended foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, H. Bacon.

10TH AV, 329; August Kohl et al. against Mary A. McElhinny et al., (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, W. F. Clare.

207TH ST, 5 and 7 West; United States Trust Co. of New York against E A L Realty Co. et al., (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorneys, Stewart & Shearer.

100TH ST, 76 e w of Lexington Av, 20x 98.9; Emily P. Post against Ida C. Bracher et al., (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorneys, Hoffman, Leogh & Jay.

Bronx.

PROSPECT AV, e s, 244.8 ft n e of Beck St, 37.5x100; John Feeham et al. against Julius Bernstein et al., (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorneys, Carey & Carey.

PROSPECT AV, e s, 207.3 ft n e of Beck St, 37.5x100; Rondout Savings Bank against Augusta Levy et al., (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorneys, Cary & Carroll.

167TH ST, 481 East; Henry H. Jackson against Benjamin P. Moore, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, S. H. Jackson.

168TH ST, n s, 100 ft e of Walton Av, 25x 98.7; American Swedenborg Printing and Publishing Society against Elmer Realty Co. et al., (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorneys, McLoughlin & Martin.

168TH ST, n s, 123.1 ft e of Walton Av, 25x 102.3; American Swedenborg Printing and Publishing Society against Elmer Realty Co. et al., (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorneys, McLoughlin & Martin.

WILLS FOR PROBATE.

BLEYER, J. MOUNT, (details elsewhere.)

HAMBURGER, PAULINE M., (March 11;) personalty $6,000; income from entire estate to widower, life; $500 each, often equally to children, Jennie Guest, Minnie Poucher, and Louis Hamburger; jewelry to children and grandchildren.

HILL, MARGARET ANNA, (April 14;) personalty about $10,000; $5,000 to son, William R.; $1,250 each to grandchildren.

HUGHES, MARY, (April 5;) realty $650; $300 each to children, Mary Krieger and Vincent M. Hughes.

LOCKROW, EMMA W., (no petition;) stepsister, Jane C. Hammond, gets realty in Albany, wardrobe, certain jewelry and residue; $5,000 to an aunt, Emma Derby; $2,500 each to Charlotte and Adella Hunsden; $1,000 to cousin, Lidie Colby.

MELE, MARY, (March 5;) personalty, $2,100; realty, unknown; $600 each to Marcella Diaz, Loretta Humphrey, and Nellie Feeney.

THE BUILDING DEPARTMENT.

88th St, s s, 175 ft w of 8th Av, to 37th St, for a one-story open-air moving-picture theatre and dancing, 250x100x irreg. x50; W. Mara, 460 6th Av, owner; Thomas Spyr & Farrington, 48 5th Av, architects; cost, $10,000.

165th St, n e corner of Bryant Av, for two five-story brick tenements, 2 of 40x88 and 70x90; Bryant Av. and 165th St. Construction Co., Inc., Charles Richardson, 1,278 Bryant Av, President, owners; Kreymborg Architect Co., 1,029 East 163d St, architects; cost, $120,000.

Elizabeth St, s s, 55.5 ft s of Grand St, for a six-story tenement and store, 75.2x87; P. Pinelli and Guardino, 87 Elizabeth St, owners; A. G. Carlson, 158 Remsen St., architect.....$40,000

Alterations.

Items under $5,000 omitted.

77th St, 164 East, to a 3-story garage; the Mariest Brothers, 153 East 76th St, owners; Brother Dacianus, 158 East 76th St, architect; cost, $5,000.

RECORDED MORTGAGES.

With name and address of lender and lender's attorney. Interest is at 5 per cent. unless otherwise specified.

Manhattan.

GRAND ST, 340, —x—; Pauline Seigler, individually and as administratrix, et al. to Samuel Keiser, 382 Grand St, Feb. 25, prior mtg $21,000, due June 15, 1925, 3 p. c., lease received as mortgage deposit; attorney, Meyer Levy, 220 Broadway.....$700

1ST AV, n e corner of 106th St, 25.11x69; Antonio Caggiano to Mary Zerbarini, 2,781 Bainbridge Av, Bronx, prior mtg $18,000, installments, 6 p. c., April 20; attorney, Charles Zerbini, 346 Broadway.....$2,000

2D AV, s w corner of 52d St, 20.5x70; John H. Timoney to Emigrant Industrial Savings Bank, 51 Chambers St, April 20, 5 years; attorney, Edward J. McGuire, 31 Chambers St.....$13,000

17TH ST, n s, 250 ft w of 9th Av, 25x92; Israel Lewis to Wolf Cohen, 924 Kelly St, April 1, 1917.....None

19TH ST, 220 West, n s; Wm. C. Demorest, attorney, Joseph Rubin, 309 Broadway....$2,000

32D ST, n s, 95 ft w of Madison Av, 25x 98.9; 19 East 32d St Co. to Empire Mtg. Co., 62 Cedar St, April 5, prior mtg $45,000, due as per bond; attorney, S. S. Terry, 46 Cedar.....$7,000

86TH ST, s s, 100 ft e of Riverside Drive, 100x102.8; Orland Holding Co. to Marion Leyden, 105 West 72d St, April 19, prior mtg $490,000, due May 1, 1920, 6 p. c.; attorneys, Hilliquit & L., 50 Church.$19,000

104TH ST, n s, 115 ft w of West End Av, 170x100.11; William J. Cart to Isabelle G. Sinclair, 79 Manhattan Av, prior mtg $19,000, due as per bond, April 20; attorney, Title Guarantee Co., 176 Broadway....$6,000

107TH ST, s s, 55 ft e of Riverside Drive, 25x100.11; Elphalet L. Davis to Abraham Jacobi, 19 East 47th St, April 15, 5 years, 5½ p. c.; attorney, Lawyers Title Insurance and Trust Co., 160 Broadway.....$22,500

126TH ST, n s, 305 ft e of 8th Av, 20x99.4; Camilla I. Moore to Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway, April 20, due as per bond.....$3,500

Bronx.

FOREST AV, e s, 110.3 ft n of 163d St, 33.1x irregular; Julius J. Klasser, to Catherine F. Farrell, 850 East 156th St, (prior mtg $6,000,) April 19, due as per bond; attorney, Catherine F. Farrell, 850 East 156th St.....$900

HUGHES AV, w s, 100 ft n of Columbia Av, 50x100; Martino Delisi to Antonio Pepe, 2,306 Hughes Av, April 16; 2 years; attorney, A. E. Saracco, 2,076 Hughes Av.....$500

LOT 13, map of George W. Hunt; John J. Donnelly to Allen Fitzgerald, 408 East 180th St, April 20, due as per bond; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway.....$4,500

STEBBINS AV, n s, 1284 ft n e of Lyman St, 66.4x44.11x58.6; Lyrtch Realty and Holding Co., Inc., to Rebecca Lasker, 926 Southern Boulevard, (prior mtg $5,000,) April 17, due as per bond; attorney, Frank Locker, 61 Chambers St.....$8,000

140TH ST, 406 East, s s, 16.8x100; Elizabeth L. Materne to Edward Materne, Pocantico, N. Y., March 10, due as per bond; attorney, H. M. Kirk, 180 Fulton St.....$5,000

RECORDED LEASES.

Manhattan.

With name and address of lessee.

GRAND ST, 200, n e corner of Mott St, 148x 50, all; Samuel Zirinsky to Joseph Capato, 206 Grand St, or 151 Mott St, 3 years, from May 1, 1914.....$6,000

GRAND ST, 349; Pauline Seigler to Samuel Keiser, 382 Grand St, 10 years from June 15, 1915; attorney, Meyer Levy, 220 Broadway.....$4,000

LAWRENCE ST, 17 and 19, all; Maria Trabold to Thomas J. Nicoll, 17 Lawrence St, 5 years, from May 1, 1915.....$1,500

LEXINGTON AV, e s, 50.6 ft s of 51st St, 50x— all; Gerstein-Cramer Amusement Co. to Albert Weis, 1,482 Broadway, 5 years from Sept. 1, 1915; attorneys, O'Brien, M. & D., 1,482 Broadway.....$45,000

ST. NICHOLAS AV, 1365, store and part of cellar; Sadivian Realty Corporation to Samuel Zipkin, on premises, 3 years, from March 1, 1916.....$1,200

WAVERLEY PLACE, n s, 110.8 ft w of University Place, 27.8x—, the land; Trustees of Sailors' Snug Harbor to Charles W. Gould, 5 Washington Square North, 21 years, from May 1, 1915, with renewal; attorneys, Sound & W. 2 Wall St.....$1,200

2D AV, 2,014, n ½ part of store; Joseph Fine to Alice Ostermeyer, 2,014 2d Av, 4 years from May 1, 1915; attorney, E. M. Burghard, 111 Broadway.....$840

8TH AV, n w corner of 115th St, store and basement; Premium Holding Corporation to Thomas Caffrey, 371 Wadsworth Av, 5 years from April 1, 1915; attorney, W. H. Stewart, 1,639 3d Av.....$2,800

10TH AV, 507, store floor and part of basement; David Duncan to Ascher Rosenbluth, 505 10th Av, 3½ years, from May 1, 1915; attorney, Samuel R. Wachtell, 170 Broadway.....$1,440

14TH ST, 208 West, basement store; Ellen Maloney to Joseph A. N. Thomas, at West Hoboken, N. J., 6 years, from May 1, 1915; attorney, C. A. Kalish, 60 Wall St....$600

38TH ST, n s, 100 ft e of 6th Av, 74.10x98.9; Garrick Realty Co. to Walter Rosenberg, 175 West 72d St, 5 years, from May 1, 1915; attorney, L. M. White, 7 Beekman St. Net $18,000

50TH ST, 329 West, all; Salo Cohen to Samuel Goldberg, 402 Grand St, 3 years from April 20, 1915; attorney, Henry M. R. Goodman, 63 Park Row.....$2,100

Bronx.

CLASON POINT ROAD, e s, at centre line of Lot 34, map of Clason Point, runs s — to Long Island Sound x 8 — ; x n to point 100 ft s of Clason Point Road; w — ; x to right of way 20 ft wide; Michael Pfeiffer to Eliz. Dietdrich, Hackensack, N. J., 10 years, from July 1, 1912; attorney, John Kadel, 2,069 Westchester Av.....$500 to $600

PELHAM AV, 620, all, and 622, store, &c.; Louise Moorhead to Arturo Georgini, 620 Pelham Av, 5 years, from May 1, 1912; attorney, Ebling Brewing Co., 700 St. Ann's Av.....$1,200

PROSPECT AV, 1,091, n w corner 166th St, store, &c.; Angel Construction Co. to Marie Vogel, 941 Rogers Place, 10 years, from April 1, 1915; attorney, Marie Vogel, 941 Rogers Place.....$900 to $1,320

TREMONT AV, 475, store; Clement H. Smith and another to Oswald Oppenheimer, 509 West 110th St, 1 year, from May 1, 1915. (2 years' renewal;) attorney, Leopold Oppenheimer, 621 West 130th St. $3,000 to $3,300

LIS PENDENS.

Manhattan.

NORFOLK ST, 171; Evelyn A. Mossman against Rachel Pasinsky et al. (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorneys, Pressinger & Newcombe.

PLEASANT AV, w s, 60.5 ft s of 120th St, 40.4x85; E. Louise Sands against Morris Weinstein et al. (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorneys, Bowers & Sands.

8TH AV, 221; George H. Smith et al. against Mabel E. Adams et al., (amended foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, H. Bacon.

10TH AV, 329; August Kohl et al. against Mary A. McElhinny et al., (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, W. F. Clare.

207TH ST, 5 and 7 West; United States Trust Co. of New York against E A L Realty Co. et al., (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorneys, Stewart & Shearer.

100TH ST, 76 e w of Lexington Av, 20x 98.9; Emily P. Post against Ida C. Bracher et al., (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorneys, Hoffman, Leogh & Jay.

Bronx.

PROSPECT AV, e s, 244.8 ft n e of Beck St, 37.5x100; John Feeham et al. against Julius Bernstein et al., (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorneys, Carey & Carey.

PROSPECT AV, e s, 207.3 ft n e of Beck St, 37.5x100; Rondout Savings Bank against Augusta Levy et al., (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorneys, Cary & Carroll.

167TH ST, 481 East; Henry H. Jackson against Benjamin P. Moore, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, S. H. Jackson.

168TH ST, n s, 100 ft e of Walton Av, 25x 98.7; American Swedenborg Printing and Publishing Society against Elmer Realty Co. et al., (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorneys, McLoughlin & Martin.

168TH ST, n s, 123.1 ft e of Walton Av, 25x 102.3; American Swedenborg Printing and Publishing Society against Elmer Realty Co. et al., (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorneys, McLoughlin & Martin.

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writes on
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THE REAL ESTATE FIEL

REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS

TUESDAY, APRIL 20.

With name and address of purchaser and attorney. When attorney's name is omitted address party of the second part.

Manhattan.

BROOME ST, s w corner of Sheriff St, 23x75; Julius Tishman to Julius Tishman & Sons, Inc., 18 East 41st St, all liens, Feb. 17; attorneys, Stoddard & M., 128 Broadway.....$100

CENTRE MARKET PLACE, e s, 212.2 ft s of Broome St, 25x48; Rose Munday to Bond and Mortgage Guarantee Co., 175 Remsen St, Brooklyn, (mtg $7,000 and all liens,) March 20; attorney, Title Guarantee Co., 176 Broadway.....$1

COLUMBUS AV, w s, 76.8 ft s of 63d St, 28x100; Henry Morgenthau Co. to Utility Realty Co., 30 East 42d St, April 16, (mtg $22,000;) attorneys, Walter M. Wechsler, 30 East 42d St.....$1

GRAND ST, n w corner of Pitt St, 25x100; Julius Tishman to Julius Tishman & Sons, 18 East 41st St, all liens, Feb. 17; attorneys, Stoddard & M., 128 Broadway.....$100

GREENE ST, w s, 100 ft s of Bleecker St, 40x100; Julius Tishman to Julius Tishman & Sons, 18 East 41st St, all liens, Feb. 17; attorneys, Stoddard & M., 128 Broadway..$100

JANE ST, 80, s s, 148.9 ft w of Greenwich St, 14.3x80; Edward J. Keller to Helena O'Sullivan, 242 West 14th St, trustee of Mary and Julia Sullivan, all liens, March 22; attorney, James A. Turley, 233 Broadway.....$1

MONROE ST, 142, s s, 47 ft w of Jefferson St, 23.6x100; Monroe and Market Co. to Joseph Cohen, at Ludlow, Mass., (mtg $20,000,) April 19; attorneys, Ginzburg & P., 116 Nassau St.....$1

ST. NICHOLAS PLACE, w s, 46.11 ft n of 152d St, 20x64.2x irregular; J. Baldwin Hand to Alexander D. Aitken, 45 St. Nicholas Place, (mtg $8,000,) all liens, April 5....$1

1ST AV, 172, e s, 70.11 ft s of 11th St, 17.9x94; Julius Tishman to Julius Tishman & Sons, Inc., 18 East 41st St, all liens, Feb. 17; attorneys, Stoddard & M., 128 Broadway.....$100

1ST, n s, 271 ft e of 1st Av, 42x105.11; Julius Tishman to Julius Tishman & Sons, 18 East 41st St, all liens, Feb. 17; attorneys, Stoddard & M., 128 Broadway....$100

2D AV, 2,118, s e corner of 109th St, 30x80, and 302 East, 17x86; Irving Washburn, referee, to Bond and Mortgage Guarantee Co., 175 Remsen St., Brooklyn, April 19, attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway.....$5,000 way

8TH ST, n s, 208 ft e of Avenue C, 25x97; Benjamin Aufses to Samuel Aufses, 118 East 73d St, ½ part, all liens, April 19; attorney, S. B. Lilienstern, 115 Broadway.....$1

8TH AV, s e corner of 108th St, 100.11x84; Herman Hoauser to Peerless Holding Co., 46 Cedar St, Aug. 20, 1914, (mtg $137,000;) attorneys, Lind & P., 46 Cedar St.....$1

8TH AV, s w corner of 31st St, 49.4x100; Charles Weinstein to Fay Realty Co., 17 West 42d St, March 8, (mtg $142,000 and all liens;) attorney, Edward Baer, 17 West 42d St.....$100

22D ST, n s, 164.4 ft w of 7th Av, 16x78.7; George F. Gregory, executor, to Orville Lee Inman, 57 East 67th St, ½ part, all liens, (mtg $6,500;) April 19; attorneys, Stewart & S., 45 Wall.....$100

SAME PROPERTY; George F. Gregory to same, April 19, (mtg $6,500,) all liens; attorneys, same.....$100

53D ST, s s, 107.6 ft w of Madison Av, 25x100.5; William Barbour to J. Adelaide Barbour, Fairhaven, N. J., April 15, all liens; attorneys, Harris, C. G. & M., 150 Nassau St.....$1

55TH ST, ss, 150 ft e of Lexington Av, 18.9x100.5; 55th St, n s, 146.3 ft e of Lexington Av, 18.9x100.5; Stuyvesant Wainwright to Apawamis Land Co., 59 Wall St, March 27; attorney, Lawyers Title Insurance and Trust Co., 160 Broadway.....$1

59TH ST, s s, 105 ft e of Amsterdam Av, 23x102.2; Julius Tishman to Julius Tishman & Sons, 18 East 41st St, all liens, Feb. 17; attorneys, Stoddard & M., 128 Broadway..$100

66TH ST, s s, 100 ft e of Riverside Drive, 100x102.2; Marion Leyden to Orland Holding Co., 63 Park Row, April 15, (mtg $505,000;) attorney, Julius H. Zieser, 63 Park Row.....$100

99TH ST, s s, 236 ft e of Amsterdam Av, 17x100.8; Julius Tishman to Julius Tishman & Sons, 18 East 41st St, all liens, Feb. 17; attorneys, Stoddard & M., 128 Broadway.....$100

104TH ST, n s, 115 ft w of West End Av, 17x100.11; Joseph S. De Casanova to William J. Carr, 422 West End Av, (mtg $22,000,) all liens, April 20; attorney, Title Guarantee Co., 176 Broadway.....$100

107TH ST, 324 West, s s, 55 ft e of Riverside Drive, 25.4x90.11; Marie H. Lee et al, heirs, &c., of Ella L. Davis, to Eliphalet L. Davis, 249 West 22d St, (mtg $22,500,) all title, Feb. 11; attorney, Jacob Freeman, 99 Nassau St.....$1

106TH ST, s s, 220 ft e of 5th Av, 40x100.11; Samuel Goldberg to Miriam Alexander, 414 West 147th St, April 19, (mtg $47,250, all liens;) attorney, William Rosenbloom, 87 Nassau St.....$100

108TH ST, s s, 220 ft e of 5th Av, 40x100.11; Samuel Goldberg to Blanche A. Rosenbloom, 214 West 93d St, April 19, (mtg $47,250, all liens;) attorney, William Rosenbloom, 87 Nassau St.....$100

118TH ST, s s, 212.11 ft e of 3d Av, 37.1x100.5; David Solomon to Mortimer I. Harris, 150 West 85th St, (mtg $30,000,) April 19; attorneys, Lese & C., 35 Nassau St.....$1

118TH ST, n w corner of Lincoln Place, 40.1 x90; Lincoln Place, w s, 90 ft n of 118th St, 61.4x —; Herbert Vandyke, trustee, to Virginia Wood, 239 Lenox Av, quitclaim and all title, April 19; attorney, George Haas, 119 Nassau St.....$1

158TH ST, n s, 125 ft e of Broadway, 100x99.11; Julia A. Barbour to William Barbour, Fairhaven, N. J., all liens, April 15; attorneys, Harris, C., G. & M., 150 Nassau St.....$1

Bronx.

CARTER AV, e s, 95.10 ft n of 174th St, 17.2x50; William D. Miller to John A. Murphy, 570 Tremont Av, May 12, 1911; attorney, John A. Murphy, 570 Tremont Av..$1

CLINTON AV, s e corner of 178th St, 25x100; Thomas F. Devine to Kathryn C. Devine Mullin, 225 West 88d St, (mtg $20,000,) March 31; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway.....$1

CROTONA AV, n w corner of Lebanon St, 25x100; Thomas T. Devine to Mary M. D. Williams, 327 West 85th St, (mtg $23,000,) March 31; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway.....$1

ELMWOOD PLACE, n s, 125 ft w of Clinton Av, 25x95; also Brook Av, e s, 73.4 ft s of 170th St, 24.4x100; also Brook Av, 1,504, s e corner of 171st St, 25x100.9; also Prospect Terrace, e s, being Lot 816, map of Wakefield; Elizabeth Koerner to Louis Koerner, 111 West 7th St, Mount Vernon, N. Y., April 19; attorney, Louis Koerner, 111 West 7th St, Mount Vernon, N. Y.....$1

JACKSON AV, 738, e s, 18.9x87.6; Nealon-Sullivan Realty Co. to Marie Gercken, 566 Wales Av, (mtg $5,000,) April 20; attorney, Lawyers Title Insurance and Trust Co., 160 Broadway.....$1

JEFFERSON AV, w s, 100 ft n of Columbus Av, 50x100; Antonio Pepe to Martino Delisi, 2,803 Hughes Av, (mtg $4,000,) April 16; attorney, A. E. Saracco, 2,076 Hughes Av.$100

JENNINGS ST, s s, being Lot 695, map of Section C, Vyse estate; Frederick C. Barthen to Caroline W. Barthen, 1,527 Lurting Av, (mtg $4,500,) March 23; attorney, Caroline W. Barthen, 1,527 Lurting Av....$1,500

LOT 21, map of Jerome, 25x100; Francis S. McEvoy, referee, to Robert Schlegel, 404 Brook Av, March 22; attorney, Frank Gass, Inc., 2,215 Westchester Av..$100 over mtg.

LOT 47, Map William Adee; Lambert G. Mapes to Marion I. Mapes, 1,550 Eastchester Road, April 12; attorney, Lambert G. Mapes, 1,469 Williamsbridge Road.....$1

LOT 13, map of George W. Hunt; Ellen Fitzgerald to John J. Donnelly, 863 Faile St, April 20; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway.....$1

LOT 13, map of George W. Hunt; Henry A. Forster, referee, to Ellen Fitzgerald, 408 East 180th St, April 20; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway.....$4,000

LOTS 916, 917, 887 to 889, 915, and 1,164, map of Gleason property; People's Trust Co., trustee, to Thomas Kelly, 1,121 2d Av, Dec. 12, 1911; attorney, Thomas Kelly, 1,121 2d Av.....$1,180

LOTS 55 and 56, map of Willis estate; Stephen F. Whelan to Hudson P. Rose Co., 7 West 45th St, April 16; attorney, Hudson P. Rose Co., 7 West 45th St.....$1

LOTS 142 to 146, 213 to 215, 235 to 238, 272 and 273, 278, 342, and 344, map of Benson estate; Willis H. Young to John D. Rarst, 163 Hawthorne St, Yonkers, N. Y., ½ part, April 16; attorneys, Arnstein & L., 128 Broadway.....$1

LOTS 123 to 127, map of Mary J. Radway; Helena Frendenmacher to Constantin Wagner, 601 Beach Terrace, April 16; attorney, William R. Adams, 25 Broad St.....$1

LOTS 2 and 3, Block 27, Map Morris Park, Van Nest Realty Co., Inc., to Henry F. Kroger, 480 Lenox Av, (mtg $2,573,) April 17; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway.....$1

MORGAN AV, n s, being Lot 72, Map Villa Sites, Green, Owens, and Gelston; Bernard Gallagher to Margaret A. Gallagher on Fort Schuyler Road, 1-3 part, April 17; attorney, L. G. Mapes, 1,469 Williamsbridge Road..$1

MORGAN AV, n s, being e ½ lot of 72, same map; Frank Gallagher to Margaret C. Gallagher on Fort Schuyler Road, April 19; attorney, same.....$1

MORGAN AV, n s, being w ½ of Lot 72, same map, 25x150; Margaret C. Gallagher to Frank Gallagher, on Fort Schuyler Road, April 19; attorney, same.....$1

WHITE PLAINS AV, w s, 89 ft n of 219th St, 50x80; also 13th Av, s s, being w ½ Lot 671, map of Wakefield, 50x114; Hannah Skahan to Mary E Lamb, 3,990 Bronx Boulevard, April 17; attorney, William A. Keating, 3,983 White Plains Road.....$1

133D ST, 1,027 E., n s, 16.8x100; Annie Erskine to David W. Erskine, Sept. 1, 1905; attorneys, Hildreth & P., 3d Av. and 148th St.....$1

REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION.

SINCE 1907

AND ITS PANIC, all business, with few exceptions, has been dragging along the bottom.

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Then, CRASH! BANG! The European War! and recovering securities, mercantile business and Real Estate were given a stunning blow and lay flat on their backs.

THINK THIS OVER. Read these articles and you will see why you will be interested in the Absolute Auction Sale of the Estate of Arthur R. Morris, by order of Henry Lewis Morris, Esq., Executor, to be held Tuesday, May 11th, 1915.

For maps and particulars apply to
J. Clarence Davies, *149th St. and 3rd Ave.*
Joseph P. Day, *31 Nassau St.*
Agents and Auctioneers.
Lewis S. Morris, *Esq., Atty., 32 Liberty St.*

REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION.

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At 12 o'Clock Noon, at Exchange Salesroom, 14 Vesey St., New York City

Supreme Court Foreclosure Sale

CHARLES H. MURRAY, Esq., Referee.

S. E. Cor. Lenox Av. and 119th St.

(Known as 170-178 Lenox Av. and 86 West 119th St.)

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An 8-story elevator apartment house with 5 stores, containing 33 apartments of 6, 7, 8 and 9 rooms and bath. Electric light, steam heat, hot water and gas. Passenger and freight elevators. Size of entire plot, 100.11 x 85.

75% May Remain on Mortgages

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'Phone or call for further particulars.

81 Nassau St. 'Phone N. Y. City. 744 Cort.

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ABSOLUTE AUCTION SALE
At 2308 3rd Avenue, at 12 noon,
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Full particulars from auctioneers.
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25 LIBERTY ST

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25 x 100 — 4 Stories
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For Business Purposes.
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For sale or rent, furnished stone house, 14 rooms, 3 baths, 20 acres, garage, stable. HERBERT A. SHERMAN, 41 East 41st St.

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LARCHMONT.—Eight-room detached cottage, all improvements, $41.67. Collins, 54 Franklin St., New York.

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New house, 6 rooms, bath, laundry, pantry, reception hall; all modern improvements, steam heat; fine shade; near trolley; $2,000; $100 cash, $20 monthly. C. Behr, Roosevelt, L. I.

Great Neck.—Beautifully furnished cottage, 9 bedrooms, 4 baths; garage for 2 cars; magnificent view of Sound and water rights; bathhouse and private dock; $2,000 for season; $5, or Phone 280 Great Neck.

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Bungalows and houses, $8,000 up; also building lots on Randall Bay and Woodcleft Bay; low prices; easy terms. Send for particulars. John J. Randall Co., Freeport, L. I.

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The above properties are owned by two corporations in process of liquidation, and the extremely low prices are made to bring quick sales and hasten the closing of the companies' business. Liberal terms. Title guarantee policies furnished free with the sales. Now is the time to purchase, while the range of choice is greatest. For full information address Benj. D. Haight, Special Deputy Supt. of Banks, 601 Times Bldg., N. Y. City.

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For Sale—A strip of the mountain and an ideal home site, Upper Montclair; a fair price and unusual terms; have moved West. Box Z 218 Times Annex.

For Rent.—Ten-room house, improvements; large porch, fruit, shade; three minutes from station; $65 per month. Phone 79 Hackensack, owner, River Edge, N. J.

Eight-room house, all improvements; hot water heating; half hour from Manhattan Subway. Address 3,750 Broadway, Apt. B.

Fine sixteen-room house, opposite Grant's Tomb, overlooking Hudson River, on bluff; suit one family. C. Stack, 406 Lafayette St.

Beautiful, new, well-located 7-room home; $4,850; easy payments; full particulars, T. Sinsabaugh, 20 Park Av., Rutherford, N. J.

Will rent $60 home, Ridgewood, N. J., $50 monthly if taken May 1st.

Plot 100x200. Sloap, 318 Broadway, N. Y.

Notice to commuters.—House for sale in Summit. Write for illustrated circular, 114 East 70th St.

"NUTLEY IN A NUTSHELL."
All about the "Ideal Home Town."
Secretary, Box 314, Nutley, N. J.

To Let.—Modern house, 45 minutes metropolis; garage. Thurber, 321 Boulevard, Passaic, N. J.

Real Estate for Exchange.

Houses and lots exchanged for income property or acreage; fine income investments. Piquet, 304 Fulton St., Jamaica, L. I.

Country Property
Thirty cents an agate line.

To Let—Furnished.

FOR RENT IN DUBLIN, N. H.

Charming house, delightfully situated on high land with splendid outlook on every side of mountains; has 3 living rooms, 7 master's, and 2 maids' bedrooms, laundry, kitchen, 2 toilets, bathroom, garage for 2 cars and man's room, fireplaces; all completely furnished and newly painted and papered last season. Wide piazzas on three sides; many fine trees; a good deal of land; tennis court. Address D. M. White & Co., Leading Real Estate Dealers, Peterborough, N. H.

ATTRACTIVE, modern ten room House, completely furnished, at Blue Point, south side of Long Island, ten minutes' walk from station, near water, fine shade trees, good bathing, boating, fishing; modern plumbing, electric lights, hardwood floors, ample piazza; housekeeping unusually easy; all supplies brought to door daily to list, furnished or for sale. FRANK H. MARSTON, 209 West 38th St., New York.

Beautiful home, 10 acres, on Merrick Road, Massapequa, L. I.; 12-room house, nicely furnished, beautiful lawns, flowers, trees, barn, garage; to rent, furnished; 45 minutes from Pennsylvania station; references. Write 144 East 41st St. Phone 3474 Murray Hill.

Lake Champlain.—For rent, charming, small cottage on Whallons Bay, south of Essex; 6 rooms, furnished; secluded; $150 season. E. W. Leaning, Loudonville, N. Y.

Furnished mansion, with garage, garden, improvements, on State Road, 8 minutes Newton, N. J. Address or phone evenings, W. H. Fritts, Jr., 27 Romaine Av., Jersey City, N. J.

Greenwood Lake.—Waterfront cottages, fully furnished; rental $150 to $600. Apply K. A. Creighton, Sterling Forest, N. J.

Apartments to Let
Furnished.
Thirty cents an agate line.

West Side.

To Sublet—To Oct. 1, Apartment 7F, Dearborn, 350 West 55th St., four choice outside rooms, furnished or unfurnished; all-night elevator and phone service. Apply Superintendent.

Broadway, 2,731, 103d Subway.—Six nicely furnished rooms sublet; eleven bright windows; delightfully cool during Summer; all-night elevator; quiet, respectable house; no infants or dogs; reduced $55.

Apartment for rent until October; excellently furnished and homelike, adjacent to Riverside Drive, on West 93d St.; seven rooms and bath; $125 per month. Address N 304 Times Downtown.

Attractive five-room apartment; off Riverside; two bedrooms; sublet completely furnished until Oct. 1; can be seen 9 to 6 o'clock. 315 West 99th St. Apartment 21.

To Sublet for Summer Months.—New furnished 6 rooms and 3 baths; convenient location; ready May 1. Apt. 9C, 888 West End Av., corner 101st St.

Four rooms and bath; newly furnished; housekeeping, desirably located; sublet October, possibly longer; investigate. Apt. 1, 150 West 87th St.

$75, adjoining Riverside Drive; handsomely furnished 7 rooms; price rent unfurnished; large list of apartments, with plans, at nominal rental; particulars. 203 W. 94th.

Will sublet apartment, three elegant rooms, furnished or unfurnished; private entrance. Apply Harperly Hall, 64th and Central Park West.

120th, (183 St. Nicholas Av.)—Attractively furnished apartment; six large rooms; all outside; elevator; exceptional value. Young.

CUBLEY,
Three rooms and bath,
HOTEL WALTON, 104 West 70th St.

11th, 117 West.—Parlor floor, suitable doctor, dentist; furnished, unfurnished; electric lights.

Handsomely furnished corner apartment, victrola, piano; nominal rental. 8056 Audubon. Apt. 32.

114th St., 622 West.—Seven rooms; most beautiful location; Riverside, Columbia, Broadway; reasonable until Oct. Apt. 62.

GRANT COURT

810 W. 148th, near Riverside Drive, 5-room, beautifully furnished; high class. Fischer.

Apartments to Let
Unfurnished.
Thirty cents an agate line.

West Side.

SUBLET, UNFURNISHED, 270 RIVERSIDE DRIVE, COR. 99TH ST., 7 ROOMS, 2 BATHS, APARTMENT 4-B; TERMS VERY REASONABLE. APPLY TO SUPERINTENDENT.

Apartment, six rooms, two bedrooms, sitting room, dining room, kitchen, servants' room, two baths, for three or six months; $125 per month; highest references. 89th St., near West End. Riverside 2882.

BACHELOR APARTMENTS.
308-310 West 15th St.
2 rooms and bath, $32.
Ashforth & Co., 11 East 42d St.

70th, 164 West.—Unfurnished apt. to sublet; 4 rooms and 2 baths; could be divided into 2 apts., 2 rooms each; southwestern exposure. Hotel Walton. Tel. 2934 Columbus.

Six large, light rooms; modern apartment; sublet unfurnished; reasonable. Weil, 210 West 107th.

Sublet attractive first-class 5-room apartment, October or longer; $60; concessions. 300 Central Park West., Apt. 2L.

Sublet Unfurnished.—Six large rooms, fifteen outside windows; elevator apartment; very reasonable, account leaving city. 470 Convent Av.

92d St., 214 West.—7 rooms, $1,100 up; also corner apartment. Lewis B. Preston, Inc., 165 Broadway.

177th St., 500 West.—3 to 5 large rooms overlooking park; $23 to $35; elevator, electric light, telephone.

Fine apartments. Apply to 10 East 45th St. Douglas Robinson, Charles S. Brown Co.

Non-housekeeping apartments, "Spencer Arms," southeast cor. Broadway & 66th St.

Sublet eight-room apartment, 410 Riverside Drive, 118th St. Apt. 103.

51st, 72 West.—Two rooms, bath, three flights up, $7.50; maid service.

East Side.

28TH ST., 29 EAST.—Beautiful apartment, 3 extra large, light rooms, bath and kitchenette; electricity, telephone; newly decorated; rent, $60.

Madison Av., 924.—2, 3 rooms; high-class, light housekeeping; $40-$50.

Boarders Wanted
Twenty-five cents an agate line.

East Side.

11TH, 26 EAST.—Handsomely furnished double, single rooms; select neighborhood, adjoining 5th Av.; superior home cooking; moderate rates.

11TH, 29 EAST.—Large and small rooms, running water; excellent table; moderate.

15TH, 210 EAST, (Stuyvesant Park.)—Double, single rooms; excellent table, home cooking; telephone.

17TH, 116 EAST.—Exceptionally bright, attractive rooms; unexcelled cuisine; best accommodations. Stuyvesant 4275.

218T ST., 145 EAST, (Gramercy Park.)—Large, small, sunny rooms; excellent table; park privileges; phone; references.

218T, (43 GRAMERCY PARK.)—Single, en suite; private baths; breakfast served in rooms.

45TH, 8 EAST.—Large room, with bath; single rooms; table board; Southern cooking.

47 5TH AVENUE,
PERMANENT, TRANSIENT; TABLE BOARD.

MADISON AV., 165.—Large, small rooms; private bath; one block 34th Subway.

West Side.

12TH ST., 113 WEST.—Exceptionally high-class boarding house; well furnished rooms; parlor floor, ideal for doctor or dentist; excellent home cooking.

54TH ST., 54 WEST.—Single and double rooms, suites, private baths; references.

67TH, 264 WEST.—Southern mother and adult son rent well-furnished, large corner room, adjoining bath; modern apartment, with refined home surroundings. Martin.

68TH, 37 WEST.—Attractive rooms; private baths; excellent table and service; table guests.

64TH, 115 WEST.—Large room, suitable for one or two; excellent table; moderate.

68TH, 67 WEST.—Communicating rooms; southern exposure; small room; continuous hot water.

68TH, 74 WEST.—Double, single rooms; private baths; $7-$14 up; Southerners accommodated, families.

72D, 111-117 WEST. — Attractive large and small rooms, with board; ideal location.

74TH ST., 134 WEST.—Refined family offers large room, private bath, all improvements, to one or two gentlemen; meals optional. Owner.

75TH, 20 WEST.—Pleasant, single room; table guests; Southern cooking; parlor dining.

75TH, 141 WEST.—Superior rooms; electricity; phone; private house; meals optional.

78TH, 159 WEST.—Desirable, large, small rooms; private baths; table excellent; reasonable.

78TH, 164 WEST.—Nicely furnished rooms, excellent board; refined home; table guests.

79TH, 114 AND 182 WEST.—Unusual and attractive pensions, with large parlors, tea room, and lounge; steam heat; private telephones. Booklet on request.

80TH, 128 WEST.—Excellent accommodations; private baths; continuous hot water; excellent cuisine.

80TH, 159 WEST.—Gentleman may have congenial association, pleasant family; suite, twin-bed.

82D, 124 WEST.—(Graycourt) now open for transients and permanent residents; attractive; modern; references. write for booklet.

Boarders Wanted
Twenty-five cents an agate line.

West Side.

82D, 54 WEST.—Large and small rooms; private baths; excellent table; references.

92D, 52-54 WEST.—Summer vacancies at Summer rates; large room, dressing rooms, hall rooms; table guests accommodated.

93D, 21 WEST.—Large, small front rooms; park, "L"; telephone; board optional.

94TH, 16 WEST.—Rooms, with board; electric lights; select house; Summer rates.

113TH, 625 WEST, (Riverside.)—Attractive, large rooms; special attention to guests; reasonable.

113TH, 525 WEST.—Large, small rooms, excellent home cooking; table guests; Summer rates.

137TH, 296 WEST.—Attractive rooms, unexcelled Vienna table; reasonable; telephone.

140TH, 455 WEST.—Large room, adjoining bath; electricity, closets; unexcelled cuisine; reference.

149TH, 544 WEST, (near Broadway Subway.)—Beautiful Riverside; nicest, healthiest section; "Audubon," select family hotel; first-class accommodations; very reasonable rates. Tel. 2757 Audubon.

REFINED, reliable gentleman may have ideal home life, cultured family, Riverside Drive. Y 370 Times Annex.

THE EVELYN LODGE.

Charming family hotel of highest order. Grand location; 20 min. Broadway, 5c. fare. Lovely furnished rooms, suites, every comfort. Excellent chef and service; separate tables. Delightful atmosphere; worth investigation. Weekly $9-$15 per adult, with meals. 71 Central Av., St. George, S. I. Take Subway, "L," or trolley to South Ferry.

East Side.

SUMMER RATES, a few vacancies in some of New York's choicest boarding places; very attractive rates; particulars. Claremont Morris, 30 East 42d St.

Brooklyn.

MAN AND WIFE living alone in up-to-date house, electric lights, parquet floors, excellent table and service, will share same with couple or two gentlemen appreciating such a home; best location in Flatbush; 20 minutes to New York; nominal price; references. Z 217 Times Annex.

Country Board
Thirty cents an agate line.

Westchester County.

HIGHCLIFFE HALL HOTEL, Park Hill, Yonkers.—Spring and Summer engagements now made; spacious dining room; unexcelled home cooking; river view. W. E. Robinson, 2161 Yonkers.

Hotel Francis, 65 Prospect St., East Orange, N. J.—A quiet, re-fitted family hotel, in most desirable section; rates moderate; tennis courts free; eight minutes to station.

Beautiful country place, overlooking Hudson; spacious, wooded grounds; large, airy rooms; exceptional board. Miss Rolfe, 211 North Broadway, Yonkers.

LADY would like care of refined child, 12 or 13 years old; school within one block. Phone 3192-W Yonkers.

Yonkers, 90 Locust Hill Av.—Excellent cuisine, refined boarding house; convenient to trolley or station; moderate. Telephone 2836.

Excellent accommodations; modern house; superior table. 136 Cottage Av., Mount Vernon.

Long Island.

Bay View Villa, foot of Bay 10th St., Bath Beach.—Refurnished throughout; excellent table; spacious grounds; tennis court; near golf links. Phone 3236 Bath Beach.

New Jersey.

THE MARLBOROUGH,
East Orange, N. J.,
Corner Arlington Av. and William St.
30 MINUTES FROM BROADWAY.

Why stay in a crowded apartment when you can come to Beautiful East Orange, with its oiled streets, beautiful lawns, sunshine and flowers? A cool, airy apartment of parlor, bedroom, and private bath, together with delicious meals for two persons for only $25 per week; take the Lackawanna at Hoboken; hotel one block from the East Orange Station. Phone Orange 2620; write for booklet.

W. T. READE, Prop.

ELMWOOD HOTEL,
43-45 SO. WALNUT ST.,
EAST ORANGE.

35 minutes from Broadway; will give you room with private bath and first-class board for two people, $18 to $30; for one, $10 to $15. For permanent guests we have a few special apartments with private bath and board for two people at $16. Call or phone 2085 Orange.

THE WALDORF,
132-134 Crescent Av., Plainfield, N. J.
35 Minutes from New York.

A home that combines pleasing service and genuine hospitality; excellent table; special diet if required; golf links convenient; automobiles furnished free for pleasure rides 3 times per week; lunches put up for picnic parties; no mosquitoes.

THE RAMBLEWOOD, Montclair.—Beautiful country home; all city conveniences; high elevation; large lawn; 2 min. trolley, 45 min. to N. Y. C., via D., L. & W.; suitable for commuters; moderate; references exchanged. Adults only. H. F. von Ohlen, 2 Sunset Av.

Physician will give home and professional care to nervous invalid or aged patient; happiness considered; beautiful surroundings; easy distance from New York; references exchanged for interview. Address Y 306 Times Annex.

Widow, owning modern home, nicely furnished, restricted neighborhood, convenient station, would take man and wife or two gentlemen. Address Box 138, East Orange.

EAST ORANGE, N. J.—First-class accommodations in private family; all home comforts; excellent table. 663M, Orange. 119 Washington St., East Orange.

Plainfield, N. J.—Private family would like gentleman to board; bright room; HOME-LIKE; modern conveniences; references. Z 214 Times Annex.

211 Lincoln Av., Orange, N. J.—Six minutes from Highland Station; high, excellent location; a satisfactory home for refined people; rates moderate.

South Orange.—Handsomely furnished rooms with board; unsurpassed location; near station; excellent table. 151 Scotland Road. Telephone 817.

SOUTH ORANGE.—117 Scotland Rd.; refined family; beautiful location, near Lackawanna; fine rooms and table; also private bath; references.

The Ellsworth accommodates 35; verandas, lawns, tennis, near lake, station; $8-$9. Mrs. G. S. Smith, Dunellen. Telephone 1255.

TRUELL INN, PLAINFIELD, N. J.
A quiet, restful FAMILY HOTEL in most exclusive section. RATES MODERATE.

Nurse's country home; quiet, homelike; convalescing, invalid, elderly guests. S. Straley, Newton, N. J.

Connecticut.

SHIPPAN POINT, STAMFORD, CONN. The Chesterfield, open for accommodation of permanent and transient guests; reasonable; excellent cuisine; rooms single, en suite; references required.

New Canaan, Conn.—The Ardsley and cottages; high elevation; five minutes' walk to station; excellent table; tourists accommodated; open year round. Tel. No. 292.

Country Board Wanted
Thirty cents an agate line.

Two single rooms or room with two beds; near Forest Hills. H., 564 Columbus Av.

Furnished Rooms
Twenty-five cents an agate line.

East Side.

11TH, 10 EAST, (Near 5th Av.)—One double and one single room; reasonable.

15TH, 105 EAST, (opposite Union Square Hotel, Subway express.)—Apartment 9d; Parlor, bedroom, tiled bath; piano, electricity, elevator, telephone; handsome fireproof building; bachelors; $10.

17TH ST., 130 EAST.—Comfortable, well furnished rooms; bathroom floor; reasonable.

27TH ST., (Cor. Madison Av.) — Fireproof; telephone in every room; rooms with hot and cold running water; $6 and $7 weekly; with private bath, $8, $9, and $10 weekly. Hotel Madison.

36TH, 138 EAST.—Attractive rooms; refined location; conveniences; excellent meals; references.

38TH ST., 10 EAST.—Big rooms and bath; elevator; electricity.

40TH, 5 EAST, (278 Madison Av.)—Handsomely furnished small and large rooms; private bath; kitchenette; excellent location.

40TH, 120 EAST.—Front and back parlor; private bath; other rooms; telephone.

45TH ST., 22 EAST.—Attractive room, with bath; valet service; breakfast; single room; reasonable; bachelor.

56TH, 83 EAST.—Elegant rooms; bright, modern; greatly reduced prices; French teachers' house.

56TH, 75 EAST.—Newly furnished rooms; elevator; floor; exclusive surroundings; meals if desired.

60TH ST., EAST. (Between 5th and Park Avs.)—Gentleman wishes another to shares with him apartment in exclusive residential hotel; $7, week is one-half and your share the rental; advertiser is 25 years of age; college graduate. S 98 Times.

Automobile Exchange
Twenty-five cents an agate line.

Baker Electric five-passenger brougham; excellent condition, $1,250; wheel steer coupe, just overhauled, $700.

Baker Electric Victoria, just overhauled, $550; Roadster, new Hycap Exide Battery, $975.

BAKER VEHICLE COMPANY, 19 CENTRAL PARK WEST. PHONE COLUMBUS 2830.

A few used Electric pleasure cars can be secured at bargain prices; most of these cars used as demonstrators and run less than 1,000 miles; examinations as to battery and mechanical efficiency made by our own engineers without expense to purchaser; satisfaction guaranteed.

E. V. A., S 112 Times.

HUDSON 1915 CONVERTIBLE ROADSTER, (CABRIOLET); FINANCIAL REVERSES COMPEL SACRIFICE OF SIX-40 HUDSON 3 WEEKS OLD; COST $1,942; HAS $200 EXTRAS. APPLY OWNER, 690 WEST 122D ST. PHONE 3677 MORNINGSIDE.

Isotta Fraschini 1909, in first-class condition, landaulet, 4 new shoes; ready for use; price $400. 37th St. Garage, 236 East 37th St. 932 Murray Hill.

Pierce-Arrow, 1910, "48," landaulette and touring body, fine condition. S. T. Shaw, 280 West End Av.

Simplex, (1915,) Limousine, 38 H. P. Packard, (1913,) Phaeton, 48, like new. Turner, St. James Hotel, phone 3247 Bryant.

Simplex (1915) Limousine, 38 H. P. Packard (1913) Touring, "48," five-passenger. Turner, St. James Hotel. Phone 3247 Bryant.

Automobiles for Rent.

EGIDI AUTO SERVICE
Pierce-Arrows, Packards, Renaults.
By Hour, Day or Week.
Special Rates Monthly and Yearly Contracts.
Phone 774 Circle. 123 West 53d St.

PACKARD AUTO SERVICE.
Monthly, Weekly, Daily.
Specialty, Week-end Trips.
Gilbert, 1780 Circle.

For Hire—Beautiful Packard landaulet, limousine Renault; private cars; latest models; by month; reasonable. B. Talot, 300 West 49th St., Phone Bryant 7720.

Elegant Renault landaulet for rent to responsible parties; monthly or season; owner drives; best of references. Address, Zula, 234 E. 58th St., City.

Packards, 7 passengers, late models, landaulettes, and touring cars; hour, day, month-ly; prices reasonable. Williams, phone Lenox 5382.

Packard, monthly only; beautiful touring car, trustworthy chauffeur. Prucker, 509 Amsterdam Av.

For Hire—Peerless touring, 7-passenger, hour, week, or month; owner drives; reasonable terms. F. Bowcock, 346 West 25d.

35 H. P., Italian chassis; perfect condition; driven only 3,000 miles; sacrifice. Brewster & Co., Long Island City.

Gentleman's private Packard, with excellent driver; for hire daily; reasonable. Telephone 4235 Schuyler.

Packard touring; hourly, monthly; owner drives. Verlangieri, 4,839-4,421 Harlem. 156 East 120th St.

Packard, Pierce-Arrow 1915 cars, rent, month or year. Karp, 1,790 B'way. 9869 Col.

Automobile Storage.

F. BRADY & SON CO.
Dead storage of Automobiles. Automobiles boxed for export, 552-556 W. 58th St. Col. 8440.

Automobile Instruction.

Owners' and Chauffeurs' Courses.
Y. M. C. A. AUTO SCHOOL.
Largest and Best in Brooklyn.
BOOKLET AND VISITOR'S PASS FREE.
Bedford Br., Y. M. C. A., Bedford Av., Brklyn.

STEWART SCHOOL, 225 W. 57th St. Booklet explains WHY our AUTOMOBILE course is BEST. Inspect our plant and be convinced. Ladies' classes.

WEST SIDE Y. M. C. A. Largest and Best School in U. S. Send for Booklet and Pass to visit School. Tel. 7920 302 W. 57th St. Col. Special class for women.

Furnished Rooms
Twenty-five cents an agate line.

East Side.

64TH, (733 and 735 Madison Av.)—Double rooms, comfortably furnished; private baths; kitchenettes, telephones; $8, $9, $10.

82D, 130 EAST.—Any one desiring refined home can secure cool, very large parlor room; private. Ackermann.

86TH, 58 EAST.—Physician and dentist offices; unusually attractive; private house parlors.

"ALLERTON HOUSE," 138 E. 38TH ST. FOR BACHELORS.

The delightful comforts of the home and the genial atmosphere and spirit of a well-appointed club for men of refinement; new 12-story building; roof garden, private showers, billiard room, library, and lounge; no tipping; running water in every room; single rooms, $4 to $8 weekly; rooms for two, $5 to $4 weekly each.

DISTINCTIVE APARTMENTS, single or en suite for gentlemen; in private house, East 63d St., near Madison Av. Z 216 Times Annex.

IRVING PLACE, 14.—Front rooms; box spring beds; tiled bathrooms; absolute cleanliness.

MADISON AV., 529.—Handsomely furnished rooms; single or suite; private baths optional.

Washington Square, 39½.—Three rooms for light housekeeping. Bell, 1, left hand.

West Side.

12TH, 61 WEST.—Attractive front, alcove room; also single and connecting rooms; telephone.

32D ST., (off Broadway, New Hotel Strand,) —Large, light rooms, with private bath, $9, $10, $12 per week; same rate for one or two people in room; some rooms at $7 per week.

34TH, 46 EAST.—Elegant room, with bath, $6.50; another, $4; electricity; telephone.

47TH, 9 WEST.—Private home; handsomely furnished, large room and private room.

47TH, 11 WEST.—Select, large, small rooms; telephone, electricity; all conveniences.

47TH, 41 WEST.—Large, elegant front room; private bath; electricity; telephone; select.

47TH, 53 WEST.—Rooms, large, single; private bath; board optional. 4589 Bryant.

50TH ST., 35-54 WEST.—Nicely furnished small, large rooms; private baths, kitchenettes; excellent location; $4.50, $7, $8, $9, $10.

53D, 62 WEST.—Attractive double room; private bath; medium and small rooms; reasonable.

57TH, 256 WEST.—Superior accommodations in exclusive house; refined surroundings; references. Tappan.

57TH, 260 WEST.—Large, light rooms; modern improvements; Subway, elevated; references. Hammond.

58TH ST., 21-23 WEST.—Double rooms; private baths; electric lights, telephone; excellent locality.

58TH, 23 WEST.—Large back parlor, private bath; electricity, telephone, kitchenette; $10.

66TH, 130 WEST.—Exceptionally large, clean rooms, $4-$7; Subway, elevated. Pearson.

68TH, 71 WEST.—Beautiful large rooms, $4, $5, $7; perfectly kept house; references.

69TH, 103 WEST.—Delightful rooms; large, small; baths; very reasonable; private house.

70TH, 36 WEST.—Beautiful rooms, with and without kitchenette; bath, electricity.

71ST, 220 WEST.—Attractive large front and medium rooms; suitable couple; references.

71ST, 206 WEST.—Exceptionally large front room, facing Broadway; private residence; smaller room.

72D, 248 WEST.—Beautiful rooms; also parlor floor; table guests; Columbus 1894; references.

73D, 163 WEST.—Attractively furnished rooms, also large room with kitchenette; breakfast optional.

78D, 153 WEST. — Attractively furnished, large and small rooms; electricity; telephone, Subway express.

79TH, 104 WEST.—Two exceptionally pleasant rooms; kitchenette optional; other rooms; all conveniences.

79TH, 158 WEST.—Nicely furnished, large, small rooms; running water; private bath; modern.

79TH, 125 WEST. — Attractive front room; handsome back parlor, with private bath.

77TH, 102 WEST.—Nicely furnished, pleasant rooms; with or without bath; Summer rates.

77TH, 111 WEST.—Attractive, sunny front room; all conveniences; superior house; references; reasonable.

78TH, 136 WEST.—Attractive, large rooms; all conveniences; light housekeeping; next bath.

79TH, 160 WEST.—Exceptional rooms; large closets; bath adjoining; airy; sunny. Schuyler 5803.

80TH, 136 WEST.—Attractive rooms, well furnished, running water; Summer rates; references.

81ST, 3 WEST.—Most exclusive residential section, facing Manhattan Square and Central Park; large and small rooms, suite or single; especially desirable, nervous and convalescent people; services of trained nurse, if desired. Telephone Schuyler 6800.

81ST, 265 WEST.—(Exceptional,) south, attractive room, running water, bath; modern. Inquire elevator.

81ST, 251 WEST.—Attractively furnished room, facing Broadway; high-class apartment. Holton.

82D, 109 WEST.—Nicely furnished, parlor and bedroom; suitable for two; also single rooms; light housekeeping if desired.

Furnished Rooms
Twenty-five cents an agate line.

West Side.

82D, 68 WEST.—Parlor floor, single, en suite, bath; other desirable rooms.

83D, 11 WEST.—Cool outside rooms, overlooking Central Park; special Summer rates.

85TH, 120 WEST.—Private house, large and small rooms; private bath; reference.

86TH, (549 West End Av.)—Large, small room, adjoining bath; private home.

87TH ST., 312 WEST.—Large, front room, suitable two; medium-sized room; private shower bath; electricity; private house; reasonable; references.

92D, 202 WEST.—Two or three beautiful rooms, single or en suite; overlooking tennis court; all modern improvements; Summer rates. Mangin.

93D, 253 WEST, (Broadway.)—Exceptionally pleasant large, small rooms, single, suite; adjoining baths.

94TH, 152 WEST.—Cheerful room, high-class private house, with every convenience; one or two gentlemen; reference. Sulzer.

101ST, 16 WEST.—Attractive suites; telephone; electricity; $7; desirable rooms, $3; housekeeping. McNamara.

102D ST. AND BROADWAY.—Private family offers large room, adjoining bath. Phone Riverside 4628.

105TH, 248 WEST.—Newly furnished large, small rooms; elevator apartment; convenient Subway. Copeland.

105TH, 248, (Broadway.)—Unusually attractive, sunny front room; select elevator apartment. Philips.

107TH, 238 WEST.—Attractive, large outside room; clean, comfortable; elevator; reasonable. Young.

110TH ST., 207 WEST.—Beautiful large, sunny room; private family. White.

111TH, 529 WEST.—Comfortable room; elevator apartment; private family. Apt. 62.

112TH, 504 WEST, (Cathedral Heights.)—Southern exposure; large; elevator; reasonable; New Englanders.

112TH, 536 WEST.—Desirable sunny, outside room; adjoining bath; elevator apt. Mears.

113TH, 502 WEST.—Attractive, light, outside room; elevator; shower; private family. Apt. 6E.

113TH, 622 WEST.—Handsomely furnished light room; modern apartment; gentlemen. Apart 53.

113TH, 528 WEST.—All conveniences; single, $2, $3; beautiful front housekeeping, $7.

115TH, 620 WEST.—Adjoining bath, river view, subway, surface, bus. Apt. 62.

118TH, 419 WEST.—Suite, double, single rooms; elevator; shower; reasonable. Apartment 32.

119TH ST., 400 WEST.—Neatly furnished, well-kept rooms; call mornings. Camp.

118TH, 405 WEST.—Attractive room, adjoining bath; elevator; shower; reasonable. Apt. 32.

118TH, 419 WEST, (Morningside Heights.)—Attractive front suite, single rooms. Apt. 52.

119TH, 420 WEST, Apartment 21.—Pleasant, sunny room, overlooking Morningside Drive; reasonable.

119TH ST., 435 WEST.—Attractive room, with bath adjoining; couple or girls. 9E.

121ST, 509 WEST.—Delightful Summer location, near Subway, parks, and Drive, Columbia grounds opposite; beautiful double room, with kitchenette, restaurant, roof garden. See Yetman.

121ST, 527 WEST.—Exceptionally attractive large room; gentlemen preferred; private family; reasonable. Scott.

121ST, (2,026 7th Av.)—Neat, airy rooms, $2-$5; light housekeeping. Phone 8248 Morningside. Apt. 6. Grealy.

121ST, 601 WEST.—Furnished room; kitchen privilege; elevator, phone, electricity. Byrne.

122D, 521 Manhattan Av.—Extra large room, kitchen; modern conveniences. Morningside 8296.

129TH, 1 WEST.—Newly furnished; best order; housekeeping accommodations; kitchenettes; reasonable rates; telephone.

120TH, 417 WEST.—Specially desirable, light, airy rooms; elevator; $4, up. Cooper.

126TH, 113 WEST.—Small room to let, with hot and cold water, electric lights, and other conveniences; near Subway, surface cars, and "L."

126TH, 601 WEST, (Broadway.)—Single, en suite; southern exposure; all outside rooms; Summer rates.

BROADWAY, 2,880, (112th.)—One or two large rooms, adjoining bath; high-class apartment; gentlemen. Vosburgh. Tel. 3,908 Morningside.

BROADWAY, 2,787.—2, 3, large, light rooms, bath. Telephone 1702 Riverside. Nielsen.

CLAREMONT AV., 200, (Apt. 37.)—Pleasant room for lady; kitchen privileges.

COLLEGE MEN wanted to take rooms in large fraternity house located near Columbia, overlooking Hudson; all outside rooms; 3 baths; reading room; meals optional; an exceptional, congenial home; terms very reasonable; references required. For particulars, S 109 Times.

Doctor's 3-room furnished office suite, with surgery, in house of consultant; every convenience, service. 64 West 56th St.

HOTEL APTHORP, northeast corner of 94th and Broadway; sublet from southern exposure room, with bath, for couple, or one; concession; seen all day. Apt. 75.

ONE AND TWO ROOMS,
each with bath, at 420 West 116th St., furnished;; rentals at $25 per month and upward, including service. Phone 5800 Morning.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 244, (corner 97th.)—Attractively furnished front room; elegant river view; with breakfast; private family. Phone Riverside 5308.

WASHINGTON SQUARE.—Room in modern apartment for business woman. L 2 Times.

WEST END AV., 543.—Rooms, with private bath; also small room; reasonable; references.

Unfurnished Rooms
Twenty-five cents an agate line.

94th, 32 West.—Large, modern room with alcove; one flight up; electricity, gas, phone; adjoining bath; $6. Riverside 1224.

11th, 117 West.—Large rooms, single or en suite; private bath, electric light.

Business Opportunities
Forty-five cents an agate line.

ATTENTION, MANUFACTURERS!

A high-class salesman, residing in St. Louis, wishes to negotiate with an Eastern manufacturer to represent them in the Middle West; has a fully equipped office in St. Louis; salary or commission; best references. Write or call Room 144, Waldorf-Astoria Hotel, until April 24.

Large, high-class gown manufacturing and dressmaking business for sale near to New York; handsome premises; prosperous business; every equipment; fine class of operators; large quantity of orders on hand; would suit single lady looking for paying business; easy to handle; cash required about $2,000. Box Y 363 Times Annex.

Energetic man who would assist in marketing household article possessing attractive features and in demand. Salability demonstrated now in department stores; attractive proposition to man who can furnish $5,000 cash if business requires. Honor, S 122 Times.

7-room house; established tea business for sale; chickens, tennis; main road; 1¼ acres; $1,000; concession to immediate purchaser; profitable location; opportunity. Z 210 Times Annex.

Motion picture theatre, refined neighborhood, Brooklyn, doing excellent business; conservative proposition; investigate. Pitzer & Smith, 1,480 Broadway.

Rare opportunity; active man, with $15,000, to become interested going and well-established manufacturing business; valuable contract and orders on hand. L 13 Times.

For Sale.—Plant of thirty machines for manufacturing waists, with first-class equipment and lease; best location in New York; would consider partner. S 91 Times.

Successful manufacturing business desires active partner; investment required; references exchanged. Y 357 Times Annex.

Wanted.—Good business man, with capital, take active part in manufacturing business; large field, big profits. S 123 Times.

Stock Exchange firm now forming has opening for responsible partner. S 99 Times.

Will invest with services in good proposition; state full particulars. S 108 Times.

Complete cloak and suit factory for sale, including 16 machines. S 84 Times.

Business Notices
Forty-five cents an agate line.

Fire Escapes; fireproof windows; approved fire alarm systems. J. Gescheidt, 212 E. 52.

Jewelry.

Diamonds; jewels at wholesale prices; resetting, repairing quickly and reasonable. E. J. Feitel, 7 W. 45th St.—Sells, Buys, Appraises.

Diamonds at Wholesale.—Bought, sold, and appraised. M. J. Averbeck, 10 Maiden Lane.

Business Loans.
Forty-five cents an agate line.

ADDITIONAL CAPITAL REQUIREMENTS furnished to manufacturers and wholesalers; advances

TAFT SPEAKS FOR U. S. QUARANTINE

The ex-President Indorses Proposal of the New York Academy of Medicine.

FEARS EPIDEMIC AFTER WAR

Medical Organization Calls on Governor to Take Steps at Once to Transfer State Station.

Ex-President William Howard Taft strongly advocated the transfer of the quarantine station at this port from the State Government to the United States Public Health Service when he spoke last night at the Academy of Medicine on "The Relation of the National Government to Quarantine and Other Public Health Agencies." He was applauded by several hundred members of the academy, most of whom were accompanied by their wives and daughters.

Because of the impersonal character of the service the quarantine control should be vested in the Federal Government, according to ex-President Taft. He also pointed out that as the time the European nations have concluded peace there undoubtedly would be an exodus from those countries to this, carrying with it to the doors of America the epidemics which are causing in Europe as great devastation as the war, if not greater. When this country is called upon to face Europe under such conditions the United States as a whole should be represented by a national rather than a State system of quarantine.

"This isn't a New York matter," said Mr. Taft. "It is true that New York is the largest port in the United States and that most of the immigrants arrive here, but they don't all stay in this community. New York is a very important part of the national Government, but it isn't the whole."

Government Has Men for Work.

Mr. Taft asserted that quarantine was "peculiarly a Federal function," because it was one growing out of "foreign and interstate commerce." He went so far as to point out that the Government had the power to assume control over quarantine for these very reasons. Furthermore, we had made treaty provisions respecting quarantine, he said.

According to recent reports, Mr. Taft said he thought the State Treasury of New York would not be hurt by a payment of, say, $2,000,000 by the Federal Government for the local quarantine station, but he was unable to say whether the National Treasury was in a position to pay it.

The ex-President asserted that the Government had a body of men in the Army, Navy, and Health Service equal to any corps in the world, and also equal to the task of running the quarantine of the Port of New York. He described the work done to stamp out smallpox, beri-beri, cholera, dysentery, and to control leprosy in the Philippines, yellow fever in Cuba, and malaria in the Canal Zone. The Spanish war had done much good, if for no other reason than that it brought the American Medical Corps into the active task of dealing with tropical diseases.

Resolutions Are Adopted.

Here are the resolutions adopted by the Academy:

Whereas, Maritime quarantine, like oversea commerce, is not a matter of local, but of national and international interest and importance; and

Whereas, The modern tendency in quarantine administration all over the world has been from local to national and international rules and regulations which insure uniformity of system and practice; and

Whereas, Quarantine work is essentially scientific in its nature, and cannot be carried on efficiently unless the tenure of office be independent of changes in administration and of politics; and

Whereas, The United States Public Health Service, by its organization, the character, training and experience of its personnel and its opportunities for constant communication with all foreign ports, is admirably equipped to administer quarantine in a most efficient manner, as attested by the satisfactory results obtained in San Francisco, New Orleans, Mobile, Manila, and the fifty or more other stations administered by the service in the United States and its dependencies; and

Whereas, The history of local quarantine, including that of the Port of New York, has shown that in times of crisis the local stations have been unable to cope with the situation without the assistance of the Federal Government; and

Whereas, There exists in Europe at the present time widespread quarantinable disease which will become a source of grave danger to this country when immigration resumes its usual course at the termination of the war; and

Whereas, The opening of the Panama Canal will bring New York into direct contact with South American and Asiatic countries, thus increasing the possibilities for the introduction of endemic tropical diseases; and

Whereas, Of all ports of this country that of New York ranks first as a receiving station for foreign goods and immigration, as well as a distributing centre for the entire country; and

Whereas, The Federal Government controls all the services incident to the administration of the Port of New York with the single exception of the quarantine, which is logically a part of the immigration service; and

Whereas, The United States as a party to international quarantine agreements cannot guarantee their uniform observance unless all quarantine stations are under Federal control; and

Whereas, The expenses for health protection, the benefits of which are shared by all parts of the nation, should not be borne by one city or State; and

Whereas, All the ports of this country, with the exception of Baltimore and New York, for the reasons above cited have already ceded their quarantine functions wholly or in part to the Federal Government, therefore be it

Resolved, That the economical and efficient administration of the quarantine service, and above all the safeguarding of public health, demand the transfer of the quarantine station of the Port of New York from the State to the National Government; and be it further

Resolved, That the Governor of the State of New York be and hereby is respectfully and earnestly urged to take immediate steps to secure such transfer.

Noted Men Favor Change.

Letters from eminent medical men in all parts of the United States, including Major Gen. Gorgas, and from various civic organizations, all indorsing the efforts of the New York Academy of Medicine to have the quarantine functions transferred to the National Government, were read by the Chairman, Dr. Walter James, President of the academy.

General Gorgas said his opinion "coincided with that of the Academy of Medicine," as expressed in the resolutions. It was to be expected that following the European war the epidemics raging in Europe would be brought to this country by immigration, and that the transfer of quarantine from State to Federal control would be the proper method to cope with the situation.

Henry James, Jr., commissioned by the Rockefeller Foundation to study conditions in Serbia and the Balkan States, described conditions which he had found worst in Serbia. He said epidemics were less severe in the army than among the civilian population, due to the more regular inspection of the soldiers. He told of having visited schoolhouses and other buildings where sick refugees were crowded.

"We left them with the feeling that everybody was doomed," said Mr. James. "If the Austrians should invade Serbia tomorrow they would carry back the infection with them."

Dr. William C. Woodward, Health Officer of the District of Columbia and ex-President of the American Public Health Association, advocated the transfer of quarantine to the Federal officers for four reasons: First, because of its relation to the foreign affairs of the United States; second, because of its relation to the domestic affairs of the United States; third, because of its relation to the domestic affairs of the State of New York, and fourth, because of the administrative affairs of the quarantine service itself.

Among those present were Dr. Charles Loomis Dana, Chairman of the Public Health Committee, New York Academy of Medicine; Dr. Abraham Jacobi, Dr. S. S. Goldwater, Commissioner of Health; Otto T. Bannard, James Duffield, and Dr. Louis Livingston Seaman.

'AMERICA FIRST,' WILSON'S SLOGAN

Continued from Page 1.

test will come, not only of the nations engaged in the present colossal struggle—it will come for them, of course—but the test will come to us particularly.

Do you realize that, roughly speaking, we are the only great nation at present disengaged? I am not speaking, of course, with disparagement of the greater of those nations in Europe which are not parties to the present war, but I am thinking how their lives much more than ours touch the very heart and stuff of the business, whereas, we have rolling between us and those bitter days across the water 3,000 miles of cool and silent ocean. Our atmosphere is not yet charged with those disturbing elements which must be felt and must permeate every nation of Europe. Therefore, is it not likely that the nations of the world will some day turn to us for the cooler assessment of the elements engaged? I am not now thinking so preposterous a thought as that we should sit in judgment upon them.

Mediating Nation of the World.

No nation is fit to sit in judgment upon any other nation, but we shall some day have to assist in reconstructing the processes of peace. Our resources are untouched; we are more and more becoming by the force of circumstances the mediating nation of the world in respect of its finances. We must make up our minds what are the best things to do and what are the best ways to do them. We must put our money, our energy, our enthusiasm, our sympathy into these things, and we must have our judgments prepared, and our spirit chastened against the coming of that day. So that I am not speaking in a selfish spirit when I say that our whole duty for the present, at any rate, is summed up in this motto "America first." Let us think of America before we think of Europe, in order that America may be fit to be Europe's friend when the day of tested friendship comes. The test of friendship is not now sympathy with the one side or the other, but getting ready to help both sides when the struggle is over.

The basis of neutrality, gentlemen, is not indifference; it is not self-interest. The basis of neutrality is sympathy for mankind. It is fairness, it is good will at bottom. It is impartiality of spirit and judgment. I wish that all of our fellow-citizens could realize that there is in some quarters a disposition to create distempers in this body politic. Men are even uttering slanders against the United States, as if to excite her. Men are saying that if we should go to war upon either side there will be a divided America—an abominable libel of ignorance. America is not all of it vocal just now. It is vocal in spots. But I, for one, have a complete and abiding faith in that great silent body of Americans who are not standing up and shouting and expressing their opinions just now, but are waiting to find out and support the duty of America. I am just as sure of their solidity and of their loyalty and of their unanimity as I am that the history of this country has at every crisis and turning point illustrated this great lesson.

We are the mediating nation of the world. I do not mean that we undertake of ourselves to mind our own business and to mediate where other people are quarreling. I mean the word in a broader sense. We are compounded of the nations of the world. We mediate their blood; we mediate their traditions, we mediate their sentiments, their tastes, their passions; we are ourselves compounded of those things. We are, therefore, able to understand all nations; we are able to understand them in the compound, not separately as partisans, but unitedly, as knowing and comprehending and embodying them all. It is in that sense that I mean that America is a mediating nation. The opinion of America, the action of America, is ready to turn and free to turn in any direction.

No Racial Momentum.

Did you ever reflect upon how almost all other nations, almost every other nation, has through long centuries been headed in one direction? That is not true of the United States. The United States has no racial momentum. It has no history back of it which makes it run all its energies and all its ambitions in one particular direction; and America is particularly free in this, that she has no hampering ambitions as a world power. If we have been obliged by circumstances, or have considered ourselves to be obliged by circumstances, in the past to take territory which we otherwise would not have thought of taking, I believe I am right in saying that we have considered it our duty to administer that territory, not for ourselves, but for the people living in it, and to put this burden upon our consciences, not to think that this thing is ours for our use, but to regard ourselves as trustees of the great business for those to whom it does really belong, trustees ready to hand it over to the cestui que trust at any time, when the business seems to make that possible and feasible.

That is what I mean by saying we have no hampering ambitions. We do not want anything that does not belong to us. Isn't a nation in that position free to serve other nations, and isn't a nation like that ready to form some part of the assessing opinion of the world?

My interest in the neutrality of the United States is not the petty desire to keep out of trouble. I have never looked for it, but I have always found it. I do not want to walk around trouble. If any man wants a scrap that is an interesting scrap and worth while, I am his man. I warn him that he is not going to draw me into the scrap for his advertisement, but if he is looking for trouble that is the trouble of men in general and I can help a little, why then, I am in for it.

Self-Control and Self-Mastery.

But I am interested in neutrality because there is something so much greater to do than fight, because there is something there is a distinction waiting for this nation that no nation has ever yet got. That is the distinction of absolute self-control and self-mastery. Whom do you admire most among your friends? The irritable man? The man out of whom you can get a rise without trying? The man who will fight at the drop of the hat, whether he knows what the hat is dropped for or not?

Don't you admire and don't you fear if you have to contest with him, the self-mastered man who watches you with calm eye and comes in only when you have carried the thing so far that you must be disposed of? That is the man you respect. That is the man who you know has at bottom a much more fundamental and terrible courage than the irritable, fighting man.

Now, I covet for America this splendid courage of reserve moral force, and I wanted to point out to you gentlemen simply this: There is no end to news. There is what is called news from Turtle Bay that turns out to be falsehood, at any rate in what it is said to signify, and which, if you could get the nation to believe true, might disturb our equilibrium and our self-possession. We ought not to deal in stuff of that kind. We ought not to permit things of that sort to use up the electrical energy of the wires, because its energy is malign, its energy is not of the truth, its energy is of mischief. It is possible to sift truth.

I have known something to go out on the wires as true when there was only one man or one group of men who could have told the originators of the report whether it was true or not, and they were not asked whether it was true or not, for fear it might not be true. That sort of report ought not to go over the wires.

There is generally, if not always, somebody who knows whether that thing is so or not, and in these days, above all other days, we ought to take particular pains to resort to the one small group of men or to the one man, if there be but one, who knows whether those things are true or not.

News as Food of Opinion.

The world ought to know the truth, but the world ought not at this period of unstable equilibrium to be disturbed by rumor, ought not to be disturbed by imaginative combinations of circumstances, or, rather, by circumstances stated in combination which do not belong in combination. For we are holding—not I, but you and gentlemen engaged like you—the balances in your hand. This unstable equilibrium rests upon scales that are in your hands. For the food of opinion, as I began by saying, is the news of the day. I have known many a man to go off at a tangent on information that was not reliable. Indeed, that describes the majority of men. The world is held stable by the man who waits for the next day to find out whether the report was true or not.

We cannot afford, therefore, to let the rumors of irresponsible persons and origins get into the atmosphere of the United States. We are trustees for what, I venture to say, is the greatest heritage that any nation ever had, the love of justice and righteousness and human liberty. For, fundamentally, those are the things to which America is addicted, and to which she is devoted. There are groups of selfish men in the United States, there are centres, where sinister things are proposed, but the great heart of the American people is just as sound and true as it ever was. And it is a single heart; it is a heart of America. It is not a heart made up of sections selected out of countries.

So that what I try to remind myself of every day when I am almost overcome by perplexities, what I try to remember, is what the people at home are thinking about. I try to put myself in the place of the man who does not know all the things that I know, and ask myself what he would like the policy of this country to be. Not the talkative man, not the partisan man, not the man that remembers first that he is a Republican or Democrat, or that his parents are Germans or English, but who remembers first that the whole destiny of modern affairs centres largely upon his being an American first of all.

If I permitted myself to be a partisan in this present struggle I would be unworthy to represent you. If I permitted myself to forget the people who are not partisans I would be unworthy to represent you. I am not saying that I am worthy to represent you, but I do claim this degree of worthiness, that, before everything else, I love America.

President Holds Reception.

President Wilson held an informal reception for the members of the organization and the guests in the gallery, after concluding his speech. He stood at the door to the ballroom and, as the persons passed out, shook the hand of each. Many of the newspaper men he knew personally, and he chatted with them briefly as they went by. Many kept the line waiting a few seconds to congratulate him on his address.

With Secretary of the Navy Josephus Daniels, who had been at home among the newspaper editors at the guest table, and Secretary Tumulty, the President took a short automobile trip up Fifth Avenue and Riverside Drive to Grant's Tomb after leaving the Waldorf, and returned to Pennsylvania Station in time to board his special car, "Superb," attached to the Sunset Limited, at 4:35 o'clock. Before the train pulled out he chatted for a few minutes with Collector Malone, who had been one of the luncheon guests and had gone to the station to see the President off.

When President Wilson reached New York at 1:00 P. M., three minutes behind train schedule, there was a crowd at the station to see him. As he left for the two motored policemen preceded his automobile, in which he was accompanied by Mr. Tumulty, Secretary Daniels, and Dr. Cary Grayson, his private physician and aid. An automobile containing secret service agents and detectives accompanied the President's car. He doffed his hat to the cheering groups along the sidewalks at the station and the hotel, and held a short conference with Mr. Stone and the Board of Directors in a private drawing room before entering the ballroom.

At his right, when the President was seated at the guest table, was Mr. Stone. Mr. Ness was at his left. Others at the table were Secretary Daniels, Mr. Tumulty, Dr. Grayson, L. B. Palmer of the American Newspaper Publishers' Association, which will hold the opening session of its annual convention at the Waldorf this morning; W. Y. Morgan of The Hutchinson News, Colonel Charles A. Rook of The Pittsburg Dispatch, W. H. Cowles of The Spokane Spokesman-Review; W. L. McLean of The Philadelphia Bulletin; Charles W. Knapp of The St. Louis Republic; Adolph S. Ochs of THE NEW YORK TIMES; Clark Howell of The Atlanta Constitution; Daniel D. Moore of The New Orleans Times-Picayune; F. W. Lehmann of St. Louis; H. L. Bridgman of The Brooklyn Standard-Union; C. H. Clark of The Hartford Courant; Victor F. Lawson of The Chicago Daily News; General Charles H. Taylor of The Boston Globe, M. H. de Young of The San Francisco Chronicle, R. M. Johnston of The Houston Post, and A. C. Weiss of The Duluth Herald.

Vote on Proposed Amendment.

As it was impossible to complete the business of the annual meeting at the morning session, another session was held in the afternoon. This ended after a vote had been taken on a proposed amendment to the by-laws which would alter the hours during which morning and evening newspapers might publish Associated Press news, and a meeting will be held this morning, at which the result of the vote will be announced.

One of the features of the day's business was the striking out of Section 7, Article VIII. of The Associated Press by laws, abrogating the authority of the Board of Directors to prohibit members to purchase news from any other association. This was the only feature to which the United States Attorney General objected when he recently examined the methods by which the organization was conducted. The section was never enforced in any instance by the Directors. The Board of Directors struck out the section at its meeting on Dec. 10, 1914, and presented its action for ratification at yesterday's meeting. The action was upheld by unanimous vote. Section 7 read:

Sec. 7. Experience having shown that it is very difficult, if not impossible, to avoid or prevent violation of the rules prescribed by the last preceding section, or to detect or prove any such violation, if the members are permitted to purchase news from other associations, and that such purchase may be seriously prejudicial to the interest and welfare of this corporation and its members, the Board of Directors may in their discretion, forbid the members to purchase intelligence from any other such association.

When the Board of Directors by a vote of two-thirds of all its members shall decide and notify any member that the purchase or receipt of news from any other person, firm, corporation, or association, not a member of this corporation or represented in this corporation by a member, or any other action by such member, establishes a condition that will be likely to permit the news of the corporation to be disclosed to unauthorized persons, such members shall immediately discontinue purchasing or receiving such news, or such other objectionable action. The decision of the Board of Directors as to the establishment of such condition shall be final, and the fact shall not thereafter be open to question by a member.

Frederick W. Lehman, former Solicitor General of the United States, addressed the members at the afternoon session.

"The original attitude of the law toward the press was one of repression," he said. "It was a Governor of Virginia who thanked God that they had no printing press in the Colony, and would not have for a hundred years. It was the General Court of Massachusetts which suppressed, upon its first appearance, the first newspaper attempted to be published in what is now the United States.

Two Ways of Gathering News.

"There are two possible systems of news-gathering; one to deal with it as a purely commercial enterprise for profit and the other by a co-operative institution like the Associated Press, in which any element of immediate profit to the association itself is left out of account. In a co-operative institution like the Associated Press you have not only the better restraints of men but even the baser forces work in counter-poise against each other. With a membership like yours, distributed through all the States of the Union, representing every shade of religious and political belief and every variety of commercial and industrial interest, there is but one tenure of office possible to those who manage its affairs, and that is good conduct approved by substantially all of the members of the association.

"News cannot be reprinted without every day something being said disparaging of some individual and libelous if untrue. In the fifteen years' history of the present Associated Press it has not been mulcted in damages for a single dollar, and yet it is subject to prosecution for libel for every word libelous that its report may have contained, because its transmission is as much a publication as the printing of the same news by the newspaper afterward. And today there stands against it but a single suit for libel, and that predicated upon a report made by it of what one public man said of another public man, and not upon the ground of misreporting what was said.

"It is objected that The Associated Press is a monopoly. If so, it has not succeeded, as monopolies usually do, in restricting output. We publish more newspapers in the United States than in all the rest of the world, but it is said that the members monopolize their news for their own columns, and do not open them to those who are not members. What is news? Roughly speaking, news is the first report of an event of public and current interest. News signifies nothing in the word except personal service. A man has as much right to say what shall be done with a 'scoop' as Caruso has to the use of his voice.

"To receive everybody who publishes a paper to membership would be to destroy the association itself, because while there is much that may go into a newspaper that may be mere routine—as market reports, still every man wishes to make his paper a distinctive publication—and if there is nothing distinctive in its general news report a newspaper will become indifferent and, undertake to gain distinctive quality by something altogether aside from the budget of news furnished by The Associated Press, and it seems to me that an essential condition of maintaining a co-operative news-gathering association is that that association shall have the right to determine its own membership.

"While The Associated Press has always had a very large proportion of the leading newspapers of the country, it has never had them all. The general plan of the organization has been approved by the Attorney General allowing the association to discriminate and to determine its own membership. But the Attorney General found that in one respect, namely, in the power given to the Board of Directors to require members to desist from purchasing news from any other agency, you had, perhaps, trenched upon the law. The effect of that opinion and your action here this morning in amending your bylaws to conform to that opinion has been to bring your profession up to the standard of your practices, and now profession and practice are in harmony with the law, and you have before you, I hope, a long and unbroken career of usefulness to the public and prosperity for yourselves."

At the election of Directors Victor F. Lawson, who is also a member of the Executive Committee; W. H. Cowles, R. M. Johnston, and Herman Ridder were re-elected. D. E. Town of The Louisville Herald was elected to take the place of the late Samuel Bowles of The Springfield Republican.

Elected to Advisory Board.

The following were elected members of the Advisory Board:

Eastern Division, comprising Maine, New Hampshire, Vermont, Massachusetts, Rhode Island, Connecticut, New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Maryland, District of Columbia, Delaware, and West Virginia—John D. Plummer of The Springfield Union, D. A. Miller of The Allentown Journal; James W. Greene of The Buffalo Express; I. E. Hirsch of The Pittsburg Volksblatt, Van Lear Black of The Baltimore Sun.

Southern Division, comprising Virginia, North Carolina, South Carolina, Georgia, Florida, Alabama, Tennessee, Mississippi, Louisiana, Texas, Arkansas, Oklahoma, and Kentucky—James R. Gray, Atlanta Journal; Frank P. Glass, Montgomery Advertiser; Robert Ewing, New Orleans States; H. C. Adler, Chattanooga Times; Bruce Haldeman, Louisville Courier-Journal. (All re-elected.)

Central Division, comprising Ohio, Indiana, Michigan, Illinois, Wisconsin, Missouri, Iowa, Minnesota, Kansas, Nebraska, North and South Dakota—P. E. Burton, Joplin (Mo.) News; E. P. Adler, Davenport Times; J. L. Stuntevant, Wasau (Wis.) Record-Herald, E. W. Booth, Grand Rapids Press; Thomas Rees, Illinois State Register. (Mr. Burton re-elected.)

Western Division, comprising California, Wyoming, Oregon, Colorado, Montana, Washington, Idaho, Nevada, Utah, New Mexico, Arizona; H. M. De Young, San Francisco Chronicle; S. A. Perkins, Tacoma Ledger; A. J. Blethen, Seattle Times; A. N. McKay, Salt Lake Tribune; I. N. Stevens, Pueblo Chieftain. (All re-elected.)

The following Nominating Committee was chosen: W. J. Crawford, Memphis Commercial Appeal; G. B. Dealey, Dallas News; Frank Knox, Manchester Union; Thomas Rees, Springfield, (Ill.,) State Register; James Keeley, Chicago Herald; J. E. Conners, Oakland Tribune; S. C. Bone, Seattle Post-Intelligencer.

The members elected to the Auditing Committee were: F. J. Thompson, Mobile Register; E. H. Smith, American Record; O. D. Brandenburg, Madison Democrat; John F. Carroll, Portland, (Ore.) Telegram.

The Directors of The Associated Press will meet to elect officers this morning and the annual meeting of the American Newspaper Publishers' Association will begin at 10 o'clock in the Astor Gallery. The members of the Advertising Bureau will hold a luncheon at 12:30 o'clock.

AWARD COLUMBIA HONORS.

Most Important Scholarship Goes to Professor S. Alfred Mitchell.

Awards of the fellowships and scholarships for the year 1915-16 at Columbia University were made yesterday by the University Council. Seventy-two were awarded, many of them meaning a substantial income to their recipients. One of the most important awarded was that of the Ernest Kempton Adams Research Fellowship. The recipient of this is Professor S. Alfred Mitchell of Charlottesville, Va., formerly Professor of Astronomy at Columbia and now Professor of Astronomy and Director of the Leander McCormick Observatory at the University of Virginia.

The awards follow:

University Fellowships—Arthur B. Adams, Dalton, S. C., political economy; Harry E. Barnes, Port Byron, N. Y., sociology; James E. Booge, New York City, chemistry; Edmund Brown, Jr., Norfolk, Conn., constitutional history; Irving Henry Brown, Madison, Wis., romance languages; Orra S. Coad, Delaware, Ohio, English; Roy F. Dibble, Westfield, N. Y., English; John M. Ferguson, Brooklyn, N. Y., political science; Samuel H. Knight, Laramie, Wyoming, geology; Lawrence T. Lowerey, Blue Mountains, Miss., American history; Joseph F. Ritt, Brooklyn, N. Y., mathematics; John R. Tuttle, Tweed, Canada, chemistry; Edwin H. Zeydel, Brooklyn, N. Y., Germanic languages.

Alternates—Political science, William B. Webster, Hudson, Wis.; Henry R. Mueller, Lancaster, Penn.

Faculty of Philosophy—Ralf T. Runge, Baraboo, Wis.; Angelo Lipair, New York City; Mark A. May, Telford, Tenn.

Faculty of Pure Science—Frederick Eberson, Brooklyn, N. Y.; John W. Gowen, Arlington, Mass.; Robert A. Steinberg, Washington, D. C.; Lloyd H. Almy, Havana, Ill.

Garth Fellowships—Leyton E. Carter, Brooksville, Ohio; Russell G. Smith, Richmond, Va.; Donald R. Taft, Worcester, Mass.; Goldschmidt fellowship, George Scatchard, Oneonta, N. Y.; Gottsberger, fellowship, Alexander Weinstein, New York City; Proudfit fellowship in letters, Eldridge Colby, New York City; Schiff fellowship, Raymond C. Bender, Elizabeth, N. J.; John Tyndall fellowship, Winthrop R. Wright, Benson Harbor, Mich.; Ernest Kempton Adams research fellowship, S. Alfred Mitchell, Charlottesville, Va.; Emmons Memorial fellowship, Max Roesler, Great Neck, N. Y.; Edwin T. Hodge, New York City, alternate.

Teachers College Fellowships—Bessie L. Gambrill, Western Maryland College; Charles L. Loreman, University of Cambridge; Agnes L. Rogers, University of St. Andrew, Scotland; Clifford Woody, Indiana University.

Honorary Fellowship—James F. Hosic, Chicago University.

Grace H. Dodge Fellowship—Mabel L. Robinson, Radcliffe College.

Barnard College Fellowship—Irene O. Hickok, Brooklyn, N. Y.

President's University Scholars—Russell G. Booth, Bloomington, Ill.; Ephraim Cross, New York City; Frederick Eberson, New York City; Lionel D. Edie, Greenville, N. Y.; Chicolino Falls, Niles Hoyt, Cohoes, N. Y.; John W. Gowen, Arlington, Mass.; Lester H. Gulick, Oakland, Cal.; Henry B. Mueller, Lancaster, Penn.

University Scholarships—Lloyd H. Almy, Havana, Ill.; Jacob Ehrlich, New York City; Phillip Gordon, Newark, N. J.; Russel L. Gould, Bayonne, N. J.; Alexander C. Gourvitch, New York City; Myles Horst, Schaefferstown, Penn.; Leland H. Jenks, Ottawa, Kan.; Glenn R. Johnson, Portland, Ore.; Russel S. Knappen, Brookings, S. D.; Armin K. Lobeck, Hiawatha, Kan.; Claudius T. Murchison, Yanceyville, N. C.; Conrad C. W. Nicol, Oberlin, Ohio; Clinton M. Pang, Brooklyn, N. Y.; Rudolfo Petrucci, Vignanello, Italy; Oron B. Richards, Rochester, Ind.; Ralf T. Runge, Baraboo, Wis.; Albert P. Sachs, New York City; Robert A. Steinberg, Washington, D. C.; Joseph W. Swain, Paris, France, and Mark A. Van Doren, Urbana, Ill.

Curtis University Scholarships—Marjorie L. Franklin, New York City; Mary A. Griggs, Somerville, N. J.; Ruth Haversoll, Cleveland, Ohio; Dorothy Stimson, New York City.

Richard Butler Scholarships—Benjamin G. Young; Frederickston, Ohio; Howard D. Barlow, Portland, Ore.

Barnard College—Lillian Soskin, New York City.

Teachers College—May Ayres, Flora E. Balch, Florence E. Bamberger, Sheldon E. Davis, Noble L. Gaston, Martha C. Jenkins, Joseph H. Johnston, Walter L. Lacy, John Marquard, Herman H. Mecker, George H. Reavis, Sarah L. Rogers, Myra Sadler, Smith, William R. Spencer, Arthur Turner, Hazel M. Welsh.

The council also announces the complete centralization of the business of admission to Columbia under the new plan to go into effect July 1.

Big Cargo Delays Liner.

The Holland-America liner Ryndam, which was scheduled to sail at noon yesterday for Rotterdam, was delayed in leaving on account of her large cargo consisting chiefly of grain and food supplies consigned to the European governments. Of the forty-six cabin passengers was Dr. Edward A. Hamilton, of the Ohio State Medical College of Columbus, Ohio, who is bound for Gleitenz, Germany, to relieve one of the American Red Cross surgeons whose term has expired.

Cabinet Members to Dine Here.

Attorney General Thomas W. Gregory and Postmaster General Albert S. Burleson are expected to be present tonight at the first annual dinner of the Alumni of the University of Texas, to be served in New York. Both are graduates of the university. There are about 200 graduates of the institution living in or near New York, it is said, and most of them are expected at the dinner, which will be given at the McAlpin.

Dr. Bleyer Leaves All to Wife.

The will of Dr. J. Mount Bleyer, disposing of $2,500 in personalty, all of which was left to his widow, Mrs. Rose M. Bleyer of 725 Riverside Drive, was filed for probate yesterday.

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Broadway at 22d St. Cooper Square at 6th St. Manhattan
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LITTLE THEATRE, W. 44th St. Evs. 8:45. Mats. Today & Sat. 2:20.
A PAIR OF SILK STOCKINGS
ALL SEATS $2. 27th WEEK.

CORT 48th, East of Broadway. Eve. 8:30. Matinees Today (Pop.) & Sat. 2:30. Under Cover

STANDARD B'way & 90 St. Evs. Pop. Prices Mat. Tomorrow 25 & 50c "THE BIRD OF PARADISE"

B. F. KEITH'S PALACE B'WAY & 47 ST. Daily Mat. 25 to 75c. LYDIA LOPOKOVA & The Morgan Dancers; DAVID BISPHAM & Victor MOORE and EMMA LITTLEFIELD, others.

COLONIAL Daily Mat. 25c. Mme. Bertha Kalich, Barnes & Crawford, Claire Rochester, others.

ALHAMBRA Daily Mat. 25c. GERTRUDE HOFFMANN & Her Revue & 8 Big Acts

ADDRESS BY Thomas Mott OSBORNE Warden of Sing Sing Prison. Aeolian Hall. TOMORROW NIGHT at 8:15. Auspices of Civic Forum. Tickets $1.50 to 25c. At Box Office. Tel. 4897 Bryant.

Hotel Astor Princeton Triangle Club in "FIE! FIE! FI-FI" Saturday, April 24, 2:15 and 8:15. Tickets $2, at Hotel Astor.

PUNCH & JUDY Thea., W. 49th. Evs. 8:30. Mats. Fri. & Sat., 2:30. LAST WEEK CLEVER ONES E 105th Perf. Sat. Eve., April 24.

IRVING PLACE THEATRE
Tonight & Sat. Mat., "Tumpacivagabundus." Thur., "Spanische Fliege." Fri., "Immer Feste Druff."

THESE NEW YORK LEADING THEATRES HAVE NO DEALINGS WITH THE TYSON CO.

EMPIRE Broadway & 40th St. Evs. 8:15. Mats. Today & Sat. 2:15. Seats Selling Up to Sat., May 29. CHARLES FROHMAN AND DAVID BELASCO'S ALL★CAST In the Drama, A CELEBRATED CASE. Otis Skinner, Nat. C. Goodwin, Ann Murdock, Helen Ware, Florence Reed, Robert Warwick, Fred. de Belleville, Elita Proctor Otis, Minna Gale Haynes, Eugene O'Brien, Beverly Sitgreaves AND OTHERS. PRICES—$2, $1.50, $1, 75c, 50c. SAT. NIGHTS, $2.50, $2, $1.50, $1, 75c.

LYCEUM 45th St., nr. B'way. Eve. 8:15. Mats. Tomorrow & Sat. 2:15. "EVERY CAUSE FOR GRATITUDE TO MISS ANGLIN FOR BRINGING SUCH A WELCOME NOVELTY TO THE NEW YORK STAGE."—Sun. MISS ANGLIN in "BEVERLY'S BALANCE."

New Amsterdam W. 42d St. Evs. 8:20. Mats. TODAY & Sat. WATCH YOUR STEP Mr. & Mrs. Vernon Castle, Frank Tinney.

DANSE DE FOLLIES Atop New Amsterdam. Ziegfeld Midnight Frolic Reserve Tables at Box Office. Tel. 3093 Bryant.

KNICKERBOCKER, Broadway and 38th St. Evs. at 8:30. Mats. Today & Sat. 2:20. THE BIG WAR PLAY AT LAST
CHARLES FROHMAN Presents A PLAY OF AMERICAN PATRIOTISM, THE HYPHEN By JUSTUS MILES FORMAN.
"A HIT, A THEME TO THRILL."—HERALD.
"PATRIOTICALLY AMERICAN."—WORLD.
"AN APPEAL TO ALL AMERICANS."—TRIBUNE.
"A PUNCH IN THE HYPHEN."—AMERICAN.
"HELD AUDIENCE SPELLBOUND."—TELEGRAM.

GAIETY THEATRE, B'way & 46 St. Evs. 8:15. Matinees TODAY & Sat. 2:15. RUTH CHATTERTON in Jean Webster's Charming Comedy, DADDY LONG-LEGS

GEO. M. COHAN'S Thea., B'way & 43d. Evs. 8:20. Mat. Today (Pop.) & Sat. 2:20. "IT PAYS TO ADVERTISE" A LAUGHING RIOT.

BELASCO West 44th Street. Evenings 8:20. Mats. Tomorrow & Saturday 2:20. "Miss Starr Wonderful."—Sun. FRANCES STARR IN MARIE-ODILE.

LIBERTY 42d St., West of B'way. Evs. & Sat. Mats. 25c, 50c, 75c, $1 & $2. Other Mats. 25, 50, $1. Twice Daily, 2:15, 8:05. D. W. Griffith's Gigantic Spectacle. Seats 4 Weeks Ahead. Symphony orch. of 40. Auspices Mutual Film Corp. H. E. Aitken, Pres. THE BIRTH OF A NATION

HUDSON West 44th St. Evenings at 8:15. Mats. TODAY & Sat. 2:15. THE SHOW SHOP with DOUGLAS FAIRBANKS

FULTON 46th St., W. of B'way. Evs. at 8:20. Mats. Today (POPULAR) & Sat. 2:20. TWIN BEDS

HARRIS 42d St., W. of B'way. Evs. at 8:15. Matinees Today & Sat. 2:15. ILLINGTON IN THE LIE By HENRY ARTHUR JONES.

WALLACK'S LILLAH McCARTHY GRANVILLE BARKER LAST TWO WEEKS. Today Mat. at 2; Tonight at 8 Sharp and Every Wed. & Fri. Eve. at 8 Sharp & Wed. Mat. 2. BERNARD SHAW'S The Doctor's Dilemma Every Monday, Tuesday, Thursday & Saturday Evgs. 8:15; Thursday Matinee 2:15. BERNARD SHAW'S Androcles and The Lion Sat. 2. Last Time Midsummer Night's Dream.

ELTINGE 42d St., nr. Broadway. Evgs. 8:15. Mats. TODAY (Pop.) & Sat. 2:15. The Song of Songs

Garrick 35th St., E. of B'way. Evs. 8:10. Mat. Sat. 2:10. Phone Greeley 4450. ARNOLD DALY in BERNARD SHAW'S MERRIEST COMEDY. YOU NEVER CAN TELL

REPUBLIC West 42d Street. Evs. at 8:20. Mats. Today (Pop.) & Sat. 2:20. THE NATURAL LAW

GLOBE Broadway at 46th St. Evs. at 8:15. Matinees TODAY & Sat. 2:15. MONTGOMERY & STONE in CHIN CHIN

COLUMBIA BURLESQUE Mat. Today. WATSON SISTERS

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CANDLER West 42d Street. Evs. 8:20. Next Mat. TODAY (Pop. Prices) ON TRIAL 500 Good Seats in 1st Balcony 50c, 75c, $1.00.

LONGACRE WEST 48TH ST. Evs. at 8:30. Matinee TODAY Pop. Prices. INSIDE THE LINES

Bronx Opera House 149th St., nr. 3d Av. Mat. Today 25-50c. "KICK-IN" "Dramatic Sensation of Season."—Original Co.

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